

## CSc 3320: Systems Programming

Spring 2021

Final/Project: Total points = 100

### THIS FINAL IS OPTIONAL

Assigned: 23th Apr 2021, Friday Noon

**Submission Deadline (if attempting): 2nd May 2021, Sunday, 11.59 PM**

**(No extensions. If your submission is not received by this time then it will NOT be accepted.)**

#### Submission instructions:

1. Create a Google doc for your submission.
2. Start your responses from page 2 of the document and copy these instructions on page 1.
3. Fill in your name, campus ID and panther # in the fields provided. If this information is missing TWO POINTS WILL BE DEDUCTED.
4. Keep this page 1 intact. If this *submissions instructions* page is missing in your submission TWO POINTS WILL BE DEDUCTED.
5. Start your responses to each QUESTION on a new page.
6. If you are being asked to write code copy the code into a separate txt file and submit that as well. The code should be executable. E.g. if asked for a C script then provide myfile.c so that we can execute that script. In your answer to the specific question, provide the steps on how to execute your file (like a ReadMe).
7. If you are being asked to test code or run specific commands or scripts, provide the evidence of your outputs through a screenshot and/or screen video-recordings and copy the same into the document.
8. Upon completion, download a .PDF version of the google doc document and submit the same along with all the supplementary files (videos, pictures, scripts etc).

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**All programs have to be well commented. Non commented programs will receive 0 points. Comments have to be easily comprehensible and concise.**

1. [30pts] Copy the contents of this document into a text file. Make sure the spacings and indentations are included.

Write a C program that reads the text file and then outputs

- the number of characters (space is to be considered a character),
- number of words (a word is any sequence of non-white-space characters), -
- number of lines.

Write a makefile as well.

final > C question1.c

```
1  #include<stdio.h>
2  #include<ctype.h>
3  #include<string.h>
4
5  //this program reads a file and returns:
6  // -- the number of characters including whitespaces (' ', '\n', '\t', '\v', '\f', '\r')
7  // -- the number of words (sequence of non-whitespace characters)
8  // -- number of lines
9  char* isNice(int n);
10
11 int main( int argc, char **argv ){
12
13     char file_path[255];
14     FILE *f;
15     int currChar;
16     int prevChar;
17     int numCharacters = 0;
18     int numWords = 0;
19     //initialized to one to avoid fence-post problem
20     int numLines = 1;
21
22     // Checks for command line argument for file path
23     // if none, prompts user to enter file path
24     if(argc >= 2){
25         strcpy(file_path, argv[1]);
26     }else{
27         printf("Enter file path: ");
28         scanf("%s", file_path);
29     }
30     //opens file in read mode
31     if((f = fopen(file_path, "r")) == NULL){
32         printf("File not found\n");
33         return 0;
34     }
35
36     //logic loop
37     while((currChar = fgetc(f)) != EOF){
38         numCharacters++;
39         if(currChar == '\n') numLines++;
40         if(isspace(currChar) && !isspace(prevChar)) numWords++;
41         prevChar = currChar;
42     }
43
44     //display results
45     printf("%10s: %d%s\n", "Characters", numCharacters, isNice(numCharacters));
46     printf("%10s: %d%s\n", "Words", numWords, isNice(numWords));
47     printf("%10s: %d%s\n", "Lines", numLines, isNice(numLines));
48
49     //close file
50     fclose(f);
51     return 0;
52 }
53
54 char* isNice(int n){
55     return (n == 69) ? "(nice)" : "";
56 }
57
```

```
final > M makefile
1  question1: question1.o
2      gcc question1.o -o question1
3
4  question1.o: question1.c
5      gcc -c question1.c
6
7  clean:
8      rm *.o question1
```

```
[tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball final]$ make
gcc -c question1.c
gcc question1.o -o question1
[tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball final]$ ./question1 text.txt
Characters: 2688
Words: 458
Lines: 69(nice)
[tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball final]$
```

2. Repeat question 1, but write a shell script instead of C. Makefile not necessary.  
[30pts]

```
final > question2.sh
1  #!/bin/bash
2
3  #this script counts the number of characters, words and lines in a file
4  #passed as a command line argument to the script
5  characters=$(wc -m < "$1")
6  words=$(wc -w < "$1")
7  lines=$(wc -l < "$1")
8  printf "Characters: %s\n" "$characters"
9  printf "Words: %s\n" "$words"
10 printf "Lines: %s\n" "$lines"
```

```
[tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball final]$ ./question2.sh text.txt
Characters: 2686
Words: 458
Lines: 68
[tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball final]$
```

3. [40pts] Describe (briefly in 1-2 sentences) the following unix utility functions and provide 1 example of it's usage. You can refer to Chapter 13 in the Unix textbook. You must NOT provide the same example from the textbook:

a. perror()

- displays a description of the last system call error

```
// a. perror()*****  
//displays a description of the last system call error  
if("invalid argument"){ //should cause error  
    //displays error  
    perror("Error");  
}
```

```
Error: Unknown error 200  
Open: success
```

b. open()

```
// b. open()*****  
// used to open or create a file. If succeeds returns an integer called a file descriptor,  
// if it fails it returns -1  
int f = open("./text.txt", O_RDONLY);  
(f != -1) ? printf("Open: success\n") : printf("Open: fail\n"); //test if file opened
```

```
Error: Unknown  
Open: success
```

c. read()

```
// c. read()*****  
// low-level reading bytes from a file passed as a file descriptor integer into a  
// buffer upto the specified number of bytes in count. Faster than scanf  
char buffer[32]; //8 byte buffer  
int numCharsRead = read(f, buffer, 30); // read first 4 bytes in file  
printf("Read: %d bytes -> %s", numCharsRead, buffer);
```

```
Open: success  
Read: 30 bytes -> CSc 3320: Systems Programming
```

d. write()

```
// d. write*****  
// low-level writing to file by copying bytes from a buffer to the file passed as  
// a file descriptor integer. Bypasses C library and therefore faster than printf()  
// but doesn't have any of the formatting options  
// returns number of character written to file  
int f2 = open("./demo.txt", O_CREAT | O_APPEND | O_RDWR, 0755); // create new or open file called demo.txt to be written to  
int numCharsToWrite = strlen(buffer);  
int numCharsWritten = write(f2, buffer, numCharsToWrite);  
(numCharsToWrite == numCharsWritten) ? printf("Write: Success\n") : printf("Write: Fail\n");
```

```
Read: 30 bytes  
Write: Success  
Seek: Success
```

```
final > cat demo.txt  
1 CSc 3320: Systems Programming
```

e. lseek()

```
// e. lseek()*****  
// changes the file position of the passed file.  
// Returns -1 if you try to move beyond the scope of the file.  
// Offset can be from beginning, current position, or end of file  
(lseek(f2, 1, SEEK_SET) != -1) ? printf("lseek: Success\n") : printf("lseek: Fail\n"); // expected: should succeed
```

```
Write: Success  
lseek: Success  
[tmichaelc1@osu
```

f. close()

- closes the files that was opened by freeing the file descriptor

```
close(f);  
close(f2);  
return 0;
```

g. monitor()

- periodically scans and displays information about a file
- \$ monitor text.txt

h. chown()

```
// h. chown()*****  
// changes a files owner and group id to passed arguments  
// passing -1 means fields remain unchanged  
chown("demo.txt", -1, -1); // didn't want to change it
```

```
lseek: Success  
chown: Success  
Final: 3-18
```

i. fchown()

```
// i. fchown()*****  
// same as chown but accepts file descriptor instead of file  
(fchown(f2, -1, -1) != -1) ? printf("fchown: Success\n") : printf("fchown: Fail\n"); //didn't want to change it
```

```
chown: Success  
fchown: Success  
[tmichael51@gsu:~]$
```

j. chmod()

```
// j. chmod()*****  
// changes the mode or file permissions of passed file  
// returns -1 if failed  
(chmod("demo.txt", 0755) != -1) ? printf("chmod: Success\n") : printf("chmod: Fail\n");
```

```
chmod: Success  
[tmichael51@gsu:~]$
```

k. fchmod()

```
// k. fchmod()*****  
// same as chown but accepts file descriptor instead of file  
(fchmod(f2, 0754) != -1) ? printf("fchmod: Success\n") : printf("fchmod: Fail\n");
```

```
chmod: Success  
fchmod: Success  
[tmichael51@gsu:~]$
```



## I. link()

```
// 1. link()*****  
// creates a hard link between files  
(link("text.txt", "link.example") != -1) ? printf("link: Success\n") : printf("link: Fail\n");
```

Before:

```
[tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball final]$ ll  
total 36  
-rwxr-xr--. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 630 Apr 27 18:21 demo.txt  
-rw-rw-r--. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 124 Apr 26 22:44 makefile  
-rw-rw-r--. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 1514 Apr 27 13:57 question1.c  
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 304 Apr 26 23:13 question2.sh  
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 8984 Apr 27 18:21 question3_examples  
-rw-rw-r--. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 3503 Apr 27 18:23 question3_examples.c  
-rw-rw-r--. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 2688 Apr 26 21:43 text.txt
```

After:

```
[tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball final]$ ll  
total 44  
-rwxr-xr--. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 961 Apr 27 18:30 demo.txt  
-rw-rw-r--. 2 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 2688 Apr 27 18:28 link.example  
-rw-rw-r--. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 124 Apr 26 22:44 makefile  
-rw-rw-r--. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 1514 Apr 27 13:57 question1.c  
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 304 Apr 26 23:13 question2.sh  
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 13136 Apr 27 18:30 question3_examples  
-rw-rw-r--. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 3700 Apr 27 18:31 question3_examples.c  
-rw-rw-r--. 2 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 2688 Apr 27 18:28 text.txt  
[tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball final]$  
chmod: Success  
link: Success  
[tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball final]$
```

m. unlink()

```
// m. unlink()
// removes hardlink associated to file name. If there are no other links it deallocates file's resources
(unlink("link.example") != -1) ? printf("unlink: Success\n") : printf("unlink: Fail\n");
```

before:

```
[tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball final]$ ll
total 44
-rwxr-xr--. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 961 Apr 27 18:30 demo.txt
-rw-rw-r--. 2 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 2688 Apr 27 18:28 link.example
-rw-rw-r--. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 124 Apr 26 22:44 makefile
-rw-rw-r--. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 1514 Apr 27 13:57 question1.c
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 304 Apr 26 23:13 question2.sh
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 13136 Apr 27 18:30 question3_examples
-rw-rw-r--. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 3700 Apr 27 18:31 question3_examples.c
-rw-rw-r--. 2 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 2688 Apr 27 18:28 text.txt
[tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball final]$
```

After:

```
[tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball final]$ ll
total 40
-rwxr-xr--. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 1051 Apr 27 18:39 demo.txt
-rw-rw-r--. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 124 Apr 26 22:44 makefile
-rw-rw-r--. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 1514 Apr 27 13:57 question1.c
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 304 Apr 26 23:13 question2.sh
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 13136 Apr 27 18:39 question3_examples
-rw-rw-r--. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 3823 Apr 27 18:39 question3_examples.c
-rw-rw-r--. 1 tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu 2688 Apr 27 18:28 text.txt
[tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball final]$
```

n. getpid()

```
// n. getpid()*****
// get process ID
printf("pid: %d\n", getpid());
```

```
pid: 5351
```

o. getppid()

```
// o. getppid()*****
// get parent process ID
printf("ppid: %d\n", getppid());
```

```
pid: 5402
ppid: 6372
```

p. fork()

```
// p. fork()*****
// duplicates a process
// returns -1 if failed
int forkId;
((forkId = fork()) != -1) ? printf("fork: Success\n") : printf("fork: Fail\n");

ppid: 6572
fork: Success
fork: Success
Exit code: 143
```

q. exit()

```
// q. exit()*****
//terminates process and returns a passed status code
printf("exiting...\n");
exit(420);
printf("test\n"); //never reached

ppid: 6572
exiting...
[tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.
```

r. wait()

```
// r. wait()*****
// waits for a child process to exit before continuing
int status;
if(forkId != 0) {
    printf("Waiting for child to exit...\n");
    wait(&status);
} else {
    printf("exiting child process...\n");
    exit(420);
}

ppid: 6572
fork: Success
Waiting for child to exit...
fork: Success
exiting child process...
exiting program
```

s. alarm()

```
// s. alarm()*****  
// instructs kernel to send the SIGALRM signal to the calling processor after  
// number of seconds passed as parameter  
alarm(5);  
printf("Starting alarm for 5 seconds\n");  
sleep(10);  
printf("This will never be reached\n");
```

```
exiting child process...  
Starting alarm for 5 seconds  
Alarm clock  
[tmichael@10gswd ~]$
```

t. signal()

```
// t. signal()*****  
// waits for a specified signal then executes process passed as parameter
```

```
signal(SIGALRM, alarmHandler); // for part t.  
alarm(5);  
printf("Starting alarm for 5 seconds\n");  
sleep(10);
```

```
printf("Signal: Success\n");
```

```
Starting alarm for 5 seconds  
Alarm caught with signal()  
Signal: Success  
exiting program...
```

u. kill()

```
// u. kill()*****  
// sends specified signal to specified pid  
// name is misnomer since it doesn't necessarily kill a process itself  
printf("sending SIGALRM to this process\n");  
kill(getpid(), SIGALRM); //SIGALRM will be caught by alarmHandler
```

```
sending SIGALRM to this process  
Alarm caught  
exiting program
```

v. pipe()

```
// v. pipe()*****  
// creates an unnamed pipe with a read end and a write end  
// returns 2 file descriptors one for each end of pipe  
int fd3[2];  
pipe(fd3);  
printf("Pipe created between: fd3[0](read): %d and fd3[1](write): %d\n", fd3[0], fd3[1]);  
close(fd3[0]);  
close(fd3[1]);
```

Alarm caught

Pipe created between: fd3[0](read): 5 and fd3[1](write): 6

exiting program

w. scp() (also referred to as secure copy)

- stands for secure copy protocol
- securely copies files between hosts on a network
- ex: \$ scp text.txt text\_copy.txt (this example copies inplace, but with the right flags can be done over network)

```
[tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball final]$ scp text.txt text_copy.txt  
[tmichaels1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball final]$
```

≡ text\_copy.txt

≡ text.txt