ASSIGNMENT 1

SAMAKSH GUPTA

2019200

1. Let the file_name be a1.txt, then if we are in Ass1 directory where the file is stored: -

a) du -sh file name \rightarrow du -sh a1.txt

We need to go in the directory where the file is or enter the path to the file. du -sh /home/samaksh19200/Ass1/a1.txt

b) date -r file_name → date -r a1.txt

We need to go in the directory where the file is or enter the path to the file. date -r /home/samaksh19200/Ass1/a1.txt

c) touch file_name

The file would be created in the current working directory with name 'file_name'.

d) mkdir dir_name

The new directory would be created within the current working directory with name 'dir_name'.

2) Pipe command is used to inter communicate between processes or commands. The output of one process or command is sent to another process or command for further processing. It creates a pipe sort of situation, where in the output mouth of one pipe (process) is connected to input mouth of another pipe (process).

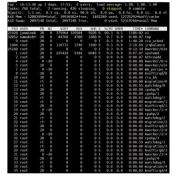
sort a1.txt | head -3

```
samaksh19200@edaserver3:~/Ass1$ vim empty_file.txt
samaksh19200@edaserver3:~/Ass1$ cat empty_file.txt
Michael Scott Boss 10000
Andrew Bernard Sales 5000
Jim Halpert Sales 9000
Darryl Phylman ARM 8000
Dwight Schrude ATRM 7000
samaksh19200@edaserver3:~/Ass1$ sort empty_file.txt | head -3
Andrew Bernard Sales 5000
Darryl Phylman ARM 8000
Dwight Schrude ATRM 7000
Samaksh19200@edaserver3:~/Ass1$ $\text{minimizer} \text{minimizer} \t
```

It first sorts the list alphabetically and then displays the first three lines in the list due to the 'head -3' line.

3) top

If we enter top, we get a list of programmes consuming what CPU amount. We can see it is arranged in arranging order. However, we can further use 'P' command to know the one consuming the maximum CPU.



4) find . -name "*.lib"

This will look for files with .lib extension in the current directory as well as in the sub directories of the current directory.

5) We use '&' symbol after a command. This will ensure that the process runs in the background. vim a1.txt &

This will open a1.txt file in the background.

6) grep "A+" HARDWORK >> MYGRADE

grep will help in finding all the lines with 'A+' and >> will append those lines in the new file 'MYGRADE'.

```
samaksh19200@edaserver3:~/Ass1$ ls
empty_file.txt HARDWORK
samaksh19200@edaserver3:~/Ass1$ cat HARDWORK
A+ is a grade
Why is A+ a thing
Random Line 1
If A+ is a thing, then A++ should be too
Well, I guess A+ is awesome at the end
A+ doesn't get you a job
A line with no...
samaksh19200@edaserver3:~/Ass1$ grep "A+" HARDWORK >> MYGRADE
samaksh19200@edaserver3:~/Ass1$ cat MYGRADE
Why is A+ a thing
If A+ is a grade
Why is A+ a thing
If A+ is a thing, then A++ should be too
Well, I guess A+ is awesome at the end
A+ doesn't get you a job
samaksh19200@edaserver3:~/Ass1$ ls
empty_file.txt HARDWORK MYGRADE
samaksh19200@edaserver3:~/Ass1$ ls
empty_file.txt HARDWORK MYGRADE
samaksh19200@edaserver3:~/Ass1$
```

7) find ./cadence -name "innovusUG"

find will look for files in cadence directory, the -name parameter would suggest what named file to look for in cadence directory and sub directories within it. Since the name of file to look for is a string it is in quotes.

8)

Quetion 8

```
#Take Input From stdin
puts "Input String: "
gets stdin input_str
```

#Find the reverse of the input string

#We use a function from string library (reverse_string)

set output str[string reverse \$input str]

#Display the reversed string on the terminal puts "Output: \$output_str"

```
samaksh19200@edaserver3:~/Ass1$ tclsh q8.tcl
Input String:
Samaksh Gupta
Output: atpuG hskamaS
samaksh19200@edaserver3:~/Ass1$
```

```
# Quetion 8

#Take Input From stdin
puts "Input String: "
gets stdin input_str

#Find the reverse of the input string
#We use a function from string library (reverse_string)
set output_str [string reverse $input_str]

#Display the reversed string on the terminal
puts "Output: $output_str"
```

puts and gets will be responsible for getting an input string from the terminal and it is stored in input_str. Then output_str is set to reverse of input str. puts in the end finally displays the Output string.

'\$' is used to refer to variables. puts "Output: \$variable_name"... this will display everything inside the quotes. Output word remains a string, but since we are using '\$' before output_str, thus we are referring to the output variable which contains the reverse of input string and thus it is displayed.

9)

```
#Question 9
#Open the HARDWORK file and store it in open file variable.
set open_file [open "HARDWORK" r]
#Read the lines in the HARDWORK file from open_file variable and store it in read_content variable.
set read_content [read $open_file]
#Close the file
close $open_file
#Now set the new file to write in MYGRADE as variable open file.
set open file [open "MYGRADE" w+]
#We split the contents of HARDWORK file, line by line and store it in content.
set content [split $read_content "\n"]
```

#For each line in HARDWORK file, we check if the file contains 'A+', if it does we set the variable 'c' to 1.

```
foreach i $content {
set c [string match "*A+*" $i]
if {$c == 1} {
```

#If the line contains A+, we move that line in MYGRADE file that is referred with open file variable.

```
puts $open file $i
}
}
```

#Close the file.

close \$open_file

```
amaksh19200@edaserver3:~/Ass1$ ls
mpty_file.txt HARDWORK q8.tcl q9.tcl
amaksh19200@edaserver3:~/Ass1$ cat HARDWORK
   minarsingzoogedaservers:-/ASSI$ Cat HAROV-

· is a grade

uy is A+ a thing

mndom Line l

· A+ is a thing, then A++ should be too

ill, I guess A+ is awesome at the end

- doesn't get you a job

line with no...
amaksh19200@edaserver3:~/Ass1$ tclsh q9.tcl
amaksh19200@edaserver3:~/Ass1$ ls
mpty_file.txt HARDWORK MYGRADE q8.tcl q9.tcl
amaksh19200@edaserver3:~/Ass1$ cat MYGRADE
amaksh19200@edaserver3:~/ASS1$ cat MYGK2
# is a grade
hy is A+ a thing
f A+ is a thing, then A++ should be too
lell, I guess A+ is awesome at the end
!+ doesn't get you a job
amaksh19200@edaserver3:~/Ass1$ ■
```

```
10)
#Question 10
#Assuming zero is neither prime nor composite
#Taking 1 as prime, therefore starting our search from 2.
set comp 0
#Not necessary
set i 2
set j 2
#Loop1... i goes for 2 to 100
for \{\text{set i 2}\}\ \{\text{si < 101}\}\ \{\text{incr i}\}\
     #Loop2... j goes from 2 to i
     for \{\text{set j 2}\} \{\text{j < }\text{j}\} \{\text{incr j}\} \{
          #We check if, 'i' is divisible by 'j'. That is if 'i' is divisible by [i-1, i-2, i-3 ...2]
          set comp [expr $i % $j]
          #If it is not then we print the number 'i' on the terminal as it is composite
          if \{\text{$comp == 0}\}
               puts $i
               break
               #We don't need to further check if 'i' has more factors, so we break loop2.
          }
     }
}
# 0 is neither prime nor composite
# 1 is prime, We don't run the loop on 0 and 1.
```

<u>Logic:</u> Check if 'I' ranging from [2 to 100] is divisible by any number from [2 to i-1]. Thus, we have n^2 complexity in this method. If we find a single factor between 2 and i-1, we break the loop as we don't need to print all the factors we just need to check if the number 'I' has a factor or not.

