# 操作系统实践

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# Project 0

#### Introduction

本次作业主要是了解了 shell 命令的用法,还有如何使用 gdb 调试程序,还有就是 awk 的用法。

## Part1

#### s1. sh

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
read file
mkdir $file
touch name.txt stno.txt
echo 'Wang Yijun' > name.txt
echo '10152130137' > stno.txt
cp name.txt $file"/name.txt"
cp stno.txt $file"/stno.txt"
```

# Solution:

按照题目的要求,首先就是 read, 读入文件名,然后使用 mkdir 命令新建目标文件夹,touch 命令新建文件,然后使用 echo 和 > 重定向输出流,输出名字和学号到相应的文件,然后使用 cp 命令 copy 两个文件到相应目录下。

#### s2. sh

```
#!/bin/bash
#find file start with letter "b" in /bin
find /bin -name "b*" > tmp.txt
#exclude '/bin'
cat tmp.txt | awk -F '/' '{if(NF>2) {print $0;}}' > tmp2.txt
#1s -1 these file
cat tmp2.txt | xargs ls -l > tmp.txt
#create output.txt
cat /dev/null > output.txt
#get name, owner and permission of these file
cat tmp.txt | awk '{ split($9,str,"/"); print str[3], $3,$1; }' >
output.txt
#sort by filename
sort output.txt -o output.txt
rm tmp.txt tmp2.txt
#change premission of output.txt
chmod 644 output.txt
```

#### Solution:

首先使用 find 的命令在/bin 目录下查找,匹配的正则表达式是"b\*"来查找文件名以 b 开头的文件,获得文件路径后在会多余一个/bin 目录,然后使用 awk 以"/"为分隔符删去/bin,然后将结果使用通道直接给 xargs ls-1 来获取以 b 开头的文件的 owner,permission,然后再使用 awk 输出每一行的这三个字段,然后使用 sort 命令对文件内容进行排序,最后修改 output. txt 文件的权限即可。

#### Part 2

1. 用命令 gcc -g -o set\_op set\_operation.c 出现编译错误,发现 26 行有两个 -> , 删掉一个后继续编译,编译成功。

```
wyj@ubuntu: ~/oslab

wyj@ubuntu: ~/oslab$ gcc - g - o set_op set_operation.c

set_operation.c: In function 'check':

set_operation.c:26:12: error: expected identifier before '->' token

if((p->->next)->number==num)

wyj@ubuntu: ~/oslab$
```

2. 然后启动 gdb 开始调试,在 26 行 if((p->next)->number==num) 设置断点开始调试,发现程序中断 91 行出错,找到错误是循环的结束条件错误,

for(i=0;i<=A\_size;i++)改为for(i=0;i<A\_size;i++)

```
🦫 📵 wyj@ubuntu: ~/oslab
23
            struct node *p;
24
            p=head;
2.5
           while(p!=NULL){
    lf((p->next)->number==num)
     Files
                 sign=1;
28
              p=p->next;
(gdb) b 26 ...
Breakpoint 1 at 0x400770: file set_operation.c, line 26.
(gdb) r
Starting program: /home/wyj/oslab/set_op
 ---Computing (A-B)union(B-A)----
 ---input the number of elements of A: 3
l-th element: 3
2-th element: 4
3-th element: 5
 ---input the number of elements of B: 2
 -th element: 1
2-th element: 4
Program received signal SIGSEGV, Segmentation fault.
0x0000000000400993 in main () at set_operation.c:91
91
              p2->number=p3->number;
(gdb) p p->next
No symbol "p" in current context.
(gdb)
```

3. 修改后重新编译再次调试设置 26 行断点,发现 p->next 会为 NULL, 修改 p->next 为 p

```
🔵 🗈 wyj@ubuntu: ~/oslab
2-th element: 4
3-th element: 5
 ---input the number of elements of B: 2
 l-th element:
2-th element: 4
Breakpoint 1, check (num=3, head=0x603890) at set_operation.c:26
26 if((p->next)->number==num)
(gdb) p p->next
$1 = (struct node *) 0x6038b0
(gdb) c
Continuing.
Breakpoint 1, check (num=3, head=0x603890) at set_operation.c:26
26 if((p->next)->number==num)
(gdb) display p->next
1: p->next = (struct node *) 0x0
(gdb) c
Continuing.
Program received signal SIGSEGV, Segmentation fault.
0x0000000000400778 in check (num=3, head=0x603890) at set_operation.c:26
26 if((p->next)->number==num)
1: p->next = (struct node *) 0x0
(gdb) q
 debugging session is active.
```

4. 再次调试时设置 144 行断点,打印 pl->number 发现值为 4,和程序逻辑违背,修改 if(!check(pl->number,B\_head))为 if(check(pl->number,B\_head)),同时发现 133 行存在同样的问题 if(!check(pl->number,A2\_head)) 修改为 if(check(pl->number,A2\_head))

```
🔵 🗊 wyj@ubuntu: ~/oslab
http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>.
ind the GDB manual and other documentation resources online at:
http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/documentation/>.
or help, type "help".
ype "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word".
gdb) file set_op
eading symbols from set_op...done.
gdb) b 144
reakpoint 1 at 0x400b23: file set operation.c, line 144.
gdb) r
tarting program: /home/wyj/oslab/set op
---Computing (A-B)union(B-A)----
---input the number of elements of A: 3
-th element: 3
-th element: 4
-th element: 5
---input the number of elements of B: 2
-th element: 1
-th element: 4
reakpoint 1, main () at set_operation.c:144
44 if(sign==0){
gdb) p p1->number
1 = 4
gdb)
```

#### 5. 再次编译后运行结果正确。

```
🧝 🗐 🗇 wyj@ubuntu: ~/oslab
(gdb) p p1->number
$1 = 4
(gdb) q
A debugging session is active.
          Inferior 1 [process 4227] will be killed.
Quit anyway? (y or n) y
wyj@ubuntu:~/oslab$ vim set_operation.c
wyj@ubuntu:~/oslab$ gcc -g -o set_op set_operation.c
wyj@ubuntu:~/oslab$ ./set_op
 ----Computing (A-B)union(B-A)----
----input the number of elements of A: 3
1-th element: 3
2-th element: 4
3-th element: 5
----input the number of elements of B: 2
1-th element: 1
2-th element: 4
---- elements of (A-B)union(B-A) ----
1-th element: 3
2-th element: 5
3-th element: 1
sh: 1: pause: not found
wyj@ubuntu:~/oslab$
```

# Bonus 1

#### b1. sh

```
#!/bin/bash
read file
cat $file | awk '{ if(NR == 10) { print $0 } }'
```

#### Solution:

就是 awk 的 NR 变量代表行号, NR=10 时输出即可

# Bonus 2

# b2. sh

```
#!/bin/bash
read file
cat $file | awk 'BEGIN {row=0; col=0;}
{for(i=1;i<=NF;i++)str[i,row]=$i;row+=1;col=NF;}
END {for(i=1;i<=col;++i) { for(j=0;j<row;++j) {printf("%s ",str[i,j]);}printf("\n");}}'</pre>
```

## Solution:

使用 awk 将读到的每一行的每一个域转置存放在一个二维数组中,然后输出二维数组的每一个元素即可,然后注意使用 printf 格式化输出。