

Week 05 Laboratory Exercises

Objectives

- Practising manipulating files with Perl & Shell
- Understanding Perl & Shell strenths & weaknesses
- Exploring code useful for assignment 1

Preparation

Before the lab you should re-read the relevant lecture slides and their accompanying examples.

Getting Started

Create a new directory for this lab called `lab05`, change to this directory, and fetch the provided code for this week by running these commands:

```
$ mkdir lab05
$ cd lab05
$ 2041 fetch lab05
```

Or, if you're not working on CSE, you can download the provided code as a [zip file](#) or a [tar file](#).

EXERCISE: Backing Up a File

Write a Shell program, **backup.sh** which takes 1 argument, the name of a file.

Your program should create a backup copy of this file.

If the file is named **example.txt** the backup should be called **.example.txt.0** but you should not overwrite any previous backup copies.

So if **.example.txt.0** exists, the backup copy should be called **.example.txt.1** and if **.example.txt.1** also exists it should be called **.example.txt.2** and so on.

For example:

```
$ seq 1 3 >n.txt
$ cat n.txt
1
2
3
$ backup.sh n.txt
Backup of 'n.txt' saved as '.n.txt.0'
$ cat .n.txt.0
1
2
3
$ backup.sh n.txt
Backup of 'n.txt' saved as '.n.txt.1'
$ backup.sh n.txt
Backup of 'n.txt' saved as '.n.txt.2'
$ backup.sh n.txt
Backup of 'n.txt' saved as '.n.txt.3'
$ ls .n.txt.*
.n.txt.0
.n.txt.1
.n.txt.2
```

Your answer must be Shell. You can not use other languages such as Perl, Python or C.

When you think your program is working, you can use autotest to run some simple automated tests:

```
$ 2041 autotest shell_backup
```

When you are finished working on this exercise, you must submit your work by running give:

```
$ give cs2041 lab05_shell_backup backup.sh
```

before **Tuesday 07 July 18:00** to obtain the marks for this lab exercise.

EXERCISE:

A Perl Program to Back Up a File

Rewrite your shell script from the last exercise as a Perl program, **backup.pl** which takes 1 argument, the name of a file.

Your program should create a backup copy of this file.

If the file is named **example.txt** the backup should be called **.example.txt.0** but you should not overwrite any previous backup copies.

So if **.example.txt.0** exists, the backup copy should be called **.example.txt.1** and if **.example.txt.1** also exists it should be called **.example.txt.2** and so on.

For example:

```
$ cat n.txt
1
2
3
$ backup.pl n.txt
Backup of 'n.txt' saved as '.n.txt.0'
$ cat .n.txt.0
1
2
3
$ backup.pl n.txt
Backup of 'n.txt' saved as '.n.txt.1'
$ backup.pl n.txt
Backup of 'n.txt' saved as '.n.txt.2'
$ backup.pl n.txt
Backup of 'n.txt' saved as '.n.txt.3'
$ ls .n.txt.*
.n.txt.0
.n.txt.1
.n.txt.2
.n.txt.3
```

Your answer must be Perl only. You can not use other languages such as Shell, Python or C.

You may not run external programs, e.g. via system or backquotes. for example, you can't run cp.

No error checking is necessary.

When you think your program is working, you can use autotest to run some simple automated tests:

```
$ 2041 autotest perl_backup
```

When you are finished working on this exercise, you must submit your work by running give:

```
$ give cs2041 lab05_perl_backup backup.pl
```

before **Tuesday 07 July 18:00** to obtain the marks for this lab exercise.

EXERCISE:

Shell Programs to Back Up a Directory

Write Shell scripts **snapshot-save.sh** & **snapshot-load.sh** which saves & restore backups of all the files in the current directory.

These scripts should be in Posix-compatible Shell, use:

```
#!/bin/dash
```

snapshot-save.sh

If **snapshot-save.sh** should save copies of all files in the current directory.

snapshot-save.sh should first create a directory named **.snapshot.0** to store the backup copies of the files.

But if **.snapshot.0** already exists, the backup directory should be called **.snapshot.1** and if **.snapshot.1** also exists it should be called **.snapshot.2** and so on.

snapshot-save.sh should ignore files with names starting with **.**

snapshot-save.sh should also ignore itself and snapshot-load.sh (not backup snapshot-save.sh and snapshot-load.sh).

snapshot-load.sh *n*

If **snapshot-load.sh** is called with a first argument of ***n*** it should restore (copy back) the files from snapshot **.snapshot.*n***.

Before doing this it should copy the current version of all files in a new **.snapshot** directory, (hint run **snapshot-save.sh**)

This is to make sure the user doesn't accidentally lose some work when restoring files. It is always done even if the user wouldn't lose work.

Examples

```
$ ls .snapshot.*/*
ls: cannot access .snapshot.*/*: No such file or directory
$ echo hello >a.txt
$ snapshot-save.sh
Creating snapshot 0
$ ls .snapshot.*/*
.snapshot.0/a.txt
$ echo word >a.txt
$ snapshot-load.sh 0
Creating snapshot 1
Restoring snapshot 0
$ ls .snapshot.*/*
.snapshot.0/a.txt
.snapshot.1/a.txt
$ cat a.txt
hello
```

and

```
$ echo hello0 >a.txt
$ echo world0 >b.txt
$ snapshot-save.sh
Creating snapshot 0
$ echo hello1 >a.txt
$ echo world1 >b.txt
$ snapshot-save.sh
Creating snapshot 1
$ echo hello2 >a.txt
$ echo world2 >b.txt
$ ls .snapshot.*/
.snapshot.0/a.txt
.snapshot.0/b.txt
.snapshot.1/a.txt
.snapshot.1/b.txt
$ snapshot-load.sh 0
Creating snapshot 2
Restoring snapshot 0
$ grep . ?.txt
a.txt:hello0
b.txt:world0
```

Your answer must be Posix-compatible Shell only. You can not use Bash ,Perl, Python or C.

No error checking is necessary.

When you think your program is working, you can use autotest to run some simple automated tests:

```
$ 2041 autotest shell_snapshot
```

When you are finished working on this exercise, you must submit your work by running give:

```
$ give cs2041 lab05_shell_snapshot snapshot-save.sh snapshot-load.sh
```

before **Tuesday 07 July 18:00** to obtain the marks for this lab exercise.

EXERCISE:

A Perl Program to Back Up a Directory

Write a Perl program, **snapshot.pl** which saves or restores backups of all the files in the current directory.

snapshot.pl will be called with a first argument of either **load** or **save**.

snapshot.pl save

If **snapshot.pl** is called with a first argument of **save** it should save copies of all files in the current directory.

snapshot.pl should first create a directory named **.snapshot.0** to store the backup copies of the files.

But if **.snapshot.0** already exists, the backup directory should be called **.snapshot.1** and if **.snapshot.1** also exists it should be called **.snapshot.2** and so on.

snapshot.pl should ignore files with names starting with **.**

snapshot.pl should also ignore itself (not backup snapshot.pl). **Hint:** Perl's `glob` and `mkdir` functions are useful.

snapshot.pl load *n*

If **snapshot.pl** is called with a first argument of **load** and a second argument of ***n*** it should restore (copy back) the files from snapshot **.snapshot.*n***.

Before doing this it should copy the current version of all files in a new **.snapshot** directory, in other words do the same as a **save** operation.

This is to make sure the user doesn't accidentally lose some work when restoring files. It is always done even if the user wouldn't lose work.

Examples

```
$ ls .snapshot.*/*
ls: cannot access .snapshot.*/*: No such file or directory
$ echo hello >a.txt
$ snapshot.pl save
Creating snapshot 0
$ ls .snapshot.*/*
.snapshot.0/a.txt
$ echo word >a.txt
$ snapshot.pl load 0
Creating snapshot 1
Restoring snapshot 0
$ ls .snapshot.*/*
.snapshot.0/a.txt
.snapshot.1/a.txt
$ cat a.txt
hello
```

and

```
$ echo hello0 >a.txt
$ echo world0 >b.txt
$ snapshot.pl save
Creating snapshot 0
$ echo hello1 >a.txt
$ echo world1 >b.txt
$ snapshot.pl save
Creating snapshot 1
$ echo hello2 >a.txt
$ echo world2 >b.txt
$ ls .snapshot.*/*
.snapshot.0/a.txt
.snapshot.0/b.txt
.snapshot.1/a.txt
.snapshot.1/b.txt
$ snapshot.pl load 0
Creating snapshot 2
Restoring snapshot 0
$ grep . ?.txt
a.txt:hello0
b.txt:world0
```

Your answer must be Perl only. You can not use other languages such as Shell, Python or C.

You may not run external programs, e.g. via system or backquotes. for example, you can't run cp.

No error checking is necessary.

When you think your program is working, you can use autotest to run some simple automated tests:

```
$ 2041 autotest perl_snapshot
```

When you are finished working on this exercise, you must submit your work by running give:

```
$ give cs2041 lab05_perl_snapshot snapshot.pl
```

before **Tuesday 07 July 18:00** to obtain the marks for this lab exercise.

CHALLENGE EXERCISE:

A Perl Program that Prints Perl

Write a Perl program **perl_print.pl** which is given a single argument. It should output a Perl program which when run, prints this string. For example:

```
$ ./perl_print.pl 'Perl that prints Perl - yay' |perl
Perl that prints Perl - yay
```

You can assume the string contains only ASCII characters. You can not make other assumptions about the characters in the string.

When you think your program is working, you can use autotest to run some simple automated tests:

```
$ 2041 autotest perl_print
```

When you are finished working on this exercise, you must submit your work by running give:

```
$ give cs2041 lab05_perl_print perl_print.pl
```

before **Tuesday 07 July 18:00** to obtain the marks for this lab exercise.

Submission

When you are finished each exercises make sure you submit your work by running `give`.

You can run `give` multiple times. Only your last submission will be marked.

Don't submit any exercises you haven't attempted.

If you are working at home, you may find it more convenient to upload your work via [give's web interface](#).

Remember you have until **Tuesday 07 July 18:00** to submit your work.

You cannot obtain marks by e-mailing your code to tutors or lecturers.

You check the files you have submitted [here](#).

Automarking will be run by the lecturer several days after the submission deadline, using test cases different to those autotest runs for you. (Hint: do your own testing as well as running autotest.)

After automarking is run by the lecturer you can [view your results here](#). The resulting mark will also be available [via give's web interface](#).

Lab Marks

When all components of a lab are automarked you should be able to view the the marks [via give's web interface](#) or by running this command on a CSE machine:

```
$ 2041 classrun -sturec
```

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