

Assignment 2

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1. Create a file named “f1” in directory “D1” and user 1 with appropriate access right to it. Create a link “f2” to “f1” in directory “D2” and give user 1 with appropriate access right to it. Demonstrate that both users can work on same file from different directories.

```
niranay@niranay: ~/Documents/sem7/AUP/assignment_2/d1 vi f1
niranay@niranay: ~/Documents/sem7/AUP/assignment_2/d1 ll
total 12
drwxrwxr-x 2 niranay niranay 4096 Aug 21 19:16 ./
drwxrwxr-x 4 niranay niranay 4096 Aug 21 19:16 ../
-rw-rw-r-- 1 niranay niranay 23 Aug 21 19:16 f1
niranay@niranay: ~/Documents/sem7/AUP/assignment_2/d1
```

rw permissions for file f1 in directory d1 for owner, group and r permission for others (opened using vim)

Owner of the file is niranay

```
niranay@niranay: ~/Documents/sem7/AUP/assignment_2/d2 ln ../d1/f1 f2
niranay@niranay: ~/Documents/sem7/AUP/assignment_2/d2 ll
total 12
drwxrwxr-x 2 niranay niranay 4096 Aug 21 19:19 ./
drwxrwxr-x 5 niranay niranay 4096 Aug 21 19:17 ../
-rw-rw-r-- 2 niranay niranay 23 Aug 21 19:16 f2
niranay@niranay: ~/Documents/sem7/AUP/assignment_2/d2
```

f2 created in d2 as hard link to f1 in d1 using ln command

rw permissions for f2 for owner, group and r permission for others

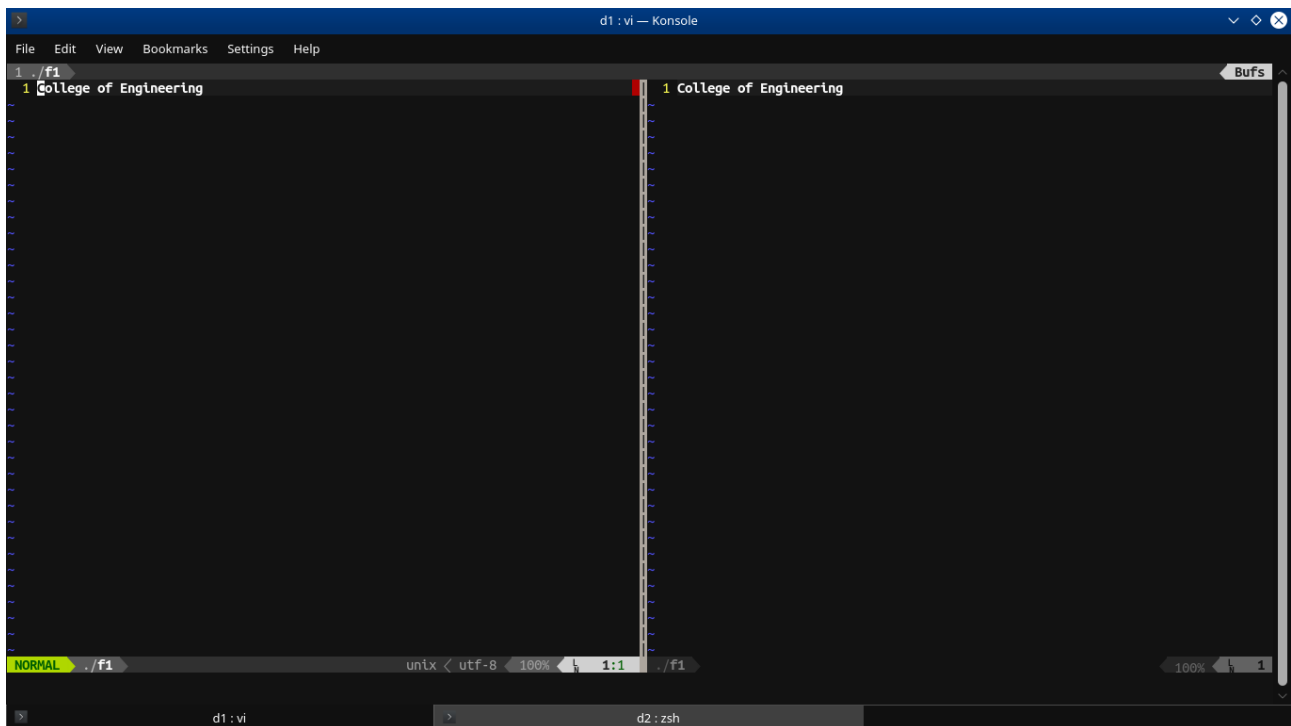
Owner of the file is niranay

```
niranay@niranay: ~/Documents/sem7/AUP/assignment_2/d1 vi -O f1 ../d2/f2
2 files to edit
niranay@niranay: ~/Documents/sem7/AUP/assignment_2/d1
```

Opening both files simultaneously using vi -O f1 ../d2/f2

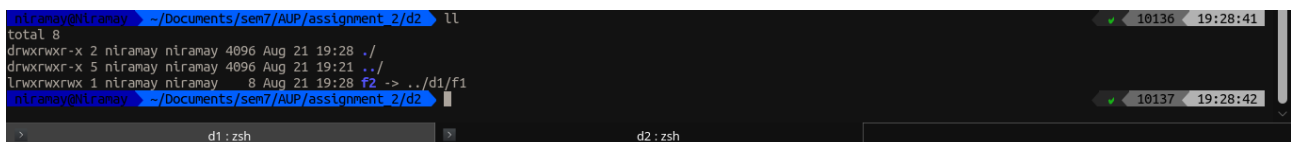
College of Engineering was written in f1 previously

Same text visible when f2 is opened



If any change is made to f2 while f1 is open for editing too, the change in f2 is immediately reflected side by side in f1.

f2 created in d2 as symbolic link to f1 in d1 using ln command
 rwx permissions for f2 for owner, group and others
 Owner of the file is niranmay



Same behaviour is observed even in case of creating a symbolic link i.e. both files can be opened exactly as above simultaneously for editing and changes in one are immediately reflected in the other.

2. A function realpath() resolves all symbolic links in path and returns the *ultimate* target. Write a program to simulate realpath() to list the ultimate target of the only filename that are symbolic links in a directory. The program takes one optional argument, which is the name of a directory to be searched for the links. When no argument is specified, the search is conducted in the current working directory. Display appropriate error messages. Demonstrate by creating symbolic links A->B->C etc.

tree to display the symbolic links created

```
niranmay@niranay: ~/Documents/sem7/AUP/assignment_2$ tree
.
├── AUP_Assignment_2
│   ├── d1
│   │   └── f1
│   ├── d2
│   │   └── f2 -> ../d1/f1
│   ├── d3
│   │   ├── d333
│   │   │   ├── f333 -> ../f33
│   │   │   └── f33 -> ../f3
│   │   ├── f3
│   │   ├── f3_start -> d33/d333/f333
│   │   ├── f3_start_different -> test_multiple_links/another_link
│   │   ├── test_multiple_links
│   │   └── another_link
│   └── imgs
│       ├── Screenshot_20190821_191713.png
│       ├── Screenshot_20190821_191946.png
│       ├── Screenshot_20190821_192311.png
│       ├── Screenshot_20190821_192323.png
│       ├── Screenshot_20190821_192849.png
│       └── Screenshot_20190821_200015.png
├── links.txt
├── realpath
└── realpath.c

7 directories, 18 files
niranmay@niranay: ~/Documents/sem7/AUP/assignment_2$
```

realpath run with parameters-

```
niranmay@niranay: ~/Documents/sem7/AUP/assignment_2$ ./realpath d3/f3_start
f3
niranmay@niranay: ~/Documents/sem7/AUP/assignment_2$
```

```
niranmay@niranay: ~/Documents/sem7/AUP/assignment_2$ ./realpath d3/f3_start_different
another_link
niranmay@niranay: ~/Documents/sem7/AUP/assignment_2$
```

```
niranmay@niranay: ~/Documents/sem7/AUP/assignment_2$ ./realpath d2/f2
f1
niranmay@niranay: ~/Documents/sem7/AUP/assignment_2$
```

realpath run without parameters-

```
niranmay@niranay: ~/Documents/sem7/AUP/assignment_2/d3$ ../../realpath
another_link
f3
niranmay@niranay: ~/Documents/sem7/AUP/assignment_2/d3$
```

```
niranmay@niranay: ~/Documents/sem7/AUP/assignment_2/d2$ ../../realpath
f1
niranmay@niranay: ~/Documents/sem7/AUP/assignment_2/d2$
```

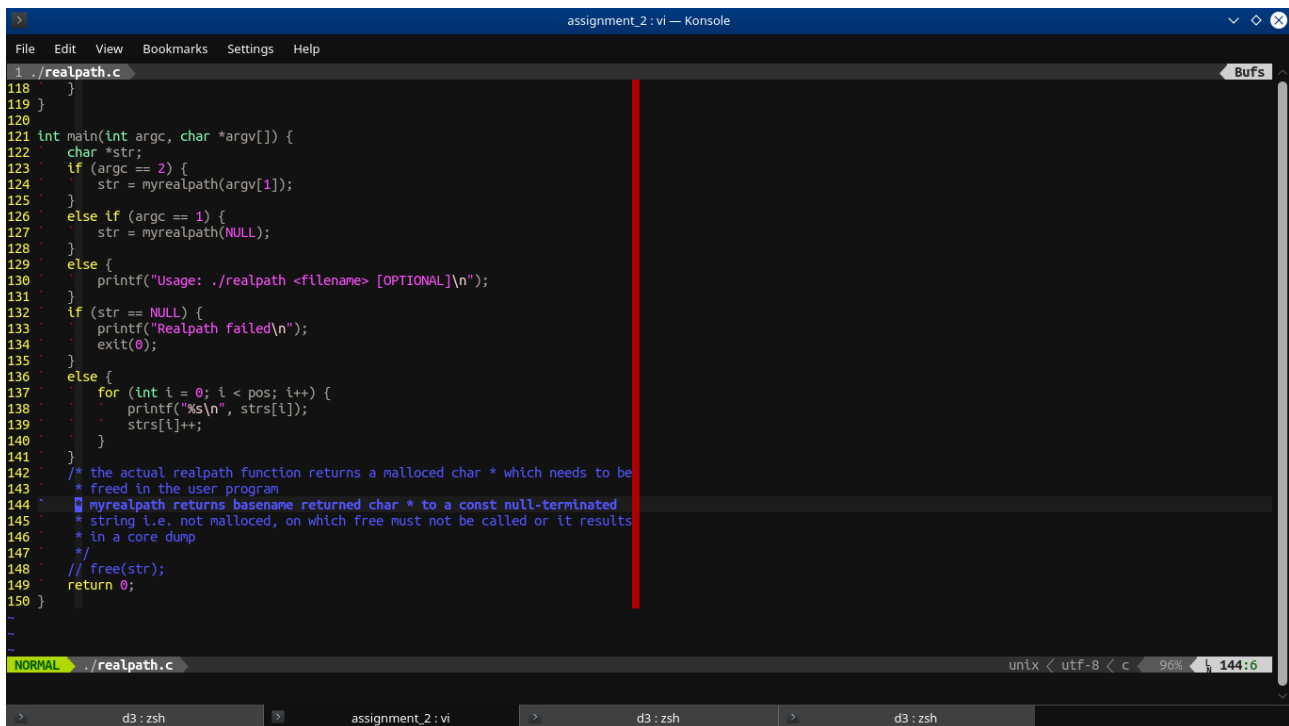
realpath program-

```
assignment_2: vi — Konsole
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
1 ./realpath.c
2 #include <stdio.h>
3 #include <limits.h>
4 #include <stdlib.h>
5 #include <string.h>
6 #include <unistd.h>
7 #include <sys/types.h>
8 #include <sys/stat.h>
9 #include <dirent.h>
10
11 /* assuming that current directory will have a max total of 256 files and
12  * subdirectories both inclusive
13  */
14 #define MAX_FILES_IN_DIR 256
15
16 int pos = 0;
17 char *strs[MAX_FILES_IN_DIR];
18
19 char *myrealpath(char *path) {
20     if (path == NULL) { // search in current working directory
21         DIR *d;
22         struct dirent *dir;
23         d = opendir(".");
24         if (d == NULL) {
25             return NULL;
26         }
27         if (d) {
28             char *buf1 = (char *)malloc(PATH_MAX);
29             char *buf2 = (char *)malloc(PATH_MAX);
30             int size, flag = 0;
31             while ((dir = readdir(d)) != NULL) {
32                 //TODO figure out why the masks are not working to check if a
33                 //file is a symbolic link or not
34                 /*
35                 struct stat buf;
36                 if (stat(dir->d_name, &buf) == 0) {
37                     // if (S_ISLNK(buf.st_mode)) {
38                     if ((buf.st_mode & S_IFMT) == S_IFLNK) {
39                         strs[pos] = dir->d_name;
40                         printf("%s\n", strs[pos]);
41                         pos++;
42                     }
43                 }
44                 else {
45                     return NULL;
46                 }
47                 */
48                 strcpy(buf2, dir->d_name);
49                 // puts(buf2);
50                 while ((size = readlink(buf2, buf1, PATH_MAX)) > 0) {
51                     flag = 1;
52                     buf1[size] = '\0';
53                     if (strstr(buf1, "..") != NULL) {
54                         if (strstr(dirname(strdup(buf2)), ".") == NULL) {
55                             buf1 = strcat(strcat(dirname(strdup(buf2)), "/"), buf1);
56                         }
57                     }
58                     else {
59                         if (strstr(dirname(strdup(dir->d_name)), ".") == NULL) {
60                             buf1 = strcat(strcat(dirname(strdup(dir->d_name)), "/"), buf1);
61                         }
62                     }
63                     // puts(buf1);
64                     strcpy(buf2, buf1);
65                 }
66                 if (flag) {
67                     //TODO return absolute path of the file
68                     strs[pos] = basename(strdup(buf1));
69                     pos++;
70                 }
71                 flag = 0;
72             }
73         }
74     }
75 }
```

```
assignment_2: vi — Konsole
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
1 ./realpath.c
2 #include <stdio.h>
3 #include <limits.h>
4 #include <stdlib.h>
5 #include <string.h>
6 #include <unistd.h>
7 #include <sys/types.h>
8 #include <sys/stat.h>
9 #include <dirent.h>
10
11 /* assuming that current directory will have a max total of 256 files and
12  * subdirectories both inclusive
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14 #define MAX_FILES_IN_DIR 256
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21         DIR *d;
22         struct dirent *dir;
23         d = opendir(".");
24         if (d == NULL) {
25             return NULL;
26         }
27         if (d) {
28             char *buf1 = (char *)malloc(PATH_MAX);
29             char *buf2 = (char *)malloc(PATH_MAX);
30             int size, flag = 0;
31             while ((dir = readdir(d)) != NULL) {
32                 //TODO figure out why the masks are not working to check if a
33                 //file is a symbolic link or not
34                 /*
35                 struct stat buf;
36                 if (stat(dir->d_name, &buf) == 0) {
37                     // if (S_ISLNK(buf.st_mode)) {
38                     if ((buf.st_mode & S_IFMT) == S_IFLNK) {
39                         strs[pos] = dir->d_name;
40                         printf("%s\n", strs[pos]);
41                         pos++;
42                     }
43                 }
44                 else {
45                     return NULL;
46                 }
47                 */
48                 strcpy(buf2, dir->d_name);
49                 // puts(buf2);
50                 while ((size = readlink(buf2, buf1, PATH_MAX)) > 0) {
51                     flag = 1;
52                     buf1[size] = '\0';
53                     if (strstr(buf1, "..") != NULL) {
54                         if (strstr(dirname(strdup(buf2)), ".") == NULL) {
55                             buf1 = strcat(strcat(dirname(strdup(buf2)), "/"), buf1);
56                         }
57                     }
58                     else {
59                         if (strstr(dirname(strdup(dir->d_name)), ".") == NULL) {
60                             buf1 = strcat(strcat(dirname(strdup(dir->d_name)), "/"), buf1);
61                         }
62                     }
63                     // puts(buf1);
64                     strcpy(buf2, buf1);
65                 }
66                 if (flag) {
67                     //TODO return absolute path of the file
68                     strs[pos] = basename(strdup(buf1));
69                     pos++;
70                 }
71                 flag = 0;
72             }
73         }
74     }
75 }
```

```
assignment_2:vi — Konsole
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
1 ./realpath.c BuFs
73     free(buf1);
74     free(buf2);
75     closedir(d);
76 }
77 /* since the current directory may have multiple symbolic links, return
78  * char * pointing to the first resolved link and iterate using pos
79  * global variable in the user program by incrementing the returned
80  * char * to get all resolved symbolic links
81  */
82     return strs[0];
83 }
84 else {
85     char *buf1 = (char *)malloc(PATH_MAX);
86     char *buf2 = (char *)malloc(PATH_MAX);
87     strcpy(buf2, path);
88     int size;
89     // puts(buf2);
90     while ((size = readlink(buf2, buf1, PATH_MAX)) > 0) {
91         buf1[size] = '\0';
92         if (strstr(buf1, "..") != NULL) {
93             if (strstr(dirname(strdup(buf2)), ".") == NULL) {
94                 /* pass duplicate of a string to dirname and basename since the
95                  * input string may be changed by these functions
96                  */
97                 buf1 = strcat(strcat(dirname(strdup(buf2)), "/"), buf1);
98             }
99         }
100         else {
101             if (strstr(dirname(strdup(path)), ".") == NULL) {
102                 buf1 = strcat(strcat(dirname(strdup(path)), "/"), buf1);
103             }
104         }
105         // puts(buf1);
106         strcpy(buf2, buf1);
107     }
108     free(buf2);
NORMAL ./realpath.c
unix < utf-8 < c 72% 108:8
```

```
assignment_2:vi — Konsole
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
1 ./realpath.c BuFs
109 char *str = basename(strdup(buf1));
110 // free(buf1);
111 /* will effectively return only a single char * to be iterated over
112  * using pos in the user program since the file has been specified by
113  * the user
114  */
115     pos = 1;
116     //TODO return absolute path of the file
117     return str;
118 }
119 }
120
121 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
122     char *str;
123     if (argc == 2) {
124         str = myrealpath(argv[1]);
125     }
126     else if (argc == 1) {
127         str = myrealpath(NULL);
128     }
129     else {
130         printf("Usage: ./realpath <filename> [OPTIONAL]\n");
131     }
132     if (str == NULL) {
133         printf("Realpath failed\n");
134         exit(0);
135     }
136     else {
137         for (int i = 0; i < pos; i++) {
138             printf("%s\n", strs[i]);
139             strs[i]++;
140         }
141     }
142     /* the actual realpath function returns a malloced char * which needs to be
143     * freed in the user program
144     * myrealpath returns basename returned char * to a const null-terminated
NORMAL ./realpath.c
unix < utf-8 < c 96% 144:6
```



```
1 ./realpath.c
118 }
119 }
120
121 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
122     char *str;
123     if (argc == 2) {
124         str = myrealpath(argv[1]);
125     }
126     else if (argc == 1) {
127         str = myrealpath(NULL);
128     }
129     else {
130         printf("Usage: ./realpath <filename> [OPTIONAL]\n");
131     }
132     if (str == NULL) {
133         printf("Realpath failed\n");
134         exit(0);
135     }
136     else {
137         for (int i = 0; i < pos; i++) {
138             printf("%s\n", str[i]);
139             str[i]++;
140         }
141     }
142     /* the actual realpath function returns a malloced char * which needs to be
143     * freed in the user program
144     * myrealpath returns basename returned char * to a const null-terminated
145     * string i.e. not malloced, on which free must not be called or it results
146     * in a core dump
147     */
148     // free(str);
149     return 0;
150 }
```

3. Create a shared directory for usage with a purpose that any user (not super user) can create new files in this directory, but only the owner can delete his own files and everyone else can read all files. Demonstrate the functionality.

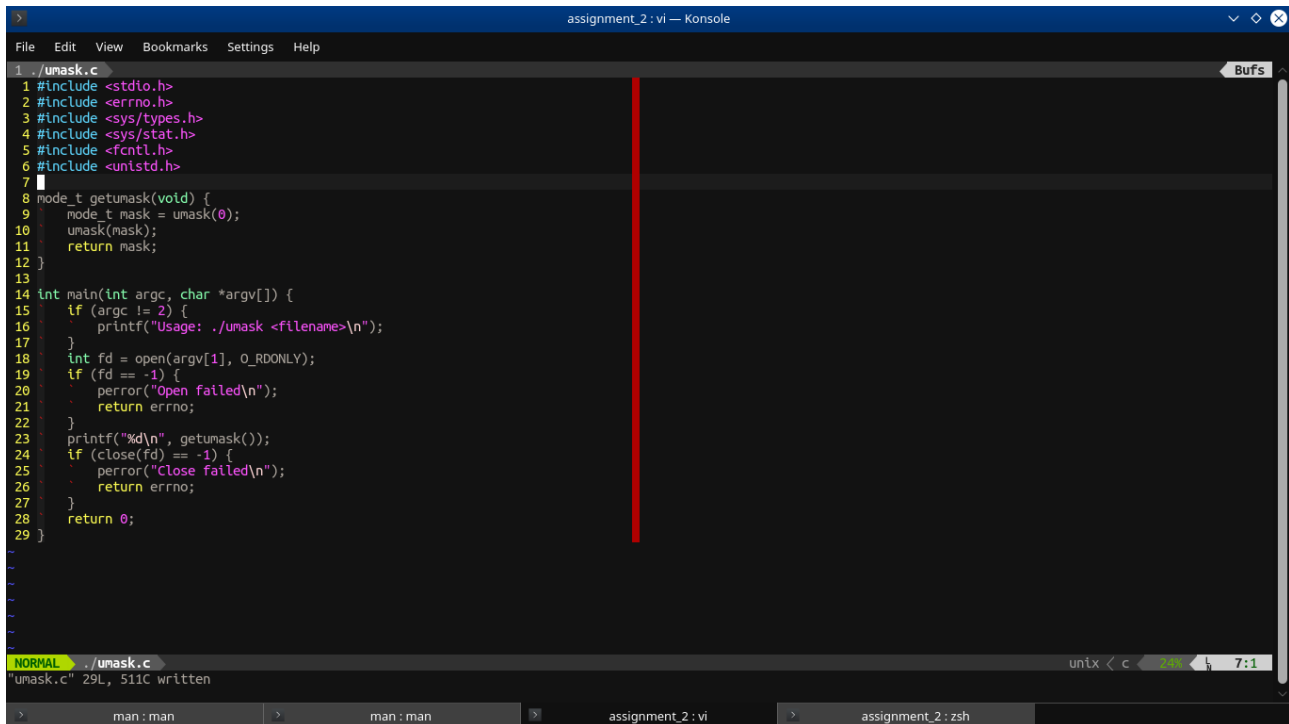
4. `umask()` always sets the process umask and, at the same time, returns a copy of the old umask. How can we obtain a copy of the current process umask while leaving it unchanged? Write a program to demonstrate.

umask output-



```
niranay@niranay: ~/Documents/sem7/AUP/assignment_2 ./umask temp
```

umask program-



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "assignment_2 : vi — Konsole". The editor displays the source code for a C program named `umask.c`. The code includes standard headers, defines a `getumask` function, and implements a `main` function that checks for command-line arguments, opens a file, and prints the current umask.

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <errno.h>
3 #include <sys/types.h>
4 #include <sys/stat.h>
5 #include <fcntl.h>
6 #include <unistd.h>
7
8 mode_t getumask(void) {
9     mode_t mask = umask(0);
10    umask(mask);
11    return mask;
12 }
13
14 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
15     if (argc != 2) {
16         printf("Usage: ./umask <filename>\n");
17     }
18     int fd = open(argv[1], O_RDONLY);
19     if (fd == -1) {
20         perror("Open failed\n");
21         return errno;
22     }
23     printf("%d\n", getumask());
24     if (close(fd) == -1) {
25         perror("Close failed\n");
26         return errno;
27     }
28     return 0;
29 }
```

At the bottom of the window, the status bar shows "NORMAL", the filename `./umask.c`, and the line/column position `unix < c 7:1`. The terminal's tab bar at the very bottom shows several open tabs: `man : man`, `man : man`, `assignment_2 : vi` (the active tab), and `assignment_2 : zsh`.