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CSC3320 System Level Programming Lab Assignment 6 - Part 2 - Post Lab

Due at 11:59 pm on Friday, Feb 26, 2021

Purpose: Learn the differences between writing a Bourne shell script and Java program. Learn how to use command argument in a Bourne Shell script. Learn how to compile and run Java and C programs in Unix terminal.

Part A:

```
#!/bin/bash
#
#foo.sh in Part A of Lab 6 - Part 1
#

x=0 # initialization x = 0
i=1
while [ $i -le 3 ] # while(i<=3)
do
s='expr $i \* $i' # s=i*i
x='expr $s + $x'
i='expr $i + 1' # i=i+1
done
echo x=$x</pre>
```

Please complete the tasks in the following table step by step and finish the questions below the table.

Step 1: Go to your home directory (cd ~) and create a new file named as **foo.sh (vi foo.sh or nano foo.sh)**, then include the following lines in your **foo.sh.**

Step 2: Save your file and exit editor.

Step 3: Try following command to make foo.sh executable.

\$chmod a+x foo.sh

Step 4: Execute this file by invoking its name.

\$./foo.sh

Note: when typing the shell script in your terminal, please be very careful of the **spaces**.

Questions:

1) Attach a screenshot of the output in step 4.

```
[[rshaon1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ chmod a+x foo.sh
[[rshaon1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ ./foo.sh
x=14
[rshaon1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$
```

2) Describe what does the shell script **foo.sh** do?

```
#!/bin/bash

#

#foo.sh in Part A of Lab 6 - Part 1

#

x=0 #initialization x = 0

i=1 #initialize i=1 to use it as counter for loop

while [$i -le 3] # while(i<=3) run the loop till i<=3 that means loop will run 3 times

do

s='expr $i \* $i' #s=i*i s = 1 in first iteration, s = 4 in second iteration, s = 9 in third iteration

x='expr $s + $x'#x=s+x, x = 1 in first iteration, x=5 in second iteration, x = 14 in third iteration

i='expr $i + 1' #i=i+1 #increment i by 1

done

echo x=$x #print x whose value is 14
```

Part B:

Step 1: Edit your *foo.sh* and change "-le 3" to "-le \$1".

Step 2: When finished, save the *foo.sh* and exit editor. Then try executing it again by typing the following command.

\$./foo.sh 5

Question:

Attach a screenshot of the output.

```
[[rshaon1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ ./foo.sh 5
x=55
[rshaon1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$
```

Part C:

Step 1: Edit your *foo.sh* in part B by making following modifications:

• Add two new lines below between line "i=1" and line "while [\$i -le \$1]"

```
echo please input a number read num
```

• Change " -le \$1 " to " -le \$num ".

Step 2: When finished, save the *foo.sh* and exit editor. Then try executing it again by typing following command and **type 5** as the input of the number. **\$./foo.sh**

Question:

Attach a screenshot of the output.

```
[[rshaon1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ ./foo.sh
please input a number
5
x=55
[rshaon1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$
```

Part D:

Write a Java program named **foo.java** to accomplish the same task as that in foo.sh of Part

A.

Note: If you want to run your Java program in terminal,

• to compile foo.java, please try

\$javac foo.java

• To execute it, please try **\$java foo**

Question:

Then put the source code of **foo.java** in your answer sheet.

```
[[rshaonl@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ cat foo.java
public class foo {
public static void main(String args[]) {
  int x = 0, i = 1, s;
  while (i <= 3) {
    s = i * i;
    x = s + x;
    i++;
}
System.out.println("x=" + x);
}
[[rshaonl@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$
[[rshaonl@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ javac foo.java
[[rshaonl@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ java foo
]
x=14
[[rshaonl@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$</pre>
```

Part E:

Create and run Kernighan and Ritchie's famous "hello,world" program. Step 1: Go to your home directory (cd ~) and create a new file named as **hello.c** (vi hello.c

or nano hello.c), then include the following lines in your **hello.c**.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
  printf("Hello,world\n");
  return 0;
}
```

Step 2: Save your file and exit editor.

Step 3: Compile and link the hello.c program by following command. **\$cc hello.c**

Note: after this command, a default executable program named as "**a.out**" will be generated in the current directory if there are no errors with your C program. You can use **ls** to check the existence of a.out.

Step 4: Run the executable program *a.out*

Questions:

1) Attach a screenshot of the output in step 4.

```
[}[rshaon1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ vi hello.c
[[rshaon1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ cc hello.c
[[rshaon1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ ls
              csc3320
                         foo.java h2.awk
                                            homeworks public
                                                                 test.txt
              float
                         foo.sh hello.c
                                            Lab3
                                                       Result
a.out
checkError.sh foo.class h1.awk
                                 hello.sh Lab4
                                                       simple.sh
[rshaon1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ ./a.out
Hello, world
[rshaon1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$
```

2) Try following command to compile and link **hello.c** again. And tell what new file is generated after this command?

\$cc -o hello hello.c

hello is the new file after using this command.

```
[rshaon1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ cc -o hello hello.c
[rshaon1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ ls
              csc3320
                        foo.java h2.awk
                                          hello.sh
                                                    Lab4
                                                            simple.sh
                                          homeworks public test.txt
              float
                        foo.sh
                                  hello
a.out
                                 hello.c Lab3
checkError.sh foo.class hl.awk
                                                     Result
[rshaon1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$
```

3) Try the command below and attach a screenshot of the output.

\$./hello

```
[[rshaon1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ ./hello
Hello,world
[rshaon1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$
```

4) Now write a new C program named as **myName.c** based on **hello.c**. In this program, print out your first name and last name instead of "Hello,world". For example, the output could be "My name is Yuan Long".

Execute your myName.c and attach a screenshot of the output. Then write the source

<u>code of **myName**.c</u> in your answer sheet and upload your file **myName**.c to the classroom.

```
[[rshaon1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ cat myName.c
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
   printf("My name is Rafid Shaon\n");
   return 0;
}
[rshaon1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$
```

```
[[rshaon1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ vi myName.c
[[rshaon1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ cc myName.c
[[rshaon1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ ls
              csc3320
                         foo.java h2.awk
                                           hello.sh
                                                      Lab4
                                                               Result
a.out
              float
                         foo.sh
                                           homeworks myName.c simple.sh
                                  hello
checkError.sh foo.class h1.awk hello.c Lab3
                                                      public
                                                               test.txt
[[rshaon1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ ./a.out
My name is Rafid Shaon
[rshaon1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$
```

Submission:

Note: Please follow the instructions below step by step, and then write a report by answering the questions and upload the report (named as Lab6_FirstNameLastName.pdf or

Lab6_FirstNameLastName.doc) to Google Classroom, under the rubric Lab 6 Out-of-lab Assignment.

Please add the lab assignment NUMBER and your NAME at the top of your file sheet.