

# Средства, применяемые при разработке программного обеспечения в ОС типа UNIX/Linux

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## Цель работы

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Приобрести простейшие навыки разработки, анализа, тестирования и отладки приложений в ОС типа UNIX/Linux на примере создания на языке программирования C калькулятора с простейшими функциями.

```
bdzhumaev@dk8n81 ~ $ mkdir work
mkdir: невозможно создать каталог «work»: Файл существует
bdzhumaev@dk8n81 ~ $ cd work
bdzhumaev@dk8n81 ~/work $ mkdir os
mkdir: невозможно создать каталог «os»: Файл существует
bdzhumaev@dk8n81 ~/work $ cd ~/work/os
bdzhumaev@dk8n81 ~/work/os $ mkdir lab_prog
bdzhumaev@dk8n81 ~/work/os $ cd ~/work/os/lab_prog
bdzhumaev@dk8n81 ~/work/os/lab_prog $
```

```
bdzhumae@dk8n81 ~/work/os $ touch calculate.h
bdzhumae@dk8n81 ~/work/os $ touch calculate.c
bdzhumae@dk8n81 ~/work/os $ touch main.c
bdzhumae@dk8n81 ~/work/os $ ls
calculate.c  calculate.h  lab09  lab_prog  main.c
```

## Реализация функций калькулятора в файле calculate.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <string.h>
#include "calculate.h"
float
Calculate(float Numeral, char Operation[4])
{
    float SecondNumeral;
    if(strncmp(Operation, "+", 1) == 0)
    {
        printf("Второе слагаемое: ");
        scanf("%f", &SecondNumeral);
        return(Numeral + SecondNumeral);
    }
    else if(strncmp(Operation, "-", 1) == 0)
    {
        printf("Вычитаемое: ");
        scanf("%f", &SecondNumeral);
        return(Numeral - SecondNumeral);
    }
    else if(strncmp(Operation, "*", 1) == 0)
    {
        printf("Множитель: ");
        scanf("%f", &SecondNumeral);
        return(Numeral * SecondNumeral);
    }
    else if(strncmp(Operation, "/", 1) == 0)
    {
        printf("Делитель: ");
        scanf("%f", &SecondNumeral);
        if(SecondNumeral == 0)
        {
            printf("Ошибка: деление на ноль! ");
            return(HUGE_VAL);
        }
    }
}
```

## Реализация функций калькулятора в файле calculate.c

```
    printf("Ошибка: деление на ноль! ");  
    return(HUGE_VAL);  
}  
  
else  
    return(Numeral / SecondNumeral);  
}  
  
else if(strncmp(Operation, "pow", 3) == 0)  
{  
    printf("Степень: ");  
    scanf("%f",&SecondNumeral);  
    return(pow(Numeral, SecondNumeral));  
}  
  
else if(strncmp(Operation, "sqrt", 4) == 0)  
    return(sqrt(Numeral));  
else if(strncmp(Operation, "sin", 3) == 0)  
    return(sin(Numeral));  
else if(strncmp(Operation, "cos", 3) == 0)  
    return(cos(Numeral));  
else if(strncmp(Operation, "tan", 3) == 0)  
    return(tan(Numeral));  
else  
{  
    printf("Неправильно введено действие "); return(HUGE_VAL);  
}  
}
```

## Интерфейсный файл calculate.h

```
#ifndef CALCULATE_H_  
#define CALCULATE_H_  
float Calculate(float Numeral, char Operation[4]);  
#endif /*CALCULATE_H_*/
```



# Основной файл main.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include "calculate.h"
int
main (void)
{
    float Numeral;
    char Operation[4];
    float Result;
    printf("Число: ");
    scanf("%f",&Numeral);
    printf("Операция (+,-,*,/,pow,sqrt,sin,cos,tan): "); scanf("%s",&Operation);
    Result = Calculate(Numeral, Operation);
    printf("%.2f\n",Result);
    return 0;
}
```

```
bdzhumaevedk8n81 ~/work/os/lab_prog $ gcc -c calculate.c
bdzhumaevedk8n81 ~/work/os/lab_prog $ gcc -c main.c
main.c: В функции «main»:
main.c:11:72: предупреждение: формат «%s» ожидает аргумент типа «char *», но аргумент 2 имеет тип «char (*)[4]» [-Wformat=]
   11 |     printf("Операция (+,-,*,/,pow,sqrt,sin,cos,tan): "); scanf("%s",&operation);
      |                                     ~^ ~~~~~
      |                                     | |
      |                                     | | char (*)[4]
      |                                     | |
      |                                     | | char *
```

```
bdzhumaevedk8n81 ~/work/os/lab_prog $ gcc calculate.o main.o -o calcul -lm
bdzhumaevedk8n81 ~/work/os/lab_prog $ ls
calcul calculate.c calculate.c~ calculate.h calculate.h~ calculate.o main.c main.c~ main.o
```

# Makefile

```
CC = gcc
CFLAGS = -g
LIBS = -lm

calcul: calculate.o main.o
    gcc calculate.o main.o -o calcul $(LIBS)

calculate.o: calculate.c calculate.h
    gcc -c calculate.c $(CFLAGS)

main.o: main.c calculate.h
    gcc -c main.c $(CFLAGS)

clean:
    rm calcul *.o *~
```

```
bdzhumaev@dk8n81 ~/work/os/lab_prog $ gdb ./calcul
GNU gdb (Gentoo 10.1 vanilla) 10.1
Copyright (C) 2020 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.
Type "show copying" and "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "x86_64-pc-linux-gnu".
Type "show configuration" for configuration details.
For bug reporting instructions, please see:
<https://bugs.gentoo.org/>.
Find the GDB manual and other documentation resources online at:
  <http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/documentation/>.

For help, type "help".
Type "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word"...
Reading symbols from ./calcul...
(gdb) run
Starting program: /afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/b/d/bdzhumaev/work/os/lab_prog/calcul
Число: 5
Операция (+,-,*,/,pow,sqrt,sin,cos,tan): +
Второе слагаемое: 6
  11.00
[Inferior 1 (process 19391) exited normally]
```

```
(gdb) list
1      #include <stdio.h>
2      #include "calculate.h"
3      int
4      main (void)
5      {
6          float Numeral;
7          char Operation[4];
8          float Result;
9          printf("Число: ");
10         scanf("%f",&Numeral);
(gdb) list 12,15
12         Result = Calculate(Numeral, Operation);
13         printf("%6.2f\n",Result);
14         return 0;
15     }
```

## Команда list, точка останова и информация

```
(gdb) list calculate.c:20,29
20     }
21     else if(strncmp(Operation, "*", 1) == 0)
22     {
23         printf("Множитель: ");
24         scanf("%f",&SecondNumeral);
25         return(Numeral * SecondNumeral);
26     }
27     else if(strncmp(Operation, "/", 1) == 0)
28     {
29         printf("Делитель: ");
(gdb) list calculate.c:20,27
20     }
21     else if(strncmp(Operation, "*", 1) == 0)
22     {
23         printf("Множитель: ");
24         scanf("%f",&SecondNumeral);
25         return(Numeral * SecondNumeral);
26     }
27     else if(strncmp(Operation, "/", 1) == 0)
(gdb) break 21
Breakpoint 1 at 0x555555400991: file calculate.c, line 21.
(gdb) info breakpoints
Num    Type             Disp Enb Address                  What
1      breakpoint       keep y   0x0000555555400991 in Calculate at calculate.c:21
```

## Run, команда backtrace, Numeral и удаление точки останова

```
(gdb) run
Starting program: /afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/b/d/bdzhumaeve/work/os/lab_prog/calcul
Число: 8
Операция (+,-,*,/,pow,sqrt,sin,cos,tan): +
Второе слагаемое: 9
17.00
[Inferior 1 (process 19555) exited normally]
(gdb) delete 1
(gdb)
```



## Анализ calculate.c

```
bdzhumaev@dk8n81 ~/work/os/lab_prog $ splint calculate.c
Splint 3.1.2 --- 13 Jan 2021

calculate.h:3:37: Function parameter Operation declared as manifest array (size
        constant is meaningless)
    A formal parameter is declared as an array with size. The size of the array
    is ignored in this context, since the array formal parameter is treated as a
    pointer. (Use -fixedformalarray to inhibit warning)
calculate.c:6:31: Function parameter Operation declared as manifest array (size
        constant is meaningless)
calculate.c: (in function Calculate)
calculate.c:12:6: Return value (type int) ignored: scanf("%f", &Sec...
    Result returned by function call is not used. If this is intended, can cast
    result to (void) to eliminate message. (Use -retvalint to inhibit warning)
calculate.c:18:6: Return value (type int) ignored: scanf("%f", &Sec...
calculate.c:24:5: Return value (type int) ignored: scanf("%f", &Sec...
calculate.c:30:6: Return value (type int) ignored: scanf("%f", &Sec...
calculate.c:31:9: Dangerous equality comparison involving float types:
        SecondNumeral == 0
    Two real (float, double, or long double) values are compared directly using
    == or != primitive. This may produce unexpected results since floating point
    representations are inexact. Instead, compare the difference to FLT_EPSILON
    or DBL_EPSILON. (Use -realcompare to inhibit warning)
calculate.c:34:14: Return value type double does not match declared type float:
        (HUGE_VAL)
    To allow all numeric types to match, use +relaxtypes.
calculate.c:42:6: Return value (type int) ignored: scanf("%f", &Sec...
calculate.c:43:12: Return value type double does not match declared type float:
        (pow(Numeral, SecondNumeral))
calculate.c:46:10: Return value type double does not match declared type float:
        (sqrt(Numeral))
calculate.c:48:10: Return value type double does not match declared type float:
        (sin(Numeral))
calculate.c:50:10: Return value type double does not match declared type float:
        (cos(Numeral))
calculate.c:52:10: Return value type double does not match declared type float:
        (tan(Numeral))
```

```
bdzhumaevedk8n81 ~/work/os/lab_prog $ splint main.c
Splint 3.1.2 --- 13 Jan 2021

calculate.h:3:37: Function parameter Operation declared as manifest array (size
                    constant is meaningless)
    A formal parameter is declared as an array with size.  The size of the array
    is ignored in this context, since the array formal parameter is treated as a
    pointer. (Use -fixedformalarray to inhibit warning)
main.c: (in function main)
main.c:10:3: Return value (type int) ignored: scanf("%f", &Num...
    Result returned by function call is not used. If this is intended, can cast
    result to (void) to eliminate message. (Use -retvalint to inhibit warning)
main.c:11:75: Format argument 1 to scanf (%s) expects char * gets char [4] *:
    &Operation
    Type of parameter is not consistent with corresponding code in format string.
    (Use -formattype to inhibit warning)
    main.c:11:72: Corresponding format code
main.c:11:64: Return value (type int) ignored: scanf("%s", &Ope...

Finished checking --- 4 code warnings
bdzhumaevedk8n81 ~/work/os/lab_prog $
```

Изучал основы программирования в оболочке ОС UNIX, научилась писать более сложные командные файлы с использованием логических управляющих конструкций и циклов.