

1. The execution of the following code generates at least three processes P1, P2 and P3:

<pre>... pipe(fd); /*pipe1*/ pipe(fd2); /*pipe2*/ if(fork() != 0){ /**Proceso P1 ***/ dup2(fd[1],STDOUT_FILENO); close(fd[0]); close(fd[1]); dup2(fd2[0],STDIN_FILENO); close(fd2[0]); close(fd2[1]); /* process table P1*/ }else{ /**Proceso P2 ***/ dup2(fd[0],STDIN_FILENO); close(fd[0]); close(fd[1]); </pre>	<pre>pipe(fd); /*pipe3*/ if(fork() != 0){ close(fd2[0]); close(fd2[1]); dup2(fd[1],STDOUT_FILENO); close(fd[0]); close(fd[1]); /* process table P2*/ }else{ /**Proceso P3 ***/ dup2(fd[0],STDIN_FILENO); close(fd[0]); close(fd[1]); dup2(fd2[1],STDOUT_FILENO); close(fd2[0]); close(fd2[1]); /* process table P3*/ } } ...</pre>
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- Write the content of the file descriptor tables for processes P1, P2 and P3, in the code points marked as `/*process table Pi*/`.
- Explain the relationship between P1, P2 and P3 as well as the redirection scheme derived from executing the code.

1

1. The following listing is the contents of a directory on a POSIX system:

```
drwxr-xr-x  2 user1  grpa          4096 ene  8   2013  .
drwxr-xr-x 11 user1  grpa          4096 ene 10   14:39  ..
-rwsr--r-x  1 user1  grpa       1139706 ene  9   2013  borrar
-rw-----  1 user1  grpa       634310 ene  9   2013  fich
lrwxrwxrwx  1 user1  grpa           3 ene  9   2013  dat→fich
```

Where **borrar** is a program that removes a file passed as an argument.

a) Justify if user **user2** of the **grpb** group can delete or not the file **fich** by executing in that directory the command:

\$./borrar fich

b) Justify if the user **user2** of the **grpb** group can create a file of type link in this directory executing the order:

\$ ln -s borrar newborrar

1	a)	
	b)	

2 The following listing is the contents of a directory on a POSIX system:

```
drwxr-xr-x  2 user1  grpa          4096 ene  8   2013  .
drwxr-xr-x 11 user1  grpa          4096 ene 10   14:39  ..
-rwxr-sr-x  1 user1  grpa       1139706 ene  9   2013  cambia_claves
-rw-----  1 user1  grpa       634310 ene  9   2013  claves_web
-rw----rw-  1 user1  grpa       104157 ene  9   2013  claves_impr
-rw-rw----  1 user1  grpa       634310 ene  9   2013  claves_sala
```

Where **cambia_claves** is a program that allows to edit and modify the content of the keys stored in the data files: **claves_web**, **claves_impr** and **claves_sala**. Fill in the table, indicating in case of success which are the permissions that are computed and, in case of error, which is the permission that fails and why.

2				
Usuario	Grupo	Orden	¿Funciona?	Observaciones
user3	grpb	./cambia_clave claves_web		
user2	grpa	./cambia_clave claves_impr		
user2	grpa	./cambia_clave claves_sala		
user3	grpb	./cambia_clave claves_sala		

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1. A disk with a capacity of 8GB, is formatted with a version of MINIX with sizes different from the standards. The sizes used in the formatting are :

- Block size = 2KBytes
- Zone Size = 20 blocks = 1 zone
- Pointers to Zone are 32bits = 4Bytes
- The size of the i-node is 64 bytes (7 direct pointers, 1 indirect, 1 double indirect).
- Each directory entry occupies 32 bytes.
- The boot block and the superblock requires 1 block each
- When formatting, space has been reserved in the header for 4096 i-nodes
- The scheme of the different elements of the disk is as follows

Boot	Super block	Node-i bitmap	Zone bitmap	Nodes- i	Data zones
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It is requested:

- a) Find the number of blocks that each element of the header occupies: i-node bitmap, zones bitmap and i-nodes.
- b) Compute the block that corresponds to the first Data Zone as well as the number of Data Zones.
- c) Suppose that on this disk there is only one directory, the root directory, which contains 10 regular files,
 - c1) Indicate the number of data zones occupied by the root directory
 - c2) Assume in addition that each of the regular files contains information that occupies 50KBytes and indicate in a justified way the number of occupied data zones for this case, take into account both the data and the metadata of the file.

a)	
b)	
c1)	
c2)	