

A directory contains 3 regular files. To iterate through the directory contents one can use function:

readdir

chdir

ftw

getcwd

What information about a file can be obtained by stat() as well as lstat() functions?

File size

Statistics regarding file access (i. e. how many times the file has been opened)

Is it a symbolic link?

Is this a directory?

Choose functions that may result in different current working directory before and after the call

fseek

ftw

chdir

readdir

What are the differences between the functions nftw() and ftw().

nftw() has flag parameters which modify it's behavior.

ftw() executes a function provided by user just once whereas nftw() can do it n times (n should be passed as a parameter).

With nftw() it is possible to treat the directory symlinks as files instead of stepping through them recursively.

Both behave in the same way, nftw() is just newer and should always be used.

How can a program read it's environment variable?

by calling putenv()

by calling setenv()

by inspecting environ variable

by calling getenv()

Choose correct statements about the nftw() function:

It's main purpose is to change files' attributes.

It can recursively browse the contents of a directory.

It can execute any user provided code thanks to the function pointer passed as a parameter.

Does not have any parameter flags to modify it's behavior.

Choose correct statements about the function fgets():

Dynamically allocates a buffer where data read will be stored.

Can be used to read data from a regular file.

Stops processing after a newline character discarding it.

Stops processing after a newline character including it.

Maximum number of characters read from the standard input can be limited by parameter.

Returns 0 in case of success.

The setenv() function has three parameters. The first two are the variable name and value. What is the purpose of the third one?

It is deprecated parameter.

It is the return value in case of error.

Depending on it's value existing environment variable can be overwritten.

Specifies timeout in seconds for obtaining access to the environment.

It specifies index of a newly created environment variable.

It's default value is 1.



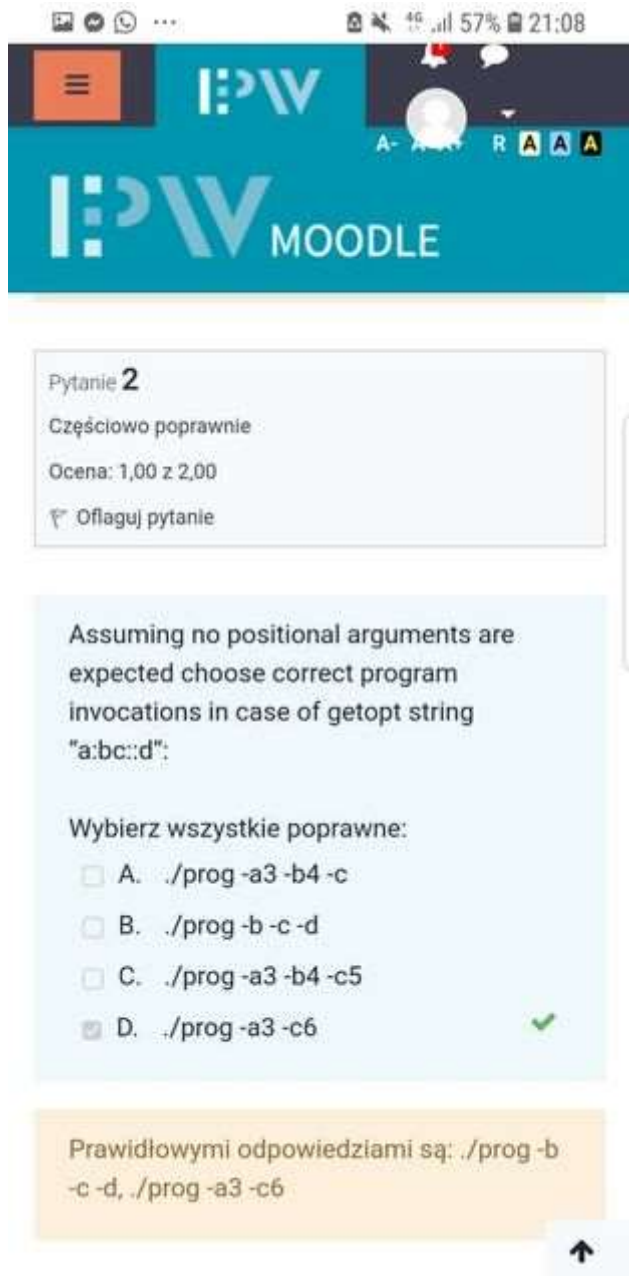
Choose correct statements about the errno symbol:

Wybierz wszystkie poprawne:

- ☐ A. One has to zero-out the errno after a function call to let the system know that a possible error has been taken care of. The program will be aborted otherwise.
- ☒ B. It is used by many functions to return error values ✓
- ☐ C. It is a function pointer
- ☒ D. If a function detects no errors then a value of the errno is undefined. ✓

Prawidłowymi odpowiedziami są: It is used by many functions to return error values, If a function detects no errors then a value of the errno is undefined.





¹ An option character in this string can be followed by a colon (':') to indicate that it takes a required argument. If an option character is followed by two colons ('::'), its argument is optional; this is a GNU extension. `getopts "apZ" optname`

2) The options expected by `getopts` are `-a`, `-p`, and `-Z`, with no arguments. These options can be combined in any order as `-aZ`, `-pa`, `-Zap`, etc.

Let's say that you'd like the `-a` and `-Z` options to take arguments. You can specify this by putting a colon (':') after that option in `optstring`. For example:

`getopts "a:pZ:" optname`

Now you can specify arguments to the `-a` and `-Z` options such as `-a argument1 -pZ argument2`. The `-p` option cannot take arguments, because there is no colon after the `p` in `optstring`.



Pytanie 3

Częściowo poprawnie

Ocena: 1,50 z 2,00

Oflaguj pytanie

nftw() function:

Wybierz wszystkie poprawne:

- ☒ A. Provides the name of a file currently being processed. ✓
- ☒ B. Provides the type of a file currently being processed. ✓
- ☐ C. Provides the number of symbolic links to a file currently being processed.
- ☐ D. Provides the creation timestamp of a file currently being processed.
- ☒ E. In case of an error it sets the errno to an appropriate value. ✓
- ☐ F. Can treat the directory symlinks as files instead of stepping through them recursively.



currently being processed.

- ☐ C. Provides the number of symbolic links to a file currently being processed.
- ☐ D. Provides the creation timestamp of a file currently being processed.
- ☒ E. In case of an error it sets the errno to an appropriate value. ✓
- ☐ F. Can treat the directory symlinks as files instead of stepping through them recursively.

Prawidłowymi odpowiedziami są: Provides the name of a file currently being processed., Provides the type of a file currently being processed., Can treat the directory symlinks as files instead of stepping through them recursively., In case of an error it sets the errno to an appropriate value.

↑



Pytanie 4

Częściowo poprawnie

Ocena: 1,00 z 2,00

🚩 Oflaguj pytanie

unlink() function:

Wybierz wszystkie poprawne:

- ☐ A. Removes all symbolic links pointing to the file provided as an argument.
- ☒ B. Can remove a file from the filesystem. ✓
- ☐ C. Returns an error and sets the errno to ENOENT when the file doesn't exist.

Prawidłowymi odpowiedziami są: Can remove a file from the filesystem., Returns an error and sets the errno to ENOENT when the file doesn't exist.

