TY(IT)

Unix Operating System

Probable Assignment List for External Practical Exam

1. Write a program to use fork system call to create 5 child processes and assign 5 operations to

Childs.

#include<stdio.h>

#include<unistd.h>

#include<sys/wait.h>

void performOP(int childId){

switch(childId){

case 0:

printf("ChildID square %d\n",childId\*childId);

break;

case 1:

printf("ChildID cube %d\n", childId\*childId\*childId);

break;

case 2:

printf("ChildID double %d\n", childId\*2);

break;

case 3:

printf("ChildID triple %d\n", childId\*3);

break;

case 4:

printf("ChildID four time %d\n", childId\*4);

break;

case 5:

printf("ChildID five time %d\n", childId\*5);

break;

default:

break;

}

}

int main(){

int childId;

pid\_t pid;

for(childId = 0; childId < 5; childId++){

pid = fork();

if(pid<0){

printf("Fork failed\n");

return 1;

} else if (pid == 0){

performOP(childId);

return 0;

}

}

for(childId = 0; childId < 5; childId++){

wait(NULL);

}

}

2. Write a program to use vfork system call(login name by child and password by parent)

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <unistd.h>

int main(){

pid\_t pid;

char login[20];

char password[20];

pid = vfork();

if(pid < 0){

printf("Fork failed");

return 1;

}else if(pid == 0){

printf("child process\n");

printf("Enter login name: ");

scanf("%s",login);

printf("Login name: %s\n",login);

exit(0);

}else{

printf("Parent process\n");

printf("Enter password: ");

scanf("%s",password);

printf("Password: %s\n",password);

}

return 0;

}

3. Write a program to open any application using a fork system call.

#include<stdio.h>

#include<unistd.h>

#include<stdlib.h>

int main(){

pid\_t pid;

pid = fork();

if(pid==0){

char \*arg[] = {"/usr/bin/gedit", "ramu", NULL};

execvp(arg[0], arg);

}else if(pid>0){

printf("Parent Process");

}else{

printf("Error in child creation");

}

return 0;

}

4. Write a program to open any application using the vfork system call.

#include<stdio.h>

#include<unistd.h>

#include<stdlib.h>

int main(){

pid\_t pid;

pid = vfork();

if(pid==0){

char \*arg[] = {"/usr/bin/gedit","ramu", NULL};

execvp(arg[0], arg);

}else if(pid > 0){

printf("Parent Process");

}else{

printf("Error in child creation");

}

return 0;

}

5. Write a program to demonstrate the wait use with fork sysem call.

#include<stdio.h>

#include<unistd.h>

#include<sys/wait.h>

int main(){

pid\_t pid;

int status;

pid = fork();

if(pid < 0){

printf("Fork failed");

return 1;

}else if (pid ==0){

printf("Parent Id %d and Id %d\n",getppid(),getpid());

sleep(3);

printf("child process: Exiting\n");

return 42;

}else{

printf("Process Id %d and child Id %d\n", getpid(),pid);

wait(&status);

if(WIFEXITED(status)){

int exit\_status = WEXITSTATUS(status);

printf("Parent process: child process exit normally\n");

}else{

printf("Parent process: child process did not exit normally\n");

}

}

return 0;

}

6. Write a program to demonstrate the variations exec system call.

#include <stdio.h>

#include <unistd.h>

int main(){

//using execv()

char\* args[] = {"ls", "-l",NULL};

execv("/bin/ls", args);

printf("This line will not be executed if execv() is succesfull");

//execvp()

char\* cmd = "ls";

char\* argv[] = {"ls", "-l", NULL};

execvp(cmd, argv);

printf("This line will not be executed if execvp() is successfull");

//execve();

char\* envp[] = {"HOME=/home/user","PATH=/usr/bin",NULL};

execve("/bin/ls",argv,envp);

printf("This line will not be executed if execve() is successful.\n");

perror("exec failed");

return 1;

}

The full forms of the mentioned exec() functions are as follows:

execl: Execute a file with a specified path using a list of arguments. The 'l' in execl stands for "list".

execv: Execute a file with a specified path using an array of arguments. The 'v' in execv stands for "vector".

execle: Execute a file with a specified path using a list of arguments and environment variables. The 'le' in execle stands for "list with the environment".

execvp: Execute a file with a specified name, searching for the file in the directories listed in the PATH environment variable. The 'vp' in execvp stands for "vector with path".

These functions are part of the exec() function family in C, and their names provide a hint about their behavior and usage.

7. Write a program to demonstrate the exit system call use with wait & fork sysem call.

#include<stdio.h>

#include<unistd.h>

#include<sys/wait.h>

int main(){

pid\_t pid;

int status;

pid = fork();

if(pid < 0){

printf("Fork failed");

return 1;

}else if (pid ==0){

printf("Parent Id %d and Id %d\n",getppid(),getpid());

sleep(3);

printf("child process: Exiting\n");

exit(5);

}else{

printf("Process Id %d and child Id %d\n", getpid(),pid);

wait(&status);

if(WIFEXITED(status)){

int exit\_status = WEXITSTATUS(status);

printf("Parent process: child process exit normally\n");

}else{

printf("Parent process: child process did not exit normally\n");

}

}

return 0;

}

8. Write a program to demonstrate the kill system call to send signals between unrelated processes.

#include <stdio.h>

#include <sys/types.h>

#include <signal.h>

#include <unistd.h>

void signal\_handler(int sig)

{

printf("Signal %d received\n", sig);

}

int main()

{

pid\_t pid1, pid2;

// Fork the first child process

pid1 = fork();

if (pid1 < 0) {

// Fork failed

printf("Forking first child process failed\n");

return 1;

} else if (pid1 == 0) {

// First child process

printf("First child process with PID: %d\n", getpid());

// Register signal handler

signal(SIGUSR1, signal\_handler);

while (1) {

sleep(1);

}

} else {

// Parent process

printf("Parent process with PID: %d\n", getpid());

// Fork the second child process

pid2 = fork();

if (pid2 < 0) {

// Fork failed

printf("Forking second child process failed\n");

return 1;

} else if (pid2 == 0) {

// Second child process

printf("Second child process with PID: %d\n", getpid());

// Register signal handler

signal(SIGUSR1, signal\_handler);

// Wait for a moment to ensure first child process is set up

sleep(1);

// Send a signal from the second child process to the first child process

printf("Second child process with PID %d sending SIGTERM signal to the first child process with PID %d\n", getpid(), pid1);

kill(pid1, SIGTERM);

} else {

// Parent process

// Wait for a moment to ensure child processes are set up

sleep(1);

// Wait for the second child process to terminate

//waitpid(pid2, NULL, 0);

// Terminate the first child process

printf("Terminating the first child process with PID %d\n", pid1);

kill(pid1, SIGTERM);

}

}

return 0;

}

9. Write a program to demonstrate the kill system call to send signals between related

processes(fork).

#include <stdio.h>

#include <sys/types.h>

#include <signal.h>

#include <unistd.h>

void signal\_handler(int sig)

{

printf("Signal %d received\n", sig);

}

int main()

{

pid\_t pid;

// Fork a child process

pid = fork();

if (pid < 0) {

// Fork failed

printf("Forking child process failed\n");

return 1;

} else if (pid == 0) {

// Child process

printf("Child process with PID: %d\n", getpid());

// Register signal handler

signal(SIGUSR1, signal\_handler);

while (1) {

sleep(1);

}

} else {

// Parent process

// Wait for a moment to ensure child process and unrelated process are set up

sleep(1);

// Send a signal to the child process

printf("Sending SIGUSR1 signal to child process with PID: %d\n", pid);

kill(pid, SIGUSR1);

// Wait for a moment to allow child process to handle the signal

sleep(1);

// Terminate the child process

printf("Terminating child process\n");

kill(pid, SIGTERM);

}

return 0;

}

10. Write a program to use alarm and signal system call(check i/p from user within time)

#include <signal.h> // library for signal handling

#include <stdio.h> // library for input and output functions

#include <unistd.h> // library for sleep function

#include <stdlib.h> // library for exit function

// Signal handler function to be called when SIGALRM is triggered

void alarmhandle(int sig){

printf("Input time expired\n"); // print the message to the console

exit(1); // exit program with status code 1

}

// Main function

int main()

{

int a = 0; // variable to store user input

printf("Input now in 10 seconds\n"); // print the message to the console

sleep(1); // sleep for 1 second

alarm(10); // set an alarm that will trigger in 10 seconds

signal(SIGALRM, alarmhandle); // register the signal handler function with SIGALR

scanf("%d", &a); // read integer input from the console and store in variable a

printf("You entered %d\n", a); // print the user input to the console

return 0; // exit program with status code 0

}

11. Write a program for alarm clock using alarm and signal system call.(check i/p from user within time)

#include <signal.h> // library for signal handling

#include <stdio.h> // library for input and output functions

#include <unistd.h> // library for sleep function

#include <stdbool.h>// library for boolean datatype

#include <stdlib.h> // library for exit function

bool flag = false; // boolean variable to be used later

// Signal handler function to be called when SIGALRM is triggered

void alarmhandle(int sig){

printf("Input time expired\n"); // print the message to the console

exit(1); // exit program with status code 1

}

// Main function

int main()

{

int a = 0; // variable to store user input

printf("Input now in 10 seconds\n"); // print the message to the console

sleep(1); // sleep for 1 second

alarm(10); // set an alarm that will trigger in 10 seconds

signal(SIGALRM, alarmhandle); // register the signal handler function with SIGALR

scanf("%d", &a); // read integer input from the console and store in variable a

printf("You entered %d\n", a); // print the user input to the console

return 0; // exit program with status code 0

}

12. Write a program to give statistics of a given file using stat system call.

#include<stdio.h>

#include<unistd.h>

#include<sys/types.h>

#include<sys/stat.h>

int main(int argc, char \*\*argv)

{

// Declare a struct to store file information

struct stat fileStat;

// Call the stat function to get information about the file

// specified by the path "/home/sumit/Documents/UOS/abc.txt"

if(stat("/home/lac-it/Documents/UOS/abc.txt", &fileStat) < 0) {

printf("Failed to get file information\n");

return 1;

}

// Print file information

printf("---------------------------\n");

printf("File Size: \t\t%ld bytes\n", (long)fileStat.st\_size);

printf("Number of Links: \t%ld\n", (long)fileStat.st\_nlink);

printf("File inode: \t\t%ld\n", (long)fileStat.st\_ino);

// Print file permissions

printf("File Permissions: \t");

printf( (S\_ISDIR(fileStat.st\_mode)) ? "d" : "-");

printf( (fileStat.st\_mode & S\_IRUSR) ? "r" : "-");

printf( (fileStat.st\_mode & S\_IWUSR) ? "w" : "-");

printf( (fileStat.st\_mode & S\_IXUSR) ? "x" : "-");

printf( (fileStat.st\_mode & S\_IRGRP) ? "r" : "-");

printf( (fileStat.st\_mode & S\_IWGRP) ? "w" : "-");

printf( (fileStat.st\_mode & S\_IXGRP) ? "x" : "-");

printf( (fileStat.st\_mode & S\_IROTH) ? "r" : "-");

printf( (fileStat.st\_mode & S\_IWOTH) ? "w" : "-");

printf( (fileStat.st\_mode & S\_IXOTH) ? "x" : "-");

printf("\n\n");

// Check if the file is a symbolic link

printf("The file %s a symbolic link\n", (S\_ISLNK(fileStat.st\_mode)) ? "is" : "is not");

return 0;

}

13. Write a program to give statistics of a given file using fstat system call.

#include <sys/stat.h>

#include <fcntl.h>

#include <stdio.h>

#include <unistd.h>

int main(int argc, char \*argv[])

{

int fd; // file descriptor for the file to be opened

struct stat st; // struct to store information about the file

if (argc != 2) {

fprintf(stderr, "Usage: %s <file>\n", argv[0]);

return 1;

}

// Open the file

fd = open(argv[1], O\_RDONLY);

if (fd == -1) {

perror("open"); // print an error message if the file could not be opened

return 1;

}

// Retrieve information about the file using fstat

if (fstat(fd, &st) == -1) {

perror("fstat"); // print an error message if fstat call fails

return 1;

}

// Print information about the file

printf("File type: ");

switch (st.st\_mode & S\_IFMT) { // extract file type from st\_mode field

case S\_IFREG: printf("regular file\n"); break; // regular file

case S\_IFDIR: printf("directory\n"); break; // directory

case S\_IFLNK: printf("symbolic link\n"); break; // symbolic link

default: printf("unknown\n"); break; // unknown file type

}

printf("Size: %ld bytes\n", st.st\_size); // print file size

printf("Permissions: %o\n", st.st\_mode & 07777); // print file permissions

printf("Last modified: %s", ctime(&st.st\_mtime)); // print last modified time

close(fd); // Close the file

return 0;

}

14. Write a program to convert pathname to Inode using stat system call

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <sys/types.h>

#include <sys/stat.h>

int main(int argc, char \*argv[]) {

if (argc != 2) {

fprintf(stderr, "Usage: %s <pathname>\n", argv[0]);

return 1;

}

const char \*pathname = argv[1];

struct stat fileStat;

if (stat(pathname, &fileStat) == -1) {

perror("stat");

return 1;

}

printf("Inode number of %s: %ld\n", pathname, (long) fileStat.st\_ino);

return 0;

}

15. Write a program to convert pathname to Inode using ‘ls’ command.

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <string.h>

#define MAX\_BUFFER\_SIZE 1024

int main(int argc, char \*argv[]) {

if (argc != 2) {

fprintf(stderr, "Usage: %s <pathname>\n", argv[0]);

return 1;

}

const char \*pathname = argv[1];

char command[MAX\_BUFFER\_SIZE];

sprintf(command, "ls -i \"%s\"", pathname);

FILE \*fp = popen(command, "r");

if (fp == NULL) {

perror("popen");

return 1;

}

char output[MAX\_BUFFER\_SIZE];

if (fgets(output, sizeof(output), fp) != NULL) {

char \*token = strtok(output, " ");

if (token != NULL) {

printf("Inode number of %s: %s\n", pathname, token);

} else {

fprintf(stderr, "Unable to retrieve inode number.\n");

}

} else {

fprintf(stderr, "Error reading output from command.\n");

}

pclose(fp);

return 0;

}

16. Write a multithreaded program in JAVA for chatting.

ChatServer.java

// Common Serve Code

import java.io.DataInputStream;

import java.io.DataOutputStream;

import java.io.IOException;

import java.net.ServerSocket;

import java.net.Socket;

import java.util.ArrayList;

import java.util.List;

public class ChatServer {

private static List<ClientThread> clients = new ArrayList<>();

public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {

ServerSocket serverSocket = new ServerSocket(8000);

System.out.println("Chat server is listening on port 8000...");

while (true) {

Socket socket = serverSocket.accept();

System.out.println("A new client has connected: " + socket);

ClientThread client = new ClientThread(socket);

client.start();

clients.add(client);

}

}

private static class ClientThread extends Thread {

private Socket socket;

private DataInputStream input;

private DataOutputStream output;

ClientThread(Socket socket) {

this.socket = socket;

}

@Override

public void run() {

try {

input = new DataInputStream(socket.getInputStream());

output = new DataOutputStream(socket.getOutputStream());

String name = input.readUTF();

broadcast("[" + name + " has joined the chat room]");

while (true) {

String message = input.readUTF();

broadcast(name + ": " + message);

}

} catch (IOException e) {

System.out.println("A client has disconnected: " + socket);

clients.remove(this);

broadcast("[" + socket + " has left the chat room]");

}

}

private void broadcast(String message) {

for (ClientThread client : clients) {

try {

client.output.writeUTF(message);

} catch (IOException e) {

System.out.println("Error broadcasting message to " + client.socket);

}

}

}

}

}

ChatClient.java

import java.io.DataInputStream;

import java.io.DataOutputStream;

import java.io.IOException;

import java.net.Socket;

import java.util.Scanner;

public class ChatClient {

public static void main(String[] args) {

try {

Socket socket = new Socket("localhost", 8000);

System.out.println("Connected to the chat server.");

DataInputStream input = new DataInputStream(socket.getInputStream());

DataOutputStream output = new DataOutputStream(socket.getOutputStream());

// Read user's name

Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

System.out.print("Enter your name: ");

String name = scanner.nextLine();

// Send name to the server

output.writeUTF(name);

// Start a thread to receive messages from the server

Thread receiveThread = new Thread(() -> {

try {

while (true) {

String message = input.readUTF();

System.out.println(message);

}

} catch (IOException e) {

System.out.println("Lost connection to the chat server.");

System.exit(0);

}

});

receiveThread.start();

// Send messages to the server

while (true) {

String message = scanner.nextLine();

output.writeUTF(message);

}

} catch (IOException e) {

System.out.println("Could not connect to the chat server.");

}

}

}

17. Write a program to create 3 threads, first thread printing even no, second thread printing odd no.

and third thread printing prime no.

**ThreadDemo.java**

public class ThreadDemo {

public static void main(String[] args) {

// Creating three threads

Thread evenThread = new Thread(new EvenThread());

Thread oddThread = new Thread(new OddThread());

Thread primeThread = new Thread(new PrimeThread());

evenThread.start();

oddThread.start();

primeThread.start();

}

// Thread to print Even Numbers

static class EvenThread implements Runnable {

@Override

public void run() {

for (int i = 0; i <= 25; i += 2) {

System.out.println("EvenThread: " + i);

}

}

}

// Thread to print Odd Numbers

static class OddThread implements Runnable {

@Override

public void run() {

for (int i = 1; i <= 25; i += 2) {

System.out.println("OddThread: " + i);

}

}

}

// Thread to print Prime Numbers

static class PrimeThread implements Runnable {

@Override

public void run() {

for (int i = 2; i <= 25; i++) {

boolean isPrime = true;

for (int j = 2; j < i; j++) {

if (i % j == 0) {

isPrime = false;

break;

}

}

if (isPrime) {

System.out.println("PrimeThread: " + i);

}

}

}

}

}

18. Write a multithread program in linux to use the pthread library.

#include <pthread.h>

#include <stdio.h>

#define NUM\_THREADS 5

void \*threadFunction(void \*threadId) {

long tid = (long)threadId;

printf("Hello from thread %ld\n", tid);

pthread\_exit(NULL);

}

int main() {

pthread\_t threads[NUM\_THREADS];

int i;

for (i = 0; i < NUM\_THREADS; i++) {

int result = pthread\_create(&threads[i], NULL, threadFunction, (void \*)i);

if (result) {

printf("Error creating thread. Return code: %d\n", result);

return -1;

}

}

pthread\_exit(NULL);

}

19. Write a multithreaded program for producer-consumer problem in JAVA.

import java.util.concurrent.ArrayBlockingQueue;

import java.util.concurrent.BlockingQueue;

class Producer implements Runnable {

private BlockingQueue<Integer> buffer; // Shared buffer

private int maxSize; // Maximum size of the buffer

public Producer(BlockingQueue<Integer> buffer, int maxSize) {

this.buffer = buffer;

this.maxSize = maxSize;

}

public void run() {

try {

for (int i = 0; i < maxSize; i++) {

System.out.println("Producing: " + i);

buffer.put(i); // Add item to the buffer

Thread.sleep(1000); // Simulating some work

}

} catch (InterruptedException e) {

Thread.currentThread().interrupt();

}

}

}

class Consumer implements Runnable {

private BlockingQueue<Integer> buffer; // Shared buffer

public Consumer(BlockingQueue<Integer> buffer) {

this.buffer = buffer;

}

public void run() {

try {

while (true) {

int value = buffer.take(); // Take item from the buffer

System.out.println("Consuming: " + value);

Thread.sleep(2000); // Simulating some work

}

} catch (InterruptedException e) {

Thread.currentThread().interrupt();

}

}

}

public class ProducerConsumerExample {

public static void main(String[] args) {

BlockingQueue<Integer> buffer = new ArrayBlockingQueue<>(5); // Shared buffer with a maximum size of 5

int maxSize = 10; // Maximum number of items to produce

// Create producer and consumer threads

Thread producerThread = new Thread(new Producer(buffer, maxSize));

Thread consumerThread = new Thread(new Consumer(buffer));

// Start producer and consumer threads

producerThread.start();

consumerThread.start();

}

}

20. Write a program to implement a shell script for the calculator.

#!/bin/bash

# Function to perform addition

addition() {

echo "Enter the first number: "

read num1

echo "Enter the second number: "

read num2

sum=$((num1 + num2))

echo "The sum of $num1 and $num2 is $sum."

}

# Function to perform subtraction

subtraction() {

echo "Enter the first number: "

read num1

echo "Enter the second number: "

read num2

diff=$((num1 - num2))

echo "The difference between $num1 and $num2 is $diff."

}

# Function to perform multiplication

multiplication() {

echo "Enter the first number: "

read num1

echo "Enter the second number: "

read num2

product=$((num1 \* num2))

echo "The product of $num1 and $num2 is $product."

}

# Function to perform division

division() {

echo "Enter the numerator: "

read num1

echo "Enter the denominator: "

read num2

if [ $num2 -eq 0 ]

then

echo "Error: Division by zero."

else

quotient=$((num1 / num2))

echo "The quotient of $num1 and $num2 is $quotient."

fi

}

# Main program

echo "Calculator Menu:"

echo "1. Addition"

echo "2. Subtraction"

echo "3. Multiplication"

echo "4. Division"

echo "Enter your choice (1-4): "

read choice

case $choice in

1) addition ;;

2) subtraction ;;

3) multiplication ;;

4) division ;;

\*) echo "Error: Invalid choice." ;;

esac

21. Write a program to implement digital clock using shell script.

#!/bin/bash

while true; do

clear # Clear the screen

echo "Digital Clock"

echo "----------------"

echo $(date +"%T") # Display the current time in HH:MM:SS format

sleep 1 # Pause for 1 second

done

22. Write a program to check whether system is in network or not using ’ping’ command using shell

Script.

#!/bin/bash

# Define the target host or IP address to ping

target="www.google.com"

# Ping the target with a single packet and a timeout of 1 second

ping -c 1 -W 1 $target > /dev/null

# Check the exit status of the ping command

if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then

echo "System is connected to the network."

else

echo "System is not connected to the network."

fi

23. Write a program to sort 10 the given 10 numbers in ascending order using shell.

#!/bin/bash

echo "enter size of array"

read n;

declare -a a;

for((i=0;i<n;i++))

do

read a[$i];

done

for((i=0;i<n;i++))

do

for((j=i+1;j<n;j++))

do

{

if((a[i]>a[j]))

then

temp=${a[i]};

a[$i]=${a[j]};

a[$j]=$temp;

fi

}

done

done

for((i=0;i<n;i++))

do

echo ${a[i]}

done

24. Write a program to print “Hello World” message in bold, blink effect, and in different colors like

red, blue etc.

#!/bin/bash

print\_colored() {

# Prints the given text in the specified color

local text=$1

local color\_code=$2

echo -e "\033[${color\_code}m${text}\033[0m"

}

# Print "Hello World" in bold

echo -e "\033[1mHello World\033[0m"

# Print "Hello World" in blink effect

echo -e "\033[5mHello World\033[0m"

# Print "Hello World" in different colors

print\_colored "Hello World" "31" # Red color

print\_colored "Hello World" "34" # Blue color

25. Write a shell script to find whether given file exist or not.

#!/bin/bash

filename="$1" # Get the filename as the first argument

if [ -e "$filename" ]; then

echo "File '$filename' exists."

else

echo "File '$filename' does not exist."

fi

26. Write a shell script to show the disk partitions and their size and disk usage i.e free space.

#!/bin/bash

echo "Disk Partition Information:"

echo "---------------------------"

# Run the 'df' command to get disk partition information

df\_output=$(df -h)

# Print the column headers

echo "$df\_output" | awk 'NR==1 {print $1 "\t" $2 "\t" $3 "\t" $4 "\t" $5}'

# Print the disk partition details

echo "$df\_output" | awk 'NR>1 {print $1 "\t" $2 "\t" $3 "\t" $4 "\t" $5}'

echo "---------------------------"

27. Write a shell script to find the given file in the system using find or locate command.

#!/bin/bash

filename="$1" # Get the filename as the first argument

echo "Searching for file '$filename'..."

# Use the find command to search for the file

find\_results=$(find / -name "$filename" 2>/dev/null)

if [ -n "$find\_results" ]; then

echo "File '$filename' found at the following locations:"

echo "$find\_results"

else

echo "File '$filename' not found."

fi

28. Write a shell script to download webpage at given url using command(wget)

#!/bin/bash

url="$1" # Get the URL as the first argument

output\_dir="$2" # Get the output directory as the second argument

echo "Downloading webpage from: $url"

# Create the output directory if it doesn't exist

mkdir -p "$output\_dir"

# Use the wget command to download the webpage

wget -P "$output\_dir" "$url"

echo "Webpage downloaded successfully."

# "https://www.goolge.com" "/home/pandors"

29. Write a shell script to download a webpage from given URL . (Using wget command).

#!/bin/bash

url="$1" # Get the URL as the first argument

output\_dir="$2" # Get the output directory as the second argument

echo "Downloading webpage from: $url"

# Create the output directory if it doesn't exist

mkdir -p "$output\_dir"

# Use the wget command to download the webpage

wget -P "$output\_dir" "$url"

echo "Webpage downloaded successfully."

# "https://www.goolge.com" "/home/pandors"

30. Write a shell script to display the users on the system . (Using finger or who command).

#!/bin/bash

echo "Users on the System:"

echo "---------------------"

# Use the who command to get the list of users

who\_output=$(who)

# Print the user information

echo "$who\_output"

echo "---------------------"

31. Write a python recursive function for prime number input limit in as parameter to it.

def is\_prime(number, divisor=2):

# Base cases

if number <= 1:

return False

if number == 2:

return True

if number % divisor == 0:

return False

if divisor \* divisor > number:

return True

# Recursive case

return is\_prime(number, divisor + 1)

def find\_prime\_numbers(limit):

prime\_numbers = []

for num in range(limit + 1):

if is\_prime(num):

prime\_numbers.append(num)

return prime\_numbers

# Example usage

input\_limit = 50

primes = find\_prime\_numbers(input\_limit)

print("Prime numbers up to", input\_limit, ":", primes)

32. Write a shell script to download a given file from ftp://10.10.13.16 if it exists on ftp.

(use lftp, get and mget commands).

33. Write program to implement producer consumer problem using semaphore.h in C/JAVA

import java.util.concurrent.Semaphore;

class Buffer {

private int[] buffer;

private int size;

private int in;

private int out;

private Semaphore mutex;

private Semaphore empty;

private Semaphore full;

public Buffer(int size) {

this.size = size;

this.buffer = new int[size];

this.in = 0;

this.out = 0;

this.mutex = new Semaphore(1);

this.empty = new Semaphore(size);

this.full = new Semaphore(0);

}

public void add(int data) throws InterruptedException {

empty.acquire();

mutex.acquire();

buffer[in] = data;

in = (in + 1) % size;

mutex.release();

full.release();

}

public int remove() throws InterruptedException {

full.acquire();

mutex.acquire();

int data = buffer[out];

out = (out + 1) % size;

mutex.release();

empty.release();

return data;

}

}

class Producer implements Runnable {

private Buffer buffer;

public Producer(Buffer buffer) {

this.buffer = buffer;

}

@Override

public void run() {

try {

int item = 1;

while (true) {

Thread.sleep((long) (Math.random() \* 5000)); // Simulate producing time

buffer.add(item);

System.out.println("Producer produced: " + item);

item++;

}

} catch (InterruptedException e) {

Thread.currentThread().interrupt();

}

}

}

class Consumer implements Runnable {

private Buffer buffer;

public Consumer(Buffer buffer) {

this.buffer = buffer;

}

@Override

public void run() {

try {

while (true) {

Thread.sleep((long) (Math.random() \* 5000)); // Simulate consuming time

int data = buffer.remove();

System.out.println("Consumer consumed: " + data);

}

} catch (InterruptedException e) {

Thread.currentThread().interrupt();

}

}

}

public class ProducerConsumerSemaphore {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int bufferSize = 5;

Buffer buffer = new Buffer(bufferSize);

// Create producer and consumer threads

Thread producerThread = new Thread(new Producer(buffer));

Thread consumerThread = new Thread(new Consumer(buffer));

// Start the threads

producerThread.start();

consumerThread.start();

}

}

34. Write a program to implement reader-writers problem using semaphore.

import java.util.concurrent.Semaphore;

class Reader implements Runnable {

private Semaphore mutex;

private Semaphore wrt;

private int readerId;

public Reader(Semaphore mutex, Semaphore wrt, int readerId) {

this.mutex = mutex;

this.wrt = wrt;

this.readerId = readerId;

}

@Override

public void run() {

try {

while (true) {

Thread.sleep((long) (Math.random() \* 5000)); // Simulate reading time

mutex.acquire(); // Acquire mutex to ensure mutual exclusion between readers

System.out.println("Reader " + readerId + " is reading");

mutex.release(); // Release mutex

// Reading is happening concurrently, so multiple readers can read at the same time

Thread.sleep((long) (Math.random() \* 5000)); // Simulate processing time

}

} catch (InterruptedException e) {

e.printStackTrace();

}

}

}

class Writer implements Runnable {

private Semaphore mutex;

private Semaphore wrt;

private int writerId;

public Writer(Semaphore mutex, Semaphore wrt, int writerId) {

this.mutex = mutex;

this.wrt = wrt;

this.writerId = writerId;

}

@Override

public void run() {

try {

while (true) {

Thread.sleep((long) (Math.random() \* 5000)); // Simulate writing time

wrt.acquire(); // Acquire write lock

System.out.println("Writer " + writerId + " is writing");

Thread.sleep((long) (Math.random() \* 5000)); // Simulate processing time

wrt.release(); // Release write lock

}

} catch (InterruptedException e) {

e.printStackTrace();

}

}

}

public class ReaderWriterSemaphore {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int numReaders = 3;

int numWriters = 2;

Semaphore mutex = new Semaphore(1); // Mutex for reader access

Semaphore wrt = new Semaphore(1); // Semaphore for write lock

// Create reader threads

for (int i = 1; i <= numReaders; i++) {

Thread readerThread = new Thread(new Reader(mutex, wrt, i));

readerThread.start();

}

// Create writer threads

for (int i = 1; i <= numWriters; i++) {

Thread writerThread = new Thread(new Writer(mutex, wrt, i));

writerThread.start();

}

}

}

35. Write a program for chatting between two/three users to demonstrate IPC using message

passing (msgget, msgsnd, msgrcv ).

36. Write a program to demonstrate IPC using shared memory (shmget, shmat, shmdt). In

this, one process will take numbers as input from user and another process will sort the

numbers.

37. Write a program in which different processes will perform different operation on shared

memory. (using shmget, shmat, shmdt).

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <sys/types.h>

#include <sys/ipc.h>

#include <sys/shm.h>

#include <unistd.h>

#define SHARED\_MEMORY\_KEY 1234

#define MAX\_SIZE 100

typedef struct {

int data[MAX\_SIZE];

int count;

} SharedData;

void writeData(SharedData\* sharedData) {

printf("Writing data to shared memory...\n");

// Write data to the shared memory

for (int i = 0; i < sharedData->count; i++) {

sharedData->data[i] = i + 1;

}

printf("Data written to shared memory successfully.\n");

}

void readData(SharedData\* sharedData) {

printf("Reading data from shared memory...\n");

// Read and display the data from the shared memory

for (int i = 0; i < sharedData->count; i++) {

printf("%d ", sharedData->data[i]);

}

printf("\n");

}

void modifyData(SharedData\* sharedData) {

printf("Modifying data in shared memory...\n");

// Modify the data in the shared memory

for (int i = 0; i < sharedData->count; i++) {

sharedData->data[i] += 10;

}

printf("Data modified successfully.\n");

}

int main() {

int shmid;

SharedData\* sharedData;

// Create the shared memory segment

shmid = shmget(SHARED\_MEMORY\_KEY, sizeof(SharedData), IPC\_CREAT | 0666);

if (shmid == -1) {

perror("shmget");

exit(1);

}

// Attach the shared memory segment to the process's address space

sharedData = (SharedData\*)shmat(shmid, NULL, 0);

if (sharedData == (SharedData\*)-1) {

perror("shmat");

exit(1);

}

// Create child processes

pid\_t childPid1 = fork();

if (childPid1 == -1) {

perror("fork");

exit(1);

}

if (childPid1 == 0) {

// Child process 1 (write data to shared memory)

writeData(sharedData);

// Detach the shared memory segment

shmdt(sharedData);

exit(0);

}

pid\_t childPid2 = fork();

if (childPid2 == -1) {

perror("fork");

exit(1);

}

if (childPid2 == 0) {

// Child process 2 (read data from shared memory)

sleep(1); // Wait for the write operation to complete

readData(sharedData);

// Detach the shared memory segment

shmdt(sharedData);

exit(0);

}

pid\_t childPid3 = fork();

if (childPid3 == -1) {

perror("fork");

exit(1);

}

if (childPid3 == 0) {

// Child process 3 (modify data in shared memory)

sleep(2); // Wait for the read operation to complete

modifyData(sharedData);

// Detach the shared memory segment

shmdt(sharedData);

exit(0);

}

// Wait for all child processes to complete

wait(NULL);

wait(NULL);

wait(NULL);

// Detach and remove the shared memory segment

shmdt(sharedData);

shmctl(shmid, IPC\_RMID, NULL);

return 0;

}

38. Write programs to simulate linux commands cat, ls, cp, mv, head etc.

39. Write a program to ensure that function f1 should executed before executing function f2

using semaphore. (Ex. Program should ask for username before entering password).

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <pthread.h>

#include <semaphore.h>

// Semaphore for function f1

sem\_t semaphore\_f1;

void \*f1(void \*arg) {

// Code for function f1

char username[100];

printf("Enter username: ");

scanf("%s", username);

// Perform necessary operations with the username

printf("Function f1 executed successfully.\n");

// Release the semaphore to allow function f2 to execute

sem\_post(&semaphore\_f1);

pthread\_exit(NULL);

}

void \*f2(void \*arg) {

// Wait for the semaphore to be released by function f1

sem\_wait(&semaphore\_f1);

// Code for function f2

char password[100];

printf("Enter password: ");

scanf("%s", password);

// Perform necessary operations with the password

printf("Function f2 executed successfully.\n");

pthread\_exit(NULL);

}

int main() {

pthread\_t thread1, thread2;

// Initialize the semaphore

sem\_init(&semaphore\_f1, 0, 0);

// Create and start the threads

pthread\_create(&thread1, NULL, f1, NULL);

pthread\_create(&thread2, NULL, f2, NULL);

// Wait for the threads to complete

pthread\_join(thread1, NULL);

pthread\_join(thread2, NULL);

// Destroy the semaphore

sem\_destroy(&semaphore\_f1);

return 0;

}

40. Write a program using OpenMP library to parallelize the for loop in sequential program

of finding prime numbers in given range.

#include <stdio.h>

#include <omp.h>

int is\_prime(int number) {

if (number <= 1) {

return 0;

}

for (int i = 2; i \* i <= number; i++) {

if (number % i == 0) {

return 0;

}

}

return 1;

}

int main() {

int start = 1;

int end = 100;

#pragma omp parallel for

for (int i = start; i <= end; i++) {

if (is\_prime(i)) {

printf("%d is prime.\n", i);

}

}

return 0;

}

// gcc -fopenmp -o code.c

41. Using OpemnMP library write a program in which master thread count the total no. of

threads created, and others will print their thread numbers.

#include <stdio.h>

#include <omp.h>

int main() {

int threadCount = 0;

#pragma omp parallel

{

#pragma omp master

{

threadCount = omp\_get\_num\_threads();

printf("Total threads: %d\n", threadCount);

}

int threadNum = omp\_get\_thread\_num();

printf("Thread %d\n", threadNum);

}

return 0;

}

42. Implement the program for IPC using MPI library (“Hello world” program).

#include <stdio.h>

#include <mpi.h>

int main(int argc, char\*\* argv) {

int rank, size;

MPI\_Init(&argc, &argv);

MPI\_Comm\_rank(MPI\_COMM\_WORLD, &rank);

MPI\_Comm\_size(MPI\_COMM\_WORLD, &size);

printf("Hello, world! From process %d of %d\n", rank, size);

MPI\_Finalize();

return 0;

}

43. Write 2 programs that will both send messages and construct the following dialog

between them

(Process 1) Sends the message "Are you hearing me?"

(Process 2) Receives the message and replies "Loud and Clear".

(Process 1) Receives the reply and then says "I can hear you too".

IPC:Message Queues:msgget, msgsnd, msgrcv

Sender.c

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <sys/ipc.h>

#include <sys/msg.h>

#include <sys/types.h>

struct message {

long mtype;

char mtext[100];

};

int main() {

key\_t key;

int msgid;

struct message msg;

// Generate a unique key

key = ftok("message\_queue", 65);

// Create a message queue

msgid = msgget(key, 0666 | IPC\_CREAT);

// Send the message

msg.mtype = 1;

sprintf(msg.mtext, "Are you hearing me?");

msgsnd(msgid, &msg, sizeof(msg), 0);

// Wait for the reply

msgrcv(msgid, &msg, sizeof(msg), 2, 0);

printf("Process 2: %s\n", msg.mtext);

// Send the response

msg.mtype = 1;

sprintf(msg.mtext, "I can hear you too");

msgsnd(msgid, &msg, sizeof(msg), 0);

// Remove the message queue

msgctl(msgid, IPC\_RMID, NULL);

return 0;

}

Receiver.c

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <sys/ipc.h>

#include <sys/msg.h>

#include <sys/types.h>

struct message {

long mtype;

char mtext[100];

};

int main() {

key\_t key;

int msgid;

struct message msg;

// Generate a unique key

key = ftok("message\_queue", 65);

// Access the message queue

msgid = msgget(key, 0666 | IPC\_CREAT);

// Receive the message

msgrcv(msgid, &msg, sizeof(msg), 1, 0);

printf("Process 1: %s\n", msg.mtext);

// Send the reply

msg.mtype = 2;

sprintf(msg.mtext, "Loud and Clear");

msgsnd(msgid, &msg, sizeof(msg), 0);

// Receive the response

msgrcv(msgid, &msg, sizeof(msg), 1, 0);

printf("Process 1: %s\n", msg.mtext);

return 0;

}

44. Write a program for TCP to demonstrate the socket system calls

TCP\_Server.c  
#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <string.h>

#include <sys/types.h>

#include <sys/socket.h>

#include <netinet/in.h>

#define PORT 8080

#define BUFFER\_SIZE 1024

int main() {

int server\_fd, new\_socket, valread;

struct sockaddr\_in address;

int opt = 1;

int addrlen = sizeof(address);

char buffer[BUFFER\_SIZE] = {0};

char\* message = "Hello from server";

// Create a socket

if ((server\_fd = socket(AF\_INET, SOCK\_STREAM, 0)) == 0) {

perror("socket failed");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

// Attach socket to the port

if (setsockopt(server\_fd, SOL\_SOCKET, SO\_REUSEADDR | SO\_REUSEPORT, &opt, sizeof(opt))) {

perror("setsockopt failed");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

address.sin\_family = AF\_INET;

address.sin\_addr.s\_addr = INADDR\_ANY;

address.sin\_port = htons(PORT);

if (bind(server\_fd, (struct sockaddr\*)&address, sizeof(address)) < 0) {

perror("bind failed");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

// Listen for incoming connections

if (listen(server\_fd, 3) < 0) {

perror("listen failed");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

// Accept an incoming connection

if ((new\_socket = accept(server\_fd, (struct sockaddr\*)&address, (socklen\_t\*)&addrlen)) < 0) {

perror("accept failed");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

// Read data from the client

valread = read(new\_socket, buffer, BUFFER\_SIZE);

printf("Client: %s\n", buffer);

// Send a response to the client

send(new\_socket, message, strlen(message), 0);

printf("Server: %s\n", message);

return 0;

}

TCP\_Client.c  
#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <string.h>

#include <sys/types.h>

#include <sys/socket.h>

#include <netinet/in.h>

#include <arpa/inet.h>

#define PORT 8080

#define BUFFER\_SIZE 1024

int main() {

int sock = 0, valread;

struct sockaddr\_in serv\_addr;

char\* message = "Hello from client";

char buffer[BUFFER\_SIZE] = {0};

// Create a socket

if ((sock = socket(AF\_INET, SOCK\_STREAM, 0)) < 0) {

perror("socket failed");

return -1;

}

serv\_addr.sin\_family = AF\_INET;

serv\_addr.sin\_port = htons(PORT);

// Convert IP address from string to binary form

if (inet\_pton(AF\_INET, "127.0.0.1", &serv\_addr.sin\_addr) <= 0) {

perror("inet\_pton failed");

return -1;

}

// Connect to the server

if (connect(sock, (struct sockaddr\*)&serv\_addr, sizeof(serv\_addr)) < 0) {

perror("connect failed");

return -1;

}

// Send a message to the server

send(sock, message, strlen(message), 0);

printf("Client: %s\n", message);

// Read data from the server

valread = read(sock, buffer, BUFFER\_SIZE);

printf("Server: %s\n", buffer);

return 0;

}

45. Write a program for UDP to demonstrate the socket system calls

46. Implement echo server using TCP in iterative/concurrent logic.

47. Implement echo server using UDP in iterative/concurrent logic.

48. Write a program using PIPE, to Send data from parent to child over a pipe. (unnamed

pipe )

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <sys/types.h>

#include <unistd.h>

#define BUFFER\_SIZE 1024

int main() {

int pipefd[2];

pid\_t pid;

char buffer[BUFFER\_SIZE];

const char \*message = "Hello from parent";

// Create a pipe

if (pipe(pipefd) == -1) {

perror("pipe failed");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

// Fork a child process

pid = fork();

if (pid < 0) {

perror("fork failed");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

if (pid > 0) {

// Parent process

// Close the read end of the pipe

close(pipefd[0]);

// Write data to the pipe

write(pipefd[1], message, strlen(message) + 1);

printf("Parent: Sent message to child\n");

// Close the write end of the pipe

close(pipefd[1]);

// Wait for the child process to exit

wait(NULL);

} else {

// Child process

// Close the write end of the pipe

close(pipefd[1]);

// Read data from the pipe

read(pipefd[0], buffer, BUFFER\_SIZE);

printf("Child: Received message from parent: %s\n", buffer);

// Close the read end of the pipe

close(pipefd[0]);

exit(EXIT\_SUCCESS);

}

return 0;

}

49. Write a program using FIFO, to Send data from parent to child over a pipe. (named pipe)

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <unistd.h>

#include <sys/types.h>

#include <sys/stat.h>

#include <fcntl.h>

#include <string.h>

#define BUFFER\_SIZE 1024

int main() {

int fd;

pid\_t pid;

char buffer[BUFFER\_SIZE];

const char\* fifoPath = "/tmp/myfifo";

const char\* message = "Hello from parent";

// Create the named pipe (FIFO)

if (mkfifo(fifoPath, 0666) == -1) {

perror("mkfifo failed");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

// Fork a child process

pid = fork();

if (pid < 0) {

perror("fork failed");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

if (pid > 0) {

// Parent process

// Open the named pipe for writing

fd = open(fifoPath, O\_WRONLY);

if (fd == -1) {

perror("open failed");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

// Write data to the named pipe

write(fd, message, strlen(message) + 1);

printf("Parent: Sent message to child\n");

// Close the named pipe

close(fd);

// Wait for the child process to exit

wait(NULL);

} else {

// Child process

// Open the named pipe for reading

fd = open(fifoPath, O\_RDONLY);

if (fd == -1) {

perror("open failed");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

// Read data from the named pipe

read(fd, buffer, BUFFER\_SIZE);

printf("Child: Received message from parent: %s\n", buffer);

// Close the named pipe

close(fd);

exit(EXIT\_SUCCESS);

}

// Remove the named pipe (FIFO)

unlink(fifoPath);

return 0;

}

50. Write a program using PIPE, to Send file from parent to child over a pipe. (unnamed pipe)

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <unistd.h>

int main() {

int fd[2];

pid\_t pid;

char file\_path[] = "/home/pandoras/ramu/output.txt";

// Create the pipe

if (pipe(fd) == -1) {

perror("pipe");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

// Fork the process

pid = fork();

if (pid > 0) {

// Parent process

close(fd[0]); // Close the read end of the pipe

FILE \*file = fopen(file\_path, "rb");

if (file == NULL) {

perror("fopen");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

// Send the file size to the child process

fseek(file, 0, SEEK\_END);

long file\_size = ftell(file);

fseek(file, 0, SEEK\_SET);

write(fd[1], &file\_size, sizeof(long));

// Send the file contents to the child process

char buffer[1024];

size\_t bytesRead;

while ((bytesRead = fread(buffer, 1, sizeof(buffer), file)) > 0) {

write(fd[1], buffer, bytesRead);

}

close(fd[1]); // Close the write end of the pipe

// Wait for the child process to finish

wait(NULL);

printf("File sent successfully!\n");

fclose(file);

} else if (pid == 0) {

// Child process

close(fd[1]); // Close the write end of the pipe

// Receive the file size from the parent process

long file\_size;

read(fd[0], &file\_size, sizeof(long));

// Open a new file to save the received data

char received\_file\_path[] = "received\_file.txt";

FILE \*received\_file = fopen(received\_file\_path, "wb");

if (received\_file == NULL) {

perror("fopen");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

// Receive the file contents from the parent process

char buffer[1024];

size\_t totalReceived = 0;

ssize\_t bytesRead;

while (totalReceived < file\_size) {

bytesRead = read(fd[0], buffer, sizeof(buffer));

fwrite(buffer, 1, bytesRead, received\_file);

totalReceived += bytesRead;

}

close(fd[0]); // Close the read end of the pipe

printf("File received and saved successfully!\n");

fclose(received\_file);

} else {

perror("fork");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

return 0;

}

51. Write a program using FIFO, to Send file from parent to child over a pipe. (named pipe)

52. Write a program using PIPE, to convert uppercase to lowercase filter to read command/ from

file

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <unistd.h>

#include <ctype.h>

#include <sys/wait.h>

#include <string.h>

int main() {

int pipefd[2];

pid\_t pid;

if (pipe(pipefd) == -1) {

perror("pipe");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

pid = fork();

if (pid == -1) {

perror("fork");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

if (pid == 0) { // child process (lowercase filter)

close(pipefd[1]); // close write end of pipe

char c;

while (read(pipefd[0], &c, sizeof(c)) > 0) { // read data from read end of pipe

c = tolower(c); // convert character to lowercase

write(STDOUT\_FILENO, &c, sizeof(c)); // write data to stdout

}

close(pipefd[0]); // close read end of pipe

exit(EXIT\_SUCCESS);

} else { // parent process

close(pipefd[0]); // close read end of pipe

char \*data = "ThIs Is A StRiNg To Be ConVertEd.";

write(pipefd[1], data, strlen(data) + 1); // write data to write end of pipe

close(pipefd[1]); // close write end of pipe

wait(NULL); // wait for child process to finish

exit(EXIT\_SUCCESS);

}

return 0;

}

53. Write a program to illustrate the semaphore concept. Use fork so that 2 process running simultaneously and communicate via semaphore.

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <unistd.h>

#include <sys/types.h>

#include <sys/sem.h>

#include <sys/ipc.h>

int main() {

int sem\_id;

key\_t key;

pid\_t pid;

// Generate a key for the semaphore

if ((key = ftok(".", 'S')) == -1) {

perror("ftok");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

// Create a semaphore

if ((sem\_id = semget(key, 1, IPC\_CREAT | 0666)) == -1) {

perror("semget");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

// Fork the process

pid = fork();

if (pid == -1) {

perror("fork");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

} else if (pid == 0) {

// Child process

printf("Child process is waiting...\n");

// Wait for the semaphore to be available

semop(sem\_id, NULL, 0);

printf("Child process has acquired the semaphore.\n");

printf("Child process is releasing the semaphore.\n");

// Release the semaphore

semop(sem\_id, NULL, 1);

} else {

// Parent process

printf("Parent process is waiting...\n");

// Wait for the semaphore to be available

semop(sem\_id, NULL, 0);

printf("Parent process has acquired the semaphore.\n");

printf("Parent process is releasing the semaphore.\n");

// Release the semaphore

semop(sem\_id, NULL, 1);

}

// Remove the semaphore

if (semctl(sem\_id, 0, IPC\_RMID) == -1) {

perror("semctl");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

return 0;

}

54. Write 3 programs separately, 1st program will initialize the semaphore and display the semaphore ID. 2nd program will perform the P operation and print message accordingly. 3rd program will perform the V operation print the message accordingly for the same semaphore declared in the 1st program.

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <sys/types.h>

#include <sys/ipc.h>

#include <sys/sem.h>

int main() {

key\_t key;

int sem\_id;

// Generate a key for the semaphore

if ((key = ftok(".", 'S')) == -1) {

perror("ftok");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

// Create a semaphore

if ((sem\_id = semget(key, 1, IPC\_CREAT | IPC\_EXCL | 0666)) == -1) {

perror("semget");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

printf("Semaphore created with ID: %d\n", sem\_id);

return 0;

}

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <sys/types.h>

#include <sys/ipc.h>

#include <sys/sem.h>

void perform\_P\_operation(int sem\_id) {

struct sembuf sem\_op;

sem\_op.sem\_num = 0;

sem\_op.sem\_op = -1;

sem\_op.sem\_flg = 0;

semop(sem\_id, &sem\_op, 1);

}

int main() {

key\_t key;

int sem\_id;

// Generate a key for the semaphore

if ((key = ftok(".", 'S')) == -1) {

perror("ftok");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

// Get the semaphore

if ((sem\_id = semget(key, 1, 0)) == -1) {

perror("semget");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

printf("Performing P operation on Semaphore\n");

// Perform P operation

perform\_P\_operation(sem\_id);

printf("P operation completed\n");

return 0;

}

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <sys/types.h>

#include <sys/ipc.h>

#include <sys/sem.h>

void perform\_V\_operation(int sem\_id) {

struct sembuf sem\_op;

sem\_op.sem\_num = 0;

sem\_op.sem\_op = 1;

sem\_op.sem\_flg = 0;

semop(sem\_id, &sem\_op, 1);

}

int main() {

key\_t key;

int sem\_id;

// Generate a key for the semaphore

if ((key = ftok(".", 'S')) == -1) {

perror("ftok");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

// Get the semaphore

if ((sem\_id = semget(key, 1, 0)) == -1) {

perror("semget");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

printf("Performing V operation on Semaphore\n");

// Perform V operation

perform\_V\_operation(sem\_id);

printf("V operation completed\n");

return 0;

}

55. Write a program to demonstrate the lockf system call for locking.

#include <stdio.h>

#include <fcntl.h>

#include <unistd.h>

int main() {

int fd;

struct flock lock;

// Open a file

fd = open("example.txt", O\_RDWR);

if (fd == -1) {

perror("Failed to open the file");

return 1;

}

// Set up the lock structure

lock.l\_type = F\_WRLCK; // Exclusive write lock

lock.l\_whence = SEEK\_SET;

lock.l\_start = 0;

lock.l\_len = 0; // Lock the entire file

// Try to acquire the lock

if (lockf(fd, F\_TLOCK, 0) == -1) {

perror("Failed to acquire the lock");

close(fd);

return 1;

}

// Lock acquired, perform some operations

printf("Lock acquired! Performing operations...\n");

sleep(5); // Simulate some work being done

// Release the lock

lock.l\_type = F\_UNLCK;

if (lockf(fd, F\_ULOCK, 0) == -1) {

perror("Failed to release the lock");

close(fd);

return 1;

}

// Lock released, close the file

close(fd);

printf("Lock released! Program completed.\n");

return 0;

}

56. Write a program to demonstrate the flock system call for locking.

#include <stdio.h>

#include <fcntl.h>

#include <unistd.h>

int main() {

int fd;

// Open a file

fd = open("example.txt", O\_RDWR);

if (fd == -1) {

perror("Failed to open the file");

return 1;

}

// Try to acquire an exclusive write lock

if (flock(fd, LOCK\_EX | LOCK\_NB) == -1) {

perror("Failed to acquire the lock");

close(fd);

return 1;

}

// Lock acquired, perform some operations

printf("Lock acquired! Performing operations...\n");

sleep(5); // Simulate some work being done

// Release the lock

if (flock(fd, LOCK\_UN) == -1) {

perror("Failed to release the lock");

close(fd);

return 1;

}

// Lock released, close the file

close(fd);

printf("Lock released! Program completed.\n");

return 0;

}

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