#### THE HONG KONG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

# COMP2021: Unix and Script Programming

## Midterm Exam Spring 2013

30 Apr 2013

### Solution

Student Name:		
Student ID:		
Lab Section: LA1A / LA1B		
Instructions:		
Write your name, student ID, as	nd lab section on this page.	
Answer all questions in the space	ce provided.	
For Grading Purposes Onl	y:	
	Problem 1	_/15
	Problem 2	_/10
	Problem 3	_/5
	Problem 4	_/10
	Problem 5	_/6
	Problem 6	_/10
	Problem 7	_/10
	Problem 8	_/8
	Problem 9	_/7
	Problem 10	_/4
	Problem 11	_/5
	Problem 12	_/10
	Total	/100

### **Question 1 Multiple Choice [15 marks]**

UNIX utilities: circle the UNIX command that completes the task correctly.

- a) Delete the file textfile: *Answer C* 
  - A. del textfile C. rm textfile
  - B. rmdir textfile D. mv textfile
- b) Display the last 6 lines in file textfile: *Answer A* 
  - A. tail -6 textfile C. more +6 textfile
  - B. more -6 textfile D. tail +6 textfile
- c) Rename a file from text1 to text2: *Answer: C* 
  - A. ren text1 text2 C. mv text1 text2
  - B. cat text1 > text2 D. mv text1 > text2
- d) List all the files in home directory and its subdirectories recursively: *Answer C* 
  - A. ls C. ls -R
  - B. ls -1 D. ls -s
- e) Output the current date to a file named date.txt: Answer A

  - B. date | date.txt D. date date.txt
- f) Display the lines in the man page of command "grep" containing the word "word": *Answer D* 
  - A. man grep > grep word C. grep word < man grep
    - B. grep word | man grep | D. man grep | grep word
- g) Change the file content of textfile from view A (original) to view B (on screen): Answer A

View A:	View B:
bell apple	bell apple
bell	

- A. uniq textfile C. unique textfile
- B. cat textfile > uniq D.rm textfile

#### **General questions**

h) Which statement will open the /ect/passwd file for reading only? Answer B

A. open(PASSFILE, "+>/etc/passwd");

- B. open(PASSFILE, "/etc/passwd");
- C. open(PASSFILE, "+</etc/passwd");</pre>
- D. open(PASSFILE, ">/etc/passwd");

i) How many elements in @array1 if it's defined as @array1 = (9, "A", 0..9, "PERL")?

**Answer A** 

A. 13

C. 4

B. 12

D. 16

j) What is the output of the following code segment? (2 marks) Answer D

```
@array = ("Y", "W", "X");
@array = sort(@array);
unshift(@array, "Z");
print($array[0]);
```

A. W

C. Y

B. X

D. Z

k) What is the output of the following code segment? (2 marks) **Answer C** 

A. <COMP> 2021 is fun

C. <COMP> <2021> <is> <fun>

B. COMP <2021> is fun

D. <COMP> <is> <fun>

1) What is the output of the following code segment? (2 marks) **Answer D** 

```
%hashA = ("alpha", "beta", "gamma", "delta");
%hashA = reverse(%hashA);
Print $hashA{"alpha"};
```

A. beta

C. gamma

B. delta

D. The code fails execution

### Question 2: Unix file system and links [10 marks]

Read the following screen output and answer the questions.

```
$ 1s -1i
total 140
273908807 -rw-r--r-- 1 cindy comp2021 128079 Apr 8 11:32 exam
273908808 -rw-r--r-- 1 cindy comp2021 15 Apr 8 11:33 lab1
273908809 -rw-r--r-- 2 cindy comp2021 202 Apr 8 11:33 lab2
273908809 -rw-r--r-- 2 cindy comp2021 202 Apr 8 11:33 lab3
273908811 lrwxrwxrwx 1 cindy cs 4 Apr 8 11:36 lab4 -> lab3
403453165 drwxr-xr-x 2 cindy comp2021 6 Apr 8 11:37 docs
542597928 drwxr-xr-x 2 cindy comp2021 6 Apr 8 11:35 slides -> lectures
```

a) How many directories are there? How many hard link(s) and symbolic link(s) are there? (2 marks)

Answer: 2 directories, 3 links (or 4 links, or 8 links)

b) Name all the actual files in the list. (1 mark)

Answer: exam, lab1, lab2 (or lab3, but not both)

c) What will happen if this command is issued: "rm lab3"? (2 marks)

Answer: Only a link to lab3 is removed, so lab4 becomes a broken link. lab2 is not affected.

d) The **comp2021** group includes all the COMP2021 staff (including **cindy**). What command should be issued so that file **exam** can be edited by all of them, while anyone else cannot see nor edit it? (2 *marks*)

*Answer: chmod 660 exam / chmod g+w,o-r exam* (plus execute permission is okay)

e) What command should be issued so that file **docs** is only accessible by **cindy** with full access right? (1 *mark*)

Answer: chmod 700 docs / chmod go-rx docs

f) Use a command to list out all the files, even for hidden files. (2 marks)

Answer: ls -la

## Question 3 Shell [5 marks]

Point out the error(s) in the following shell program and correct them.

```
Line 1: #/bin/sh
Line 2: echo "Enter height of parallelogram: "
Line 3: read $height
Line 4: echo "Enter width of parallelogram: "
Line 5: read $width
Line 6: area = 'expr $height * $width'
Line 7: echo "The area of the parallelogram is $area"
```

#### Answers:

- 1) # /bin/sh should be #!/bin/sh
- 2) Delete "\$" in "read \$height" and "read \$width"
- 3) Need backslash before star in multiplication: expr \$height \\* \$width
- 4) Cannot have spaces in "area = ", should be: "area="
- 5) area = 'expr \$height \* \$width' should be with backquotes: area = `expr \$height \\* \$width`

## Question 4 Shell and Perl programming [10 marks]

You have done a "Big and Small" game in the lab. Translate this Perl program into a Shell program. Please write clearly. You may use a symbol  $_{\triangledown}$  to denote any necessary space.

Perl programming Shell programming

Perl programming	Shell programming	
#!/usr/local/bin/perl	#!/bin/sh	
srand;	# no srand needed	
while (1)	while [ 1 ] # (1 while loop)	
{	Do	
<pre>\$dice = int(rand(6)) + 1;</pre>	dice=`expr \$RANDOM % 6 + 1`	
if (\$dice <= 3)	if [ \$dice -le 3 ] # (1 cond.)	
{	then	
<pre>\$result="S";</pre>	result="S" # (.5)	
} else {	else # (1 if)	
<pre>\$result="B";</pre>	result="B" # (.5)	
}	fi	
print "B or S?\n";	echo "B or S?"	
<pre>chomp(\$input = <stdin>);</stdin></pre>	read input # (1)	
if (\$input ne "B" && \$input ne "S")	if [ \$input != "B" -a \$input != "S" ] # (1 cond.)	
{	then	
last;	break # (1)	
}	fi	
<pre>print "* Result is \$result and your guess is \$input\n";</pre>	echo "* Result is \$result and your guess is \$input" # (1)	
if ( \$input eq \$result )	if [ \$input = \$result ] # (1)	
{	then	
print "You have won!\n";	echo "You have won!"	
} else {  else		
print "You have lost!\n";	echo "You have lost!"	
}	fi	
}	done # (1)	

*Errors:* "spacing" -1, "\$" -1, "brackets" -1

## Question 5 Perl basics [6 marks]

Complete the following "padding zeros" program Pad0.pl to read in user-input integers, and pad zeros to each integer to fill up the total number of digits, and output it to the screen. If user inputs blank lines or a line of a number 0, print a line with asterisks (\*) to fill up the expected number of digits. Assume the total number of digits is an argument of the program.

A sample execution of the program is as follows:

```
$ Pad0.pl 6
15
000015
*****
#!/usr/local/bin/perl5 -w
$TotalDigits = $ARGV[0];
print "nozero = $TotalDigits\n";
while (<STDIN>)
{
     $Line = _____;
     if ($Line) {
           $NoDigit = length(_____);
           $ZerosPad = ______- $NoDigit + 1;
           if ($ZerosPad < 0) {</pre>
                 $ZerosPad = 0;
           }
           print "0"______ ."$Line"."\n";
     }
     else {
           print "*" _____."\n";
     }
}
$
Chomp($Line)
$_ (or $Line)
$TotalDigits
x $ZerosPad
x $TotalDigits
```

## Question 6 Perl control flow [10 marks]

Write a Perl program AddNumbers.pl that sums the numbers from 1 to a user-input positive integer number (>1), and also sums the even numbers. You can assume the user always gives correct input. A sample execution of the program is as follows:

```
$ AddNumbers.pl
Enter the last number in the sum:
The sum of the numbers 1 to 7 is 28
The sum of the even numbers is 12
Answer:
1: #!/usr/local/bin/perl
2:
3: print ("Enter the last number in the sum:\n");
4: $limit = <STDIN>;
5: chop ($limit);
6: $count = 1;
   $total = $eventotal = 0;
7:
8: for ($count = 1; $count <= $limit; $count++) {
            $total += $count;
9:
            if ($count % 2 == 1) {
10:
11:
                    # start the next iteration if the number is odd
12:
13:
14:
            $eventotal += $count;
15: }
16: print("The sum of the numbers 1 to $limit is $total\n");
17: print("The sum of the even numbers is $eventotal\n");
```

### Question 7 Perl file I/O [10 marks]

Finish the Perl program Mimic\_wc.pl which mimics the behavior of 'wc' Unix utility. The program takes a filename from the command line, and prints out the number of lines and words contained in that file. ('word' here simply means sequences of non-whitespace).

Content of text file **file1**:

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To be the leading university with significant international impact and strong local commitment

A sample execution of the program is as follows:

```
$ Mimic_wc.pl file1
Lines: 3, Words: 15
$ Mimic_wc.pl nonexistfile
Can't open file!
#!/usr/local/bin/perl5 -w
#get file name from command line
$filename = _____;
\$words = 0;
$lines = 0;
# open filehandle FH for read-only mode, exit if file doesn't exist
while (<FH>){
     # count lines and words in file
Print "Lines: $lines, Words: $words\n";
Answer:
#!/usr/local/bin/perl5 -w
$filename = $ARGV[0];
```

```
$words = 0;
$lines = 0;

open (FH, $filename) or die ("Can't open file!\n");
while(<FH>){
    $lines++;
    @words = /\s+/g;
    $words += @words;
}
print "Lines: $lines, Words: $words\n";
```

### Question 8 Perl functions [8 marks]

Read the following Perl program.

```
1: #!/usr/local/bin/perl
2:
3:
   $inputline = <STDIN>;
4:
   \frac{s-y}{s+\frac{y}{s}}
5: @list = split (/\s+/, $inputline);
6: $result = rightcalc (0);
7:
   print ("The result is $result.\n");
8:
   sub rightcalc {
9:
            my ($index) = @_;
10:
11:
            my ($result, $operand1, $operand2);
12:
13:
            if ($index+3 == @list) {
                    $operand2 = $list[$index+2];
14:
15:
            } else {
                    $operand2 = rightcalc($index+2);
16:
17:
18:
            $operand1 = $list[$index+1];
            if ($list[$index] eq "+") {
19:
                    $result = $operand1 + $operand2;
20:
            } elsif ($list[$index] eq "*") {
21:
22:
                    $result = $operand1 * $operand2;
23:
            } elsif ($list[$index] eq "-") {
24:
                    $result = $operand1 - $operand2;
25:
            } else {
                    $result = $operand1 / $operand2;
26:
27:
            return $result;
28:
```

29: }

- a) Assume the user inputs **20 \* 3 + 2 1**, what is the content of @list after Line 5? (2 marks) "-", "20", "\*", "3", "+", "2", "1"
- b) Does scalar variable **\$result** in Line 6 and Line 20 refer to the same value? Why? (1 mark)

No, \$result in Line 20 is declared to be a local variable to function rightcalc().

- c) What does Line 13 do? (1 marks)
  - It checked whether base case of recursion is reached. That is, the array only consists of 3 elements (2 operands and 1 operator). @list here returns the array length.
- d) What is the usage of @\_ in Line 10? (1 mark)

It holds all arguments passed from caller for the duration of subroutine.

e) What is the output of the Perl program is user inputs - 20 \* 3 + 2 1? Briefly explain why. (3 marks)

The program calculates 20 - 3\*(2+1) = 11, it accepts a list of numbers and operands that is to be evaluated from right to left.

### Question 9 Regular expressions [7 marks]

6:16pm up 5 days, 23:26, Users, load average: 0.37, 0.20, 0.1

Answer: average: 0.37

b) Which of the following string(s) can match pattern  $/(a|b)(.)[aeiou]\1/?$  Circle all your answers. (3 marks)

Answers: BD (1 mark for each correct answer)

A. a!a!

B. b-ob\*

C. 6a

D. b!ab

E. a\_i\_

F. !ae

### Question 10 Perl directory access [4 marks]

Finish the program called di.pl to change to a directory specified by the user (assume the user inputs absolute path), then list the names of all files that end with .cpp under that directory. If the directory change did not succeed, exit the program with a warning message "Cannot chdir". You should print the current working directory at the very beginning.

For example: assume /home/comp2021 contains "lab1.cpp", "lab2.cpp", "device", the current directory is /home

```
$di.pl
/home
Where to?
/home/comp2021
lab1.cpp
lab2.cpp
#!/usr/local/bin/perl5 -w
                      ; # print current directory
print "Where to?\n";
chomp($newdir = <STDIN>);
         _____ || die "Cannot chdir.\n"; # change directory
foreach (______) # check every file
{
     if(/(\w+).cpp/){
           print _____; # print file name if end with .cpp
     }
}
#!/usr/local/bin/perl5 -w
system("pwd"); # 1 mark
print "Where to?\n";
chomp($newdir = <STDIN>);
chdir($newdir) || die "Cannot chdir to $newdir.\n"; # 1mark
foreach (<*>) # 1mark
{
     if(/(\w+).cpp/){
          print "$ \n";
     }
}
```

### Question 11 HTML [5 marks]

Mark and correct the errors in this HTML code so that the code is valid and it will be displayed as expected in any browser.



## HKUST CSE



The CSE website is at <a href="http://www.cse.ust.hk">http://www.cse.ust.hk</a>

```
Line 1:
            <html>
Line 2:
           <head> Linking to CSE </head>
Line 3:
           <body>
Line 4:
            <h1>HKUST CSE</h1>
Line 5:
           <img> src="logo.png" height="200" width="100" </img>
Line 6:
           The CSE website is at
Line 7:
            <href="http://www.cse.ust.hk">http://www.cse.ust.hk
Line 8:
           </html>
Answer:
<html>
<head>
<title>Linking to CSE</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>HKUST CSE</h1>
<img src="logo.png" height="200" width="100">
The CSE website is at <a href="http://www.cse.ust.hk">http://www.cse.
ust.hk</a>
</body>
</html>
```

### Question 12 CGI and Hash [10 marks]

Fill in blanks in the following CGI program which displays student information (name and ID) stored in a text file named "data.txt". It should allow user to view the information in different sorting options (sort by name or ID, chosen by a popup menu and a submit button). Assume the text file is put in the same directory with your CGI program, and student's names and ID are unique.

#### Content of data.txt

Peter Lee, 02458934 Alice Wong, 07235963 Bob Chan, 05839201 Simon Kwok, 08378495 Andrew Wong, 09873510 Chris Tsui, 06902312 Macro Lee, 09872395 Samual Chan, 04983861

#### Sorting result using ID or Name





### **Student Information**

## **Student Information**

02458934

04983861

08378495



Name	ID
Peter Lee	02458934
Samual Chan	04983861
Bob Chan	05839201
Chris Tsui	06902312
Alice Wong	07235963
Simon Kwok	08378495
Macro Lee	09872395
Andrew Wong	09873510

Name	ID
Alice Wong	07235963
Andrew Wong	09873510
Bob Chan	05839201
Chris Tsui	06902312
Macro Lee	09872395

Peter Lee

Samual Chan

Simon Kwok

Sort Order Name

```
#!/usr/local/bin/perl
open(DATA, "data.txt");
while (<DATA>) {
    chomp;
    ($name, $id) = split/,/;
    $student{$id} = $name;
}
print header;
print start_html("Student Information");
print h1("Student Information");
print _____;
print p("Sort Order",
print end_form;
print _____
print "\n";
print "NameID\n";
if (!param()) {
    foreach $id (keys %student) {
         print "$student{$id}$id\n";
    }
} else {
    if (param("sort") eq "Name") {
         %studentrev = _____;
         foreach $name (_____) {
         }
    } else {
         foreach $id (____
             print "$student{$id}$id\n";
         }
```

```
}

print ______;

print end_html;

Answer:

CGI qw(:standard)
start_form
popup_menu("sort", ["Name", "ID"])
"Sort"
hr
reverse %student
sort keys %studentrev
"$name$studentrev {$name}</rr>
"sort keys %student
"\n"
```