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CSE460

Lab 2

### 20 Possible Points

- 1. ) Basic Shell Programming
  - a. How to write shells Exercise -

The difference is that when executing the ./ginfo the output is as intended. But when executed as . ./ginfo the shell opens a new window and is closed upon exit. This is due to the final line being exit 0.

b. Variable Exercise -

```
d mikesmith@DESKTOP-SOKJUBR: ~/cse460/Lab2 — X

**This script will print out working dir, login name, verision of shell, home dir, number of columns clear echo "Your current directory is: " $PWD echo "Your login name is: " $LOGNAME echo "Your home directory is: " $BASH_VERSION echo "Your number of columns in current terminal is: " $LINES

***

**Comparison of shell is: "$PWD echo "Your number of columns in current terminal is: " $LINES

***

**Comparison of shell is: "$PWD echo "Your number of columns in current terminal is: " $LINES

***

**Comparison of shell, home dir, number of columns clear terminal is: " $LINES

**Comparison of shell, home dir, number of columns clear terminal is: " $LINES

**Comparison of shell, home dir, number of columns clear terminal is: " $LINES

**Comparison of shell, home dir, number of columns clear terminal is: " $LINES

**Comparison of shell, home dir, number of columns clear terminal is: " $LINES

**Comparison of shell, home dir, number of columns clear terminal is: " $LINES

**Comparison of shell, home dir, number of columns clear terminal is: " $LINES

**Comparison of shell, home dir, number of columns clear terminal is: " $LINES

**Comparison of shell is: " $LIN
```

```
mikesmith@DESKTOP-SOKJJBR:~/cse469/Lab2$ ../varinfo
Your current directory is: /home/mikesmith/cse469/Lab2
Your login name is: mikesmith
Your verision of shell is: 4.3.48(1)-release
Your home directory is: /home/mikesmith
Your number of columns in current terminal is: 30
mikesmith@DESKTOP-SOKJJBR:~/cse460/Lab2$
```

- c. User Defined Variables Exercise -
  - 1.) To define the varible x with the value of 10 and print it you use:

\$ x=10

\$echo \$x

2.)To define varible xn with the value of 'Rani' and print it you use:

\$ xn=Rani

\$echo \$xn

3.)To print the sum the sum of two number you do:

4.) To define the two variables and print the quotient you do:

\$ x=20

\$ y=5

\$ expr x / y

5.) To modify question 4 to store quotient in z you do:

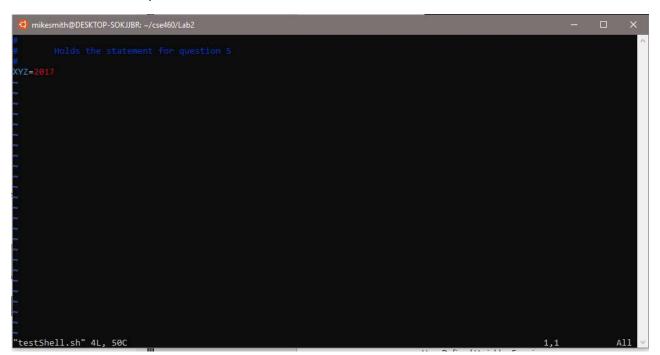
\$ x=20

\$ y=5

\$ z='expr x / y'

\$ echo \$z

Shell script:



```
d mikesmith@DESKTOP-SOKJJBR:~/cse460/Lab2
mikesmith@DESKTOP-SOKJJBR:~/cse460/Lab2
mikesmith@DESKTOP-SOKJJBR:~/cse460/Lab2$ 1s
first ginfo testShell.sh varinfo
mikesmith@DESKTOP-SOKJJBR:~/cse460/Lab2$ ./testShell.sh
mikesmith@DESKTOP-SOKJJBR:~/cse460/Lab2$ ../testShell.sh
mikesmith@DESKTOP-SOKJJBR:~/cse460/Lab2$ ../testShell.sh
mikesmith@DESKTOP-SOKJJBR:~/cse460/Lab2$ secho $XYZ
2017
mikesmith@DESKTOP-SOKJJBR:~/cse460/Lab2$
```

When executed as ./testShell.sh the echo command for XYZ displays nothing, while executed as . ./testShell.sh the echo command properly prints out the value. The difference being the . Command executing the shell in the current shell and not creating a new copy of a shell.

#### 2.) Awk Exercise -

```
mikesmith@DESKTOP-K5M6GV8:~/cse460$ ps auxw | awk '{print $1 "\t\t" $2}'

USER PID
root 1
mikesmi+ 2
mikesmi+ 23
mikesmi+ 24
mikesmi+ 24
mikesmith@DESKTOP-K5M6GV8:~/cse460$
```

This command will output the process table. You see two lists, the first being the name, with two tabs in the middle and the process ID number. This command outputs ps auwx to awk as the input.

# 3.) Kill command

Nice and renice

# 4.) Starting a new process

```
mikesmith@DESKTOP-K5M6GV8:~/cse460/lab2$ sh -c "echo 'Hello, CSUSB.'"
Hello, CSUSB.
mikesmith@DESKTOP-K5M6GV8:~/cse460/lab2$
```

Test system.cpp

```
//test_system.cpp
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    cout << "Running ps with system\n";
    system("ps -ax");
    //system ("ps -ax &");
    cout<< "Done\n";
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

#### Compiled without the &

Compiled with the &

```
mikesmith@DESKTOP-K5M6GV8:~/cse460/lab2$ g++ -o test_system test_system.cpp
mikesmith@DESKTOP-K5M6GV8:~/cse460/lab2$ ./test_system
Running ps with system
Done
mikesmith@DESKTOP-K5M6GV8:~/cse460/lab2$ PID TTY STAT TIME COMMAND
    1 ? Ss 0:00 /init
    2 tty1 Ss 0:00 -bash
3854 tty1 RN 9:50 ./robot
3891 tty1 R 0:00 ps -ax
```

With the '&' the process is started as a background process that can be killed. While without the '&' the program is executed and then exits on finish.

## 5.) Shell Programming Practice

What does the option "-v" in the grep command do?

The –v command inverts the matching, to force select non-matching lines.

#### TerminateProcess

**Execution of Terminate Process** 

```
mikesmith@DESKTOP-K5M6GV8:~/cse460/lab2$ ps
 PID TTY
                  TIME CMD
              00:00:00 bash
   2 tty1
  17 ttv1
              00:00:05 robot
  18 ttv1
              00:00:04 robot
  19 tty1
              00:00:04 robot
  21 tty1 00:00:00 ps
mikesmith@DESKTOP-K5M6GV8:~/cse460/lab2$ ./terminateProcess robot
3 processes were deleted.
11
     Terminated
                              ./robot
2] - Terminated
                              ./robot
3]+ Terminated
                              ./robot
mikesmith@DESKTOP-K5M6GV8:~/cse460/lab2$ ./terminateProcess robot
Not an existing process.
mikesmith@DESKTOP-K5M6GV8:~/cse460/lab2$
```

### 6.) Evalutation

This lab was to cover the basics of shell commands and to explore some possibilities with shells. We also covered user created variables and system commands. There was a lot of content covered in this lab, but creating the final shell to kill a specific process I spent the most time on to finish. I was able to successfully execute and answer each step of the lab.

Score 20/20