1. What has to be changed in order for cat to become kittycat? Hint, output from the Unix utility diff provides the preferred answer

Kittycat does not allow arguments

```
<   if(argc <= 1){
<       cat(0);
<       exit(0);
---
>   if(argc != 1){
>       fprintf(2, "kittycat: No args allowed\n");
>       exit(1);
```

2. On what line (number) is the Makefile is kittycat added in order to build and include it in thedisk image? Hint, grep can print line numbers

191: $U/_kittycat

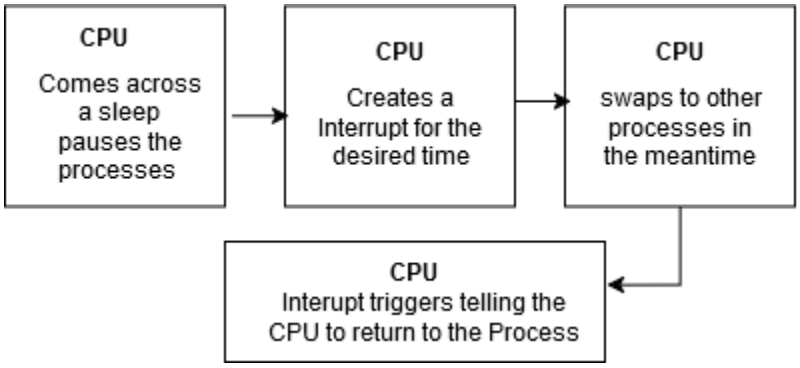
3. Can you redirect the output of kittycat to a file and use diff to verify the two files are the same? I

In XV6 you are able to redirect the output of kittycat to a new file instead of stdout, but there is not built in diff for xv6, so that would have to be done in linux

4. What is the type of argv[1] and why is it an appropriate argument for atoi()?

a pointer and atoi is used to convert it from ascii to a usable integer

5. Use a process state diagram to explain how you think the OS implements a sleeping Process.



6. Examine the details of the nums.txt file. Use the Unix utility hd. This provides a hexadecimal
dump of the contents of the file. What are the first three bytes of the file in hex and in ASCII?
hex(31 30 0) ascii(1 0 \n)

7. How many processes are created for this solution? – hint add a counter.
11

9. What is the condition that causes find() to make its recursive call?
if (st.type == T_DIR && strcmp(p, ".") != 0 && strcmp(p, "..") != 0)

10. What would happen if the algorithm recursed into the . file?
It would repeat forever since the “. file” represents the current directly meaning it would continuously reread the same directory.

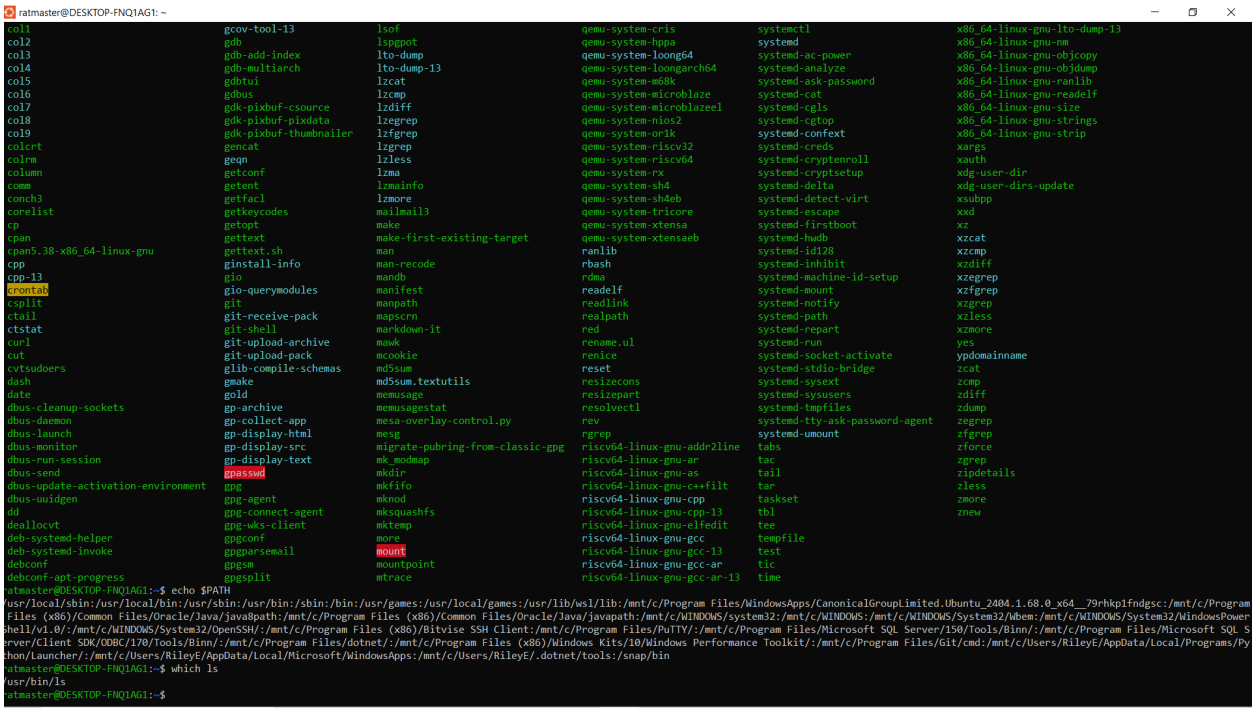
11. What does the Linux command `$ echo > b` do?
replaces/makes a file called b that is empty.

12. The testing has a command $ sh < xargstest.sh. What does this command do?
Direct the contents of xargs.sh to the shell

13 What is the `sh` program?

The shell

14. Perform the following.



15. Explain in your own words what a xv6/Linux pipe is.

A buffer that allows one way communication from a child /parent process.

16. Notice how the I/O functions `read()` and `write()` are used for reading/writing both files and pipes. The `open()` function and the `pipe()` function both return a file descriptor. Explain in your own words what is the difference between reading/writing pipes and files?

Files are more permanent then a pipe so it is written to into memory, while a pipe is more temporary where it's data is FIFO and is not editable.