

Name: TODO

Course: CSCI 312 Principles of Programming Languages

Assignment Deadline: February 19, 2025

Question 1

Replace the TODO marker with the name of the corresponding directory:

1. **/tmp** stores transient files.
2. **/usr/bin** contains all the programs used by regular users.
3. **/home** is where each user is given a directory.
4. **/var** is where data that is likely to change is stored.
5. **/usr/share** contains shared data used by programs in **/usr/bin**.
6. **/usr/lib** contains shared libraries for programs in **/usr/bin**.
7. **/etc/init.d** contains scripts that start services at boot time.
8. **/proc** is a virtual filesystem maintained by the kernel.
9. **/root** is the home directory for the root account.
10. **/lib** contains shared library files used by core system programs.
11. **/sbin** contains “system” programs.
12. **/dev** contains device nodes.
13. **/** is the root directory.
14. **/opt** is used to install optional software.
15. **/boot** contains the kernel and boot loader.
16. **/var/log** contains log files.
17. **/usr/local** is where programs that are not included with your distribution yet intended for system-wide use are installed.
18. **/bin** contains programs for the system to run.
19. **/usr/sbin** contains executables installed by your distribution.

Question 2

What does Vim's dot command let us do?

Repeat previous command.

Question 3

LCL p. 79 says "Table 9-1 lists the file types you are most likely to see (there are other, less common types too)." What are two of these "less common types"?

1. **Named Pipe File (aka FIFO): central file location for inter-process communication (IPC). For example, error output can be redirected to this pipe and read by another command.**
2. **Socket File: also enables IPC yet in a faster, less middle-man way than fifo.**

Question 4

What does the x attribute for a directory allow?

Provides Execute Permission

Question 5

What does the signal SIGINT do?

SIGINT, or signal interrupt (^C), informs a process that the user wishes it to end, and can be handled differently by different processes. Often, it ends the task assigned to the process and frees memory that the process was using.

Question 6

What does the signal SIGTSTP do?

SIGTSTP, or signal terminal stop (^Z), stops a process from running (unless the process ignores the signal). The process can either be restarted by bringing it to the foreground/background (fg/bg), or by recalling the same signal (^Z).

Question 7

Replace the TODO marker with the name of the corresponding environment variable:

1. **\$HOME** is the pathname of your home directory.
2. **\$PS1** defines the contents of your shell prompt.
3. **\$VISUAL** is the name of the program for text editing.

4. **\$SHELL** is the name of your shell.
5. **\$USER** is your username.
6. **\$PAGER** is the name of the program for paging output.
7. **\$PWD** is the current working directory.
8. **\$DISPLAY** is the name of your display. (NOTE: this variable is not present during an ssh session)

Question 8

Vim is a modal editor. List four modes:

1. **Normal Mode**
2. **Insert Mode**
3. **Visual Mode**
4. **Command-Line Mode**

Question 9

How does the buffer list differ from the argument list in Vim?

The buffer list keeps track of all open vim files, while the argument list handles the subgroup of these files that are passed into the vim command.

Question 10

How do real lines differ from display lines in Vim?

Real lines are where the `\n` separates lines. Display lines may wrap real lines into multiple visible lines as to not "go off-screen" and to stay in the terminal, however they are not truly treated as working lines internally.

Question 11

Click [HERE](#) and make the selections for your row in the survey.

Survey for "Jack Stawasz" Completed.