

# CSc 3320: Systems Programming

Fall 2021

## EXAM 1 (Midterm)

### 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 program 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).
9. Scripts/Code without proper comments, indentation and titles (must have the name of the program, and name & email of the programmer on top the script).

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Questions 1-5 are 20pts each

1. (20 pts) Pick any of your 10 favorite Unix commands. For each command run the *man* command and copy the text that is printed into a mandatabase.txt. Write a shell script *helpme.sh* that will ask the user to type in a command and then print the manual's text associated with that corresponding command. If the command the user types is not in the database, then the script must print *sorry, I cannot help you*

#### Creating mandatabase.txt file

```
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball midterm_redo]$ ls
q1 q2 q3 q4
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball midterm_redo]$ cd q1
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball q1]$ touch mandatabase.txt
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball q1]$ man ls >> mandatabase.txt
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball q1]$ man mv >> mandatabase.txt
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball q1]$ man sed >> mandatabase.txt
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball q1]$ man pwd >> mandatabase.txt
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball q1]$ man rm >> mandatabase.txt
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball q1]$ man cp >> mandatabase.txt
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball q1]$ man mkdir >> mandatabase.txt
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball q1]$ man rmdir >> mandatabase.txt
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball q1]$ man touch >> mandatabase.txt
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball q1]$ man tr >> mandatabase.txt
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball q1]$
```

#### Running helpme.sh

```
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball q1]$ ls
helpme.sh mandatabase.txt
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball q1]$ ./helpme.sh
Enter a command: ls
LS(1)                                User Commands                                LS(1)

NAME
    ls - list directory contents

SYNOPSIS
    ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION
    List information about the FILES (the current directory by default).
    Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is speci-
    fied.
```

2. (10pts each) On your computer open your favorite Wikipedia page. Copy the text from that page into a text file **myexamfile.txt** and then copy that file to a directory named **midterm** (use `mkdir` to create the directory if it doesn't exist) in your snowball server home directory (use any FTP tool such as Putty or FileZilla to copy the file from your computer to the remote snowball server machine: see Lab 6).

- Write a shell script that will find the number of statements in the text. A statement is defined as the collection of text between two periods (full-stops).
- Update the script to present a tabular list that shows the number of words and number of letters in each statement.

Using WinSCP to copy `myexamfile.txt` to `/home/aiftikhar2/midterm_redo/q2/`:

| /home/aiftikhar2/midterm_redo/q2/ |      |                       |           |              |
|-----------------------------------|------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Name                              | Size | Changed               | Rights    | Owner        |
| ..                                |      | 11/16/2021 4:15:17 PM | rw-rw-r-x | aiftikhar... |
| myexamfile.txt                    | 2 KB | 11/16/2021 4:16:52 PM | rw-rw-r-- | aiftikhar... |

Running script.sh:

```
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ cd midterm_redo
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball midterm_redo]$ cd q2
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball q2]$ ls
myexamfile.txt  script.sh
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball q2]$ ./script.sh
Total number of statments found: 9
Statement_no    no_of_words    no_of_letters
1                3               23
2                6               31
3                29              181
4                13              73
5                34              203
6                38              233
7                26              162
8                27              179
9                34              231
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball q2]$
```

3. (20pts) Design a calculator using a shell script using regular expressions. The calculator, at the minimum, must be able to process addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and modulo operations. It must also have cancelled and clear features.

#### Running calculator.sh

```
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball midterm_redo]$ cd q3
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball q3]$ ls
calculator.sh
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball q3]$ ./calculator.sh

Enter num OR operator(+,-,*,/,%) OR 'C' for Cancel OR 'CE' for clear:
2

Enter operator(+,-,*,/,%) OR 'C' for Cancel OR 'CE' for clear:
+

Enter num OR 'C' for Cancel OR 'CE' for clear:
3

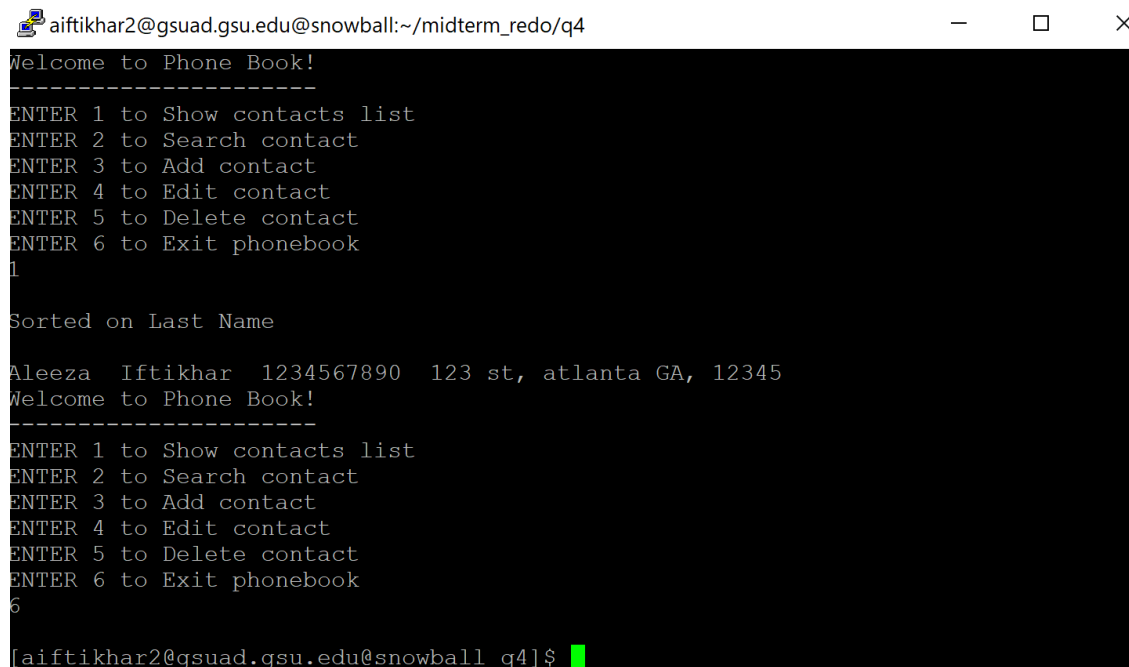
num1 = 2 ; num2 = 3 ; operator = +
result = 5

Enter num OR operator(+,-,*,/,%) OR 'C' for Cancel OR 'CE' for clear:
C

-----Cancelling the calculator...bye-----
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball q3]$
```

4. (20pts) Build a phone-book utility that allows you to access and modify an alphabetical list of names, addresses and telephone numbers. Use utilities such as awk and sed, to maintain and edit the file of phone-book information. The user (in this case, you) must be able to read, edit, and delete the phone book contents. The permissions for the phone book database must be such that it is inaccessible to anybody other than you (the user).

```
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ cd midterm_redo/
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball midterm_redo]$ cd q4
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball q4]$ ls
phonebook.sh
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball q4]$ ./phonebook.sh
Welcome to Phone Book!
-----
ENTER 1 to Show contacts list
ENTER 2 to Search contact
ENTER 3 to Add contact
ENTER 4 to Edit contact
ENTER 5 to Delete contact
ENTER 6 to Exit phonebook
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball:~/midterm\_redo/q4". The terminal displays the output of the phonebook utility. It starts with a welcome message and a menu. The user enters '1' to show contacts, and the program displays a list of contacts sorted by last name. The first contact is "Aleeza Iftikhar" with phone number "1234567890" and address "123 st, atlanta GA, 12345". The terminal then shows the menu again, and the user enters '6' to exit the program. The prompt returns to the shell.

```

Welcome to Phone Book!
-----
ENTER 1 to Show contacts list
ENTER 2 to Search contact
ENTER 3 to Add contact
ENTER 4 to Edit contact
ENTER 5 to Delete contact
ENTER 6 to Exit phonebook
1
Sorted on Last Name
Aleeza Iftikhar 1234567890 123 st, atlanta GA, 12345
Welcome to Phone Book!
-----
ENTER 1 to Show contacts list
ENTER 2 to Search contact
ENTER 3 to Add contact
ENTER 4 to Edit contact
ENTER 5 to Delete contact
ENTER 6 to Exit phonebook
6
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball q4]$
```

5. (4 pts each) Give brief answers with examples, wherever relevant:

A. What is the use of a shell?

Shell is command line virtual interface between user and operating system. It reads commands from users, interprets them, and runs/executes programs accordingly. In addition, it also performs background processing.

B. Is there any difference between the shell that you see on your PC versus that you see on the snowball server upon login? If yes, what are they? Provide screenshots for examples.

- Operating System: On my PC, I have power shell which is shell for Windows operating system. Whereas on snowball server, I see bash shell which is shell for Linux operating system.
- User Interface: Bash shell has text based CLI whereas PowerShell has graphical command line interface. (Point-and-click)
- Commands: ls in bash works same as ls in PowerShell

```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

PS C:\Users\Aleez> Ls

    Directory: C:\Users\Aleez

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
d-----            8/22/2021    8:34 PM             .cisco
d-----            4/24/2020    4:59 PM             .config
d-----            3/27/2021    6:38 PM             .dotnet
d-----            4/24/2020    5:00 PM             .eclipse
d-----            5/21/2021    6:30 PM             .p2
d-----            4/28/2020    7:14 PM             .phet
d-----            3/27/2021    7:10 PM             .templateengine
d-----            4/24/2020    5:00 PM             .tooling
d-----            9/2/2021     4:51 PM             .VirtualBox
d-----            1/15/2021   10:46 AM             .vscode
d-r-----          3/25/2021   10:51 PM             3D Objects
d-r-----          3/25/2021   10:51 PM             Contacts
d-r-----          10/5/2021    1:55 PM             Desktop
d-r-----          9/21/2021   12:08 AM             Documents
d-r-----         10/10/2021    7:41 PM             Downloads
d-r-----          3/25/2021   10:51 PM             Favorites
d-r-----          3/25/2021   10:51 PM             Links
d-r-----          3/25/2021   10:51 PM             Music
dar--l-         10/10/2021    5:19 PM             OneDrive
d-r-----          3/25/2021   10:51 PM             Pictures
d-r-----          3/25/2021   10:51 PM             Saved Games
d-r-----          3/27/2021    7:15 PM             Searches
d-----          1/13/2021    9:25 AM             source
d-r-----          3/25/2021   10:51 PM             Videos
d-----          4/14/2020    2:52 PM             workspace
-a-----          2/17/2020   11:40 PM             36 .org.eclipse.epp.usagedata.recording.userId

PS C:\Users\Aleez>
PS C:\Users\Aleez>
```

```
aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball:~
login as: aiftikhar2
aiftikhar2@snowball.cs.gsu.edu's password:
Last login: Fri Nov 19 17:36:19 2021 from 99-88-182-136.lightspeed.tukrga.sbcglo
bal.net
+
|   GSU Computer Science
|   Instructional Server
|   SNOWBALL.cs.gsu.edu
+

[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ ls
a.out      files      hello.c    Lab4        practice
awkfiles   files.tar  hello.sh   Lab7        public
awkfiles.tar  final_tar.tar  homework4  Lab8        Result
cfiles     float      homeworks  Lab9        robots.txt
cfiles.tar  foo.class  hw2_rough.txt  midterm_redo  shfiles
checkError.sh  foo.java  hw2Rough.txt  myName.c     shfiles.tar
classfiles   foo.sh    javafiles   otherfiles   simple.sh
classfiles.tar h1.awk    javafiles.tar otherfiles.tar test
csc3320      h2.awk    Lab10       outfiles     txtfiles
Exam 1       hello     Lab3        outfiles.tar txtfiles.tar

[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$
```

C. What are the elements in a computer (software and hardware) that enable the understanding and interpretation of a C program?

- **Preprocessor** (directives commands), **Compiler** (translator of code), **Linker** (combines code with other instructions to create an executable programs), are main components in interpreting C program. In addition, other components include operating system, IO routines, assemblers, and interpreters, libraries.

D. The “printf()” C command is used for printing anything on the screen. In bash we use the command “echo”. What is the difference (if any) in terms of how the computer interprets and executes these commands?

- printf command does not change line at the end of output, whereas echo displays a new line character at end by default. Echo always exits with 0 status whereas printf gives error upon failure to execute, hence it has more control over output.

E. What do these shell commands do? “ssh”, “scp” and “wget”. Describe briefly using an example that you have executed using the snowball server.



- Ssh: allows the system to form an encrypted secure connection with the host machine/server.

```
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ ssh
usage: ssh [-1246AaCfGgKkMNnqsTtVvXxYy] [-b bind_address] [-c cipher_spec]
          [-D [bind_address:]port] [-E log_file] [-e escape_char]
          [-F configfile] [-I pkcs11] [-i identity_file]
          [-J [user@]host[:port]] [-L address] [-l login_name] [-m mac_spec]
          [-O ctl_cmd] [-o option] [-p port] [-Q query_option] [-R address]
          [-S ctl_path] [-W host:port] [-w local_tun[:remote_tun]]
          [user@]hostname [command]
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ ssh aiftikhar2@snowball.cs.gsu.edu
Last login: Fri Nov 19 16:38:57 2021 from 99-88-182-136.lightspeed.tukrga.sbcglo
bal.net
+
|   GSU Computer Science
|   Instructional Server
|   SNOWBALL.cs.gsu.edu
+
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$
```

- Scp: transfers files between local and remote server or b/w two remote servers.

```
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ scp
usage: scp [-12346BCpqrV] [-c cipher] [-F ssh_config] [-i identity_file]
          [-l limit] [-o ssh_option] [-P port] [-S program]
          [[user@]host1:]file1 ... [[user@]host2:]file2
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ scp bbello1@snowball.cs.gsu.edu:\Public\R
ealEstate.csv aiftikhar2@snowball.cs.gsu.edu:\test
bbello1@snowball.cs.gsu.edu's password:
```

- Wget: retrieves content from web servers.

```
[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ wget https://www.google.com/robots.txt
--2021-11-19 17:51:43-- https://www.google.com/robots.txt
Resolving www.google.com (www.google.com)... 172.217.10.164, 2607:f8b0:4002:c06:
:6a, 2607:f8b0:4002:c06::69, ...
Connecting to www.google.com (www.google.com)|172.217.10.164|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 7165 (7.0K) [text/plain]
Saving to: 'robots.txt'

100%[=====>] 7,165          --.-K/s   in 0s

2021-11-19 17:51:43 (53.7 MB/s) - 'robots.txt' saved [7165/7165]

[aiftikhar2@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$
```