## System Architecture

Joseph Booker

Department of Physics and Astronomy University of Toledo

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- File permissions
- Structure of File System

# What is a Program?

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## What is a Program?

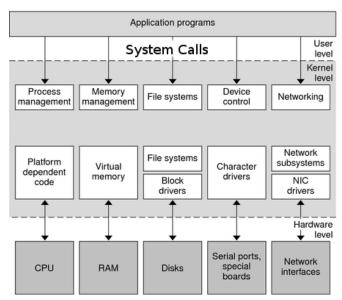
- Code which the computer understands
- In Linux/UNIX, program use the system to do the hard work.

```
.data
msg: .ascii "Hello_World\n"

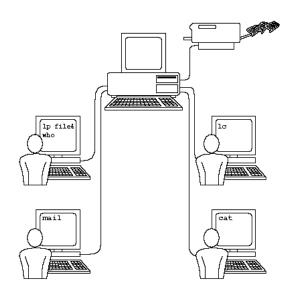
.text
.global _start

_start:
movq $1, %rax ; use the write syscall
movq $1, %rdi ; write to stdout
movq $1, %rdi ; write to stdout
movq $12, %rdx ; use string "Hello World"
movq $12, %rdx ; write 12 characters
syscall ; make syscall
movq $60, %rax ; use the _exit syscall
movq $0, %rdi ; error code 0
syscall ; make syscall
```

#### Overview of Kernel



# More Properties of Linux/UNIX Programs: User-owned



#### **UNIX** Permissions

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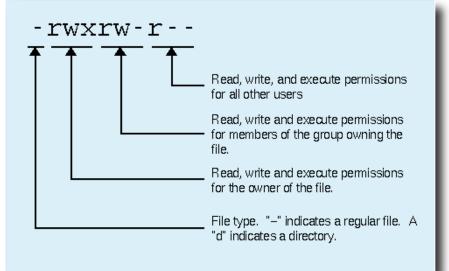
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- These permissions are meaningful for directories:
  - Anyone with write permission can add/delete/rename files
  - Anyone with read permission can list files
  - Anyone with execute permission can cd into this directory

## Describing Permissions of a File — Is -I listing



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/usr/	Originally for non-essential software

#### Further Resources

- Interactive tool for understanding commands http://explainshell.com/
- Software Carpentry Lesson —
   https://swcarpentry.github.io/shell-novice/
- Command Line Crash Course —
   http://cli.learncodethehardway.org/book/