Assignment 1

1. With Which Character The Passwords On Unix Shell Are Echoed ?

Ans. The Passwords On Unix Shell Are Echoed With Star(*) Character.

2. In Linux , Is Directory a File?

Ans. There Are No Difference Between Directory And File. Directory And File Both Are Represent Folder Name.

3. Distinguish Between File , Program And Process.

File Is Store DATA?

Ans. When We Write a Code In Higher Level Language It Stores In Hard Disk And We Give It a Name It Called a File .

CPU Can't Understand Higher Level Language's File So This File Compiled In Binary Language File. This File called Program.

When CPU Is Executing Our Program It's Called Process.

4. Out Of Kernel And Shell, Which Interacts With User And With Hardware?

Ans. Kernel Interacts With Hardware And Shell Interacts With User.

5. Can It Be Said That Linux=Unix?

Ans. No, Because First had Come Unix After Linux has Come.
Unix Is To Dos As Linux Is To Windows.

6. List Any 5 Flavours Of Linux.

Ans. debian , fedora , ubuntu , centos , Red Hat.

7. Give Any 3 Internal Command And 3 External Commands.

Ans. Internal Commands In Linux Are source , cd , echo.

External Commands In Linux Are ls , cat ,man.

8. What Command Gives The Name Of The Currently Running Shell?

Ans. cat/proc/$$/cmdline

9. Check The Man Page For Man Command And Write The Main Section Of a Man Page.

Section #1 - user command
Section #2 - system call
Section #3 - library calls
Section #4 - special files
Section #5 - file formats and conventions

10. Check Man Page For The 3 External Command And Write In Brief About The Command.

Ans. 1- ls : In Linux " ls" Is Use For Directory Contents.

2- cat : In Linux cat Is Use For Concatenate Files And Print On The Standard Output.

3- man : In Linux man Is Use For an Interface To The System Reference Manuals.

Assignment 2

ROLL NO:T084

NAME :PATEL RAJANKUMAR KIRITBHAI

1. How Is The Prompt Different For Different Users Of Linux ?

Ans. In Linux We logged In So In prompt We Show [username@hostname ~]$. For Root users We Show [root@localhost~]#.

2. What Is An Option For A Command ? Can A Command Be Used With More Than One Options?

Ans. Options Can Be Used Along With The Command To modify the Behavior Of The Command. Options Are Generally Preceded By a Hyphen(-) And More ThanOne Options Can Be Applied To a Command.

3. What Is An Argument For a Command? Give Three Examples Of Commands Which Can Be Used Without Any Argument.

Ans. Argument Indicates On What The Command Is To Perform Its Action, Usually a File Or Series Of Files.

Ex1 :- date

Ex2:- ls

Ex3:- cal

4. What Is An Escape Sequence? Explain Any Three Escape Sequences Used By Echo Command.

Ans. Escape Sequence Is Generally A Two Character-String Beginning With A \(Backslash).

Ex1:- echo -e "hello \n my name is rajan"

Ex2:- echo -e "my name is\trajan"

Ex3:- echo -e "my name is r\bajan"

5. Write The Single Command To Display Calendar Of Past Month, Current Month And Next Month.

Ans. Cal -3 To Display Calendar Of Past Month, Current Month And

Next Month.

6. Compare Echo And Printf Commands.

Ans. By Echo Command We Write Character And Get Output After We Are in New Line But We Use printf command Use And Get output In That Output Line We Get New Promt.

Echo Command Is Faster Than Printf Command.

If We Want O Perfect Space Between Two Character We Use Printf Because Of In Print Command We Use Format Specifier. (For Example : Printf "I Am %90srajan" For This We Can Get Perfect Space .For Echo Command It's Task Difficult).

7. Determine which of the following is/are valid filenames?

Ans. MyFile , .TheDot , 123 , 1A2.B3C , a.b.c. , 2-3-4 , a-1-b-

8. If Given A Pathname, How To Identify If It Is Absolute Or Relative?

Ans. If The First Character Of A Pathname Is / , The File's Location Must Be Determined With Respect To Root(The First/). Such A Pathname Is Called An Absolute Path. If A Pathname Does Not Begin With A / Then It Is A Relative Path.

9. How Do I List All Files Including The Hidden Files In Long Listing Format?

Ans. ls -la by I List All Files Including The Hidden Files In Long Listing Format.

10. Create The Following Directory Structure In Your Home Directory

a. If Your Current Directory Is SW, Write A Command To Change Your Current Directory To Maths.

Ans. cd ..
cd maths

b. If Your Current Directory Is SW, Write A Command To Change Your Current Directory To Lab.

Ans. cd ..
cd pps-I/lab

c. If Your Current Directory Is SW, Write A Command To Change Your Current Directory To pps-II.

Ans. cd ~
cd 1styear
cd sem2/pps-II

d. Write The Command To Delete pps-I And SW If Your Current Directory Is pps-Il.

Ans. cd ~

cd 1styear/sem1

rm -r pps-l SW

Assignment:-3

PATEL RAJANKUMAR KIRITBHAI

Roll no : CE088

1. What Is The Difference Between cat<file1 and cat>file1?

Ans. cat>file1 To Create And Read The Content Of file1 And cat<file1 To Overwrite The Content Of File1.

2. How Can I Combine Or Concatenate Contents Of Two Files And Store Into A Third File?

Ans. cp file1 file2 file3

3. Suppose there is a sub-directory named dir1 containing files named file1, file2 and file3 in a directory named alldir. Write a command to copy dir1 (with all the files) into alldir/dir2.
   a) What if dir2 already exists?

Ans. step1. cd alldir

step2. cp -r dir1 dir2

a) When dir2 is already exists and we copy dir1 into alldir/dir2 ,

dir2 will be overwritten.

4. Which is trickier rm –r or rm –rf? Why?

Ans. rm -r is to delete a directory recursively including its content(sub directory).rm -rf is recursively and forcibly remove a directory with it content without prompting for confirmation.

5. Consider the following files

proglang1.txt

C

Java

Perl

Python

R

proglang2.txt

C++

Java

Python

R

SQL

Discuss the output of the following in brief.

a) cmp proglang1.txt prolang2.txt

b) comm proglang1.txt prolang2.txt

c) diff proglang1.txt prolang2.txt

d) diff proglang2.txt prolang1.txt

Ans. (a) byte2 ,line1

(b) first column shows content of file1 which is not in file2.

Second column show content of file2 which isn't file1.

(c

c++

java

perl

python

r

sql)

(c) 1c1 says change line1 of file 1 with line 1 of file2.

3d2 says delete line3 of file 1 after line 2 of file2.

5a5 says append line 5 of file2 after line 5 of file1.

(d) 1c1 says change line1 of file 2 with line1 of file1.

3c3 says delete line3 of file2 after line2 of file1.

5d5 says delete line5 of file2 line5 of file.

6. Describe the output of the ls –l command for an ordinary file and a directory file.

Ans. First column shows the type and permissions associated with each

file.

First character – indicates ordinary file. First character d indicates directory file Next r,w, - and x indicated file permissions. Second column indicates number of links.Third column indicates ownership. Fourth column indicates group-ownership. Fifth column shows file size in bytes. Sixth, Seventh and Eighth columns indicate the last modification time. Last column indicates the filename.

7. What is the default permission for a regular file and a directory file?

Ans. regular file default permission :-

-rw-r--r—

- Owner has read and write permission only.
- Group owner has read permission only.
- Others have read permission only.

Directory file default permission:-

drwxr-xr-x

– Owner has read, write and execute permission.

– Group owner has read and execute permission only.

– Others have read and execute permission only.

8. What is the use of chmod command? Can it be used recursively?

Ans. The chmod command is used to set the permissions of one or more files for all the three categories of users(user/owner, group and others).

9. Give the binary and octal representation for the following permissions:

a. Only readable

b. Readable and Executable

c. Readable, Writeable and Executable

Ans. (a)binary : 100 ,octal :4

(b)binary : 101 ,octal :5

(c)binary : 111 ,octal :7

10. What is the effect of the following commands:

a. chmod 000

b. chmod 777

c. chmod 740

d. chmod +x

e. chmod o-x

f. chmod go+rw

Ans. (a) chmod 000 : No permission

(b) chomd 777 : Readable, writable and executable permission

(c) chomd 740 : foruser Readable, writable and executable Permission.

For group Readable, writable and no executable Permission.

For other no Readable, no writable and no

Executable permission.

(d) chomd +x – giving reading,writing and executing permission to All

(e) chmod o-x – returning executing permission from other.

(f) chmod go+rw- reading and writing permission to group and other.

Assignment:4

Name: Patel Rajankumar KiritBhai

Roll no: CE088

1. What Is Inode? Why Is It So Important?

Ans. An Inode Is A Data Structure That Stores Various Information About A File In Linux, Such As The Access Mode (Read, Write, Execute Permissions), Ownership, File Type, File Size, Group, Number Of Links, Etc.

2. How Can I Display Inode Number Along With The Long Listing Of Files?

Ans. ls -i Is To Display Inode Number Along With The Long Listing Of Files.

3. Do Directory Files Have Inode Number? Does It Change When A Directory Is Copied?

Ans. yes, Directory Files Have Inode Number And It Change When A Directory Is Copied.

4. What Is A Hard Link? How To Create A Hard Link? Does The Inode Number Change When A Hard Link Is Made?

Ans. When We Create Hardlink The File Has More Than One Link So We Can Access Another way.

Suppose We Have Two File And Their Name File1,File2.For Hardlink (ln file1 file2).

No, The Inode Number Is Not Change.

5. What Is A Soft Link? How To Create A Soft Link? Does The Inode Number Change When A Soft Link Is Made?

Ans. Unlike The Hard Link, A Symbolic Link Doesn't Have The File's Contents, But Instead Provides The Pathname Of The File That Actually Has The Contents.

Suppose We Have Two File And Their Name File1,File2.For hardlink (ln -s file1 file2).

Yes,The Inode Number Change When A Soft Link Is Made.

6. Suppose there is a file named file1. A hard link named h_file1 and a soft link named s_file1 is made for this file file1. What happens for the following (independent) situations?

a. h_file1 is deleted
b. s_file1 is deleted
c. file1 is deleted

Ans. (a) When h_file1 Deleted , The Iink Count Became 1 And This Process Doesn't Impect file1.

(b) When s_file1 Deleted , The Inode Number Also Deleted Of This file And This Process Does't impect file1.

(c) When file1 Is Deleted ,We Can't Use s_file1 But h_file1 Doesn't Impect.

7. Can A Soft Link Of A Hard Link Be Created? If Yes, What Are Its Implications?

Ans. Yes,A Soft Link Of A Hard Link Be Created. There Are No Difference Between Original File To Soft Link And Hard Link To Soft Link.But We Can Easly Observe That Is This File Is Made By HardLink.

8. Can A Hard Link Of A Soft Link Be Created? If Yes, What Are Its Implications?

Ans. Yes,A Hard Link Of A Soft Link Be Created. There Are No Difference Between Original File To Hard Link And Soft Link To Hard Link But We Can Easly Observe That Is This File Is Made By SoftLink.

9. How Hard Link Is Different From A Copy Of A File(Using Cp Command)?

Ans. When We Create Hard Link, The Hard Link Inode Number Is Same As Original file.But When We Copy The File Both File Inode Number Is Different.

10. What Is The Effect Of Umask 000, Umask 666 And Umask 777 On Ordinary Files And Directory Files?

Ans. umask 000 Means All Permissions To All.

umask 666 Means No Permissions To Ordinary Files.

umask 777 Means No Permission To Directory Files.

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The
Project Report
On

Food Ordering System

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CERTIFICARE

This is to certify that **Advanced Technologies** Project entitled **"Food Ordering System"** is the bonafide report of work carried out by,

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Contents

1 Abstract

1.1 purpose

Online Food ordering system that I am proposing here, greatly simplifies the ordering process for both the customer and the restaurant. System presents an interactive and up-to-date menu with all available options in an easy to use manner. Customer can choose one or more items to place an order which will land in the Cart. Customer can view all the order details in the cart before checking out. At the end, customer gets order confirmation details. Once the order is placed it is entered in the database and retrieved in pretty much real time. This allows Restaurant Employees to quickly go through the orders as they are received and process all orders efficiently and effectively with minimal delays and confusion.

1.2 Scope

Food Ordering app can sale Food product, preferred brands, kitchen needs, essential restaurant supplies and more, through this online, onestop Food store. It provides you with a convenient way to sale from your Food shopping app. You can use this app as one big super market app to sale product of your store. This app make easy for user to buy product from store with easy steps and store can get easy order.

1.3 Overview

Food Ordering app can sale Food product, preferred brands, kitchen needs, essential restaurant supplies and more, through this online, onestop Food store. It provides you with a convenient way to sale from your Food shopping app. You can use this app as one big super market app to sale product of your store. This app make easy for user to buy product from store with easy steps and store can get easy order.

2 Introduction

2.1 Brief Introductoin

The Online Food Ordering System can be defined as a simple and convenient way for customers to purchase food online, without having to go to the restaurant.

This system is enabled by the internet – it is the internet that connects the restaurant or the food company on one hand, and the customer on other hand. Therefore, as per this system, the customer

visits the restaurant's app or website, browses through the various food items, combos and cuisines available there and goes ahead and selects and purchases the items he or she needs. These items will then be delivered to the customer at his or her doorstep at the time they choose by a delivery person.

Payments for such online orders can be made through debit cards, credit cards, cash or card on delivery, or even through digital wallets.

This system for online food delivery is completely safe, secure and is a very popular method that is revolutionizing the way in which the food industry operates.

2.2 Tools/Technologies Used

Technologies :

Bootstrap

ReactJS

Express for Node JS

MongoDB

Tool :

Visual Studio Code
Platforms:

Local Development Server

3 Software Requirement Specifications

3.1 Types of Users

1.Admin

2.customer

4 Design

4.1 Data Dictionary

User								
sr.no	field name	Data Type	Width	Requirs	Unique	PK/FK	Referenced Table	Description
1	Id	Number	20	Yes	Yes	Pk		
2	Name	Vachar2	30	Yes	No			
3	Password	PAssword	12	Yes	No			
4	Email	Email	30	Yes	No			
5	isAdmin	Boolean	1	Yes	No			

food								
sr.no	field name	Data Type	Width	Requirs	Unique	PK/FK	Referenced Table	Description
1	Id	Number	20	Yes	Yes	Pk		
2	Name	Vachar2	30	Yes	No			
3	Password	PAssword	20	Yes	No			
4	Email	Email	9	Yes	No			
5	isAdmin	number	10	Yes	No			
6	isAvsilble	Number	1	Yes	No			
7	image	Boolean		Yes	No			

5 Implementation Details

The Project is divided into two parts: Client Side and Server Side.
Client Side is implemented using ReactJS. It has all the required Components and Routing.
The Server Side is implemented using NodeJS, ExpressJS and mongoose. MongoDB is used for data storage.

5.1 Modules Description

The system consists of 2 basic modules namely

1.Admin Module

2.User Module

Each module consists of several methods to implement the required functionality. Implementation is done using ReactJS ,NodeJS ,ExpressJS and MongoDB (for data storage). Admin Module:
User Module:

5.2 Function Prototype