ASSIGNMENT 3

CPSC 1280

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JUNE 5, 2014

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**2.8**

An option in a command is also considered an argument. The command

cat < foo > bar

has 2 arguments, the foo and bar tokens.

**2.10**

tar –t –v –f /dev/fd0

can be reduced to

tar –tvf /dev/fd0

**2.13**

The difference in behavior between 1) echo hello dolly, and 2) echo “hello dolly” is that command 1) will eliminate the extra whitespaces in between hello and dolly. Command 2) will keep the white spaces between hello and dolly.

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**2.14**

The secondary prompt in Unix is located under the variable PS2. It is used to prompt the user that the shell needs more information, normally user input, before executing the original command

**2.15**

Under the synopsis section of the man pages the (|) character indicates that the first option –f may be piped into the second option –r.

The … under synopsis indicates that multiple arguments may be entered for this command.

**2.16**

If a command, file and system call have the same name and are available in section 1, 5, and 2 respectively, in order to access them you would type the commands

man 1 [command name]

man 5 [file name]

man 2 [system call]

**2.17**

If your system doesn’t have the apropos command, you can also use the

man –k

command.

**2.19**

Escape sequences in unix are characters that cannot be included literally in string constant. Therefore they are represented by escape sequences which are a character that begin with a backslash (\)

3 escape sequences used by the echo command are

1. \n - a newline
2. \r – a carriage return
3. \t – a tab

**2.20**

The command for finding the octal value of 255 using printf, with a newline afterwards

printf “%o\n” 255

in order to find the hex value of 255

printf “%x\n” 255

**2.21**

Typing ps, and then typing the command script, and then typing ps do not show the script process on the screen. In order to view the typescript process that is running in the background you have to type the command

ps –e

**2.22**

With mailx one unique features is the ability to type an email on the fly without even needed to open up a gui browser.

Also by using the command line interface you are able to substitute variables for the sender and receiver of a message. Therefore the sender and receiver don’t need to be known before the message is sent. And these variables can even be grabbed from the output of another program.