CST 240
LAB 4: Files/Directories, Bash Encryption

1. (20 pts) Files/Directories

Consider the script below:

```
#!/bin/bash
removelog="/home/student/remove.log"
if [ $# -eq 0 ] ; then
    echo "Usage: $0 [-s] list of files or directories" >&2
    exit 1
fi

if [ "$1" = "-s" ] ; then
    shift
else
    echo "$(date): ${USER}: $@" >> $removelog
fi

/bin/rm "$@"
exit 0

#############################################
```

Figure out what the script above does. Execute it all the ways you can think of.
Hint: do `$ touch a.txt b.txt c.txt d.txt`
Then test out the script on the files you just created. Be sure to test boundary conditions and unexpected data.

Describe what this program does.
Describe the following:

- What is the input including the boundaries (what isn't acceptable)
- What is the output
- How is this transformation achieved, giving specifics about what each if block does

This should be about 4 paragraphs with the 1st, 3rd and 4th paragraphs being about 3-5 sentences each, and the 2nd paragraph being about 1 sentence.

The expected input is the file(s) to be removed, with or without a -s. The output is the removal of the file, and, if -s is NOT used, then a file is either created or appended with information about the removed file. If the script is called without a file sent (no input), then the output to

the terminal is usage information. If a file that doesn't exist is given as input, with or without -s, the output to terminal is an error message. If both a valid file–or files–are input, but so is an invalid not-file and/or file that doesn't exist, then the valid files will be deleted, but an error message will still display.

I have no idea why one sentence is expected here, or how three bullet points are expected to specifically get divvied up into four paragraphs–where one paragraph is one sentence?? Give me a break here.

the < if [$# -eq 0] ; then > block checks if there were arguments passed when the script was called. If no arguments were passed, it outputs a usage message and exits the script with the 1 error code. the $# variable is used to count the number of arguments passed to the script.

the < if ["$1" = "-s"] ; then block is used if the first block is untrue to check if the first argument passed to the script is -s. If it is, then the shift command is used to remove the -s argument, and if not, the date, username, and file name (or, arguments passed to the program–not including a -s) are written to the file. Then, either way, the $@ variable is used to remove any files listed as arguments passed to the program. Then it exits with code 0.

In the space below, cut and paste and provide all execution tests performed on this script. This should include at least 10 different tests.

```
cari@Thinky:~$ touch a.txt b.txt c.txt
cari@Thinky:~$ ./part1 a.txt
bash: ./part1: No such file or directory
cari@Thinky:~$ ls
 a.txt                                        'Lab 1 Materials.zip'
 b.txt                                        Lab2.X.zip
 CST204                                       logfile
 CST240                                       MPLABXProjects
'CST240 Lab4 - Files-Directories, Bash Encryption.docx'   Music
 c.txt                                        Pictures
 Desktop                                      Public
 Documents                                    Templates
 Downloads                                    Videos
cari@Thinky:~$ rm a.txt
cari@Thinky:~$ rm b.txt
cari@Thinky:~$ rm c.txt
cari@Thinky:~$ ls
```

```
 CST204                                  logfile
 CST240                                  MPLABXProjects
'CST240 Lab4 - Files-Directories, Bash Encryption.docx'   Music
 Desktop                                 Pictures
 Documents                               Public
 Downloads                               Templates
'Lab 1 Materials.zip'                    Videos
 Lab2.X.zip
cari@Thinky:~$ rm 'CST2
CST204/
CST240/
CST240 Lab4 - Files-Directories, Bash Encryption.docx
cari@Thinky:~$ cd CST240
cari@Thinky:~/CST240$ ls
HW1  LAB  Quizzes
cari@Thinky:~/CST240$ cd LAB
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB$ cd L4
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ ls
d.txt  part1  part1.sh
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ touch a.txt b.txt c.txt
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ ls
a.txt  b.txt  c.txt  d.txt  part1  part1.sh
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ rm part1
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ ./part1.sh a.txt
bash: ./part1.sh: Permission denied
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ ls
a.txt  b.txt  c.txt  d.txt  part1.sh
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ chmod 777 part1.sh
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ ls
a.txt  b.txt  c.txt  d.txt  part1.sh
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ ./part1.sh a.txt
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ ./part1.sh b.txt
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ ./part1.sh c.txt
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ ./part1.sh -s d.txt
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ ls
part1.sh
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ ./part1.sh
Usage: ./part1.sh [-s] list of files or directories
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ ./part1.sh a
```

```
/bin/rm: cannot remove 'a': No such file or directory
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ ./part1.sh -s a
/bin/rm: cannot remove 'a': No such file or directory
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ ./part1.sh a.txt
/bin/rm: cannot remove 'a.txt': No such file or directory
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ ./part1.sh -s a.txt
/bin/rm: cannot remove 'a.txt': No such file or directory
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ touch a.txt b.txt c.txt d.txt
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ ./part.sh -s a.txt b.txt c.txt d.txt
bash: ./part.sh: No such file or directory
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ ls
a.txt  b.txt  c.txt  d.txt  part1.sh
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ ./part1.sh -s a.txt b.txt c.txt d.txt
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ ls
part1.sh
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ touch a.txt b.txt c.txt d.txt
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ ./part1.sh -s a.txt a
/bin/rm: cannot remove 'a': No such file or directory
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ ls
b.txt  c.txt  d.txt  part1.sh
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ ./part1.sh -s b b.txt
/bin/rm: cannot remove 'b': No such file or directory
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L4$ ls
c.txt  d.txt  part1.sh
```

Grading:
Description: 5 pts
Tests 15 pts

2. Write a Bash script named caesar.sh that implements Caesar encryption taking in 2 parameters: <key> <filename>.

Accept only lower-case characters a-z: ignore all other characters. Test it out.

Use a conversion algorithm method as used in Lab 2.

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Lab #4: Files/Directories, Bash Encryption

Show in the space below your commands and output required to encrypt “RichesIHold.txt” with a key of 10. Your script should produce something like the following (except for the “RichesIHold.txt” file):

Copy and paste or show a screenshot of the result of encrypting “RichesIHold.txt” using your bash script with a key of 10 in space below:

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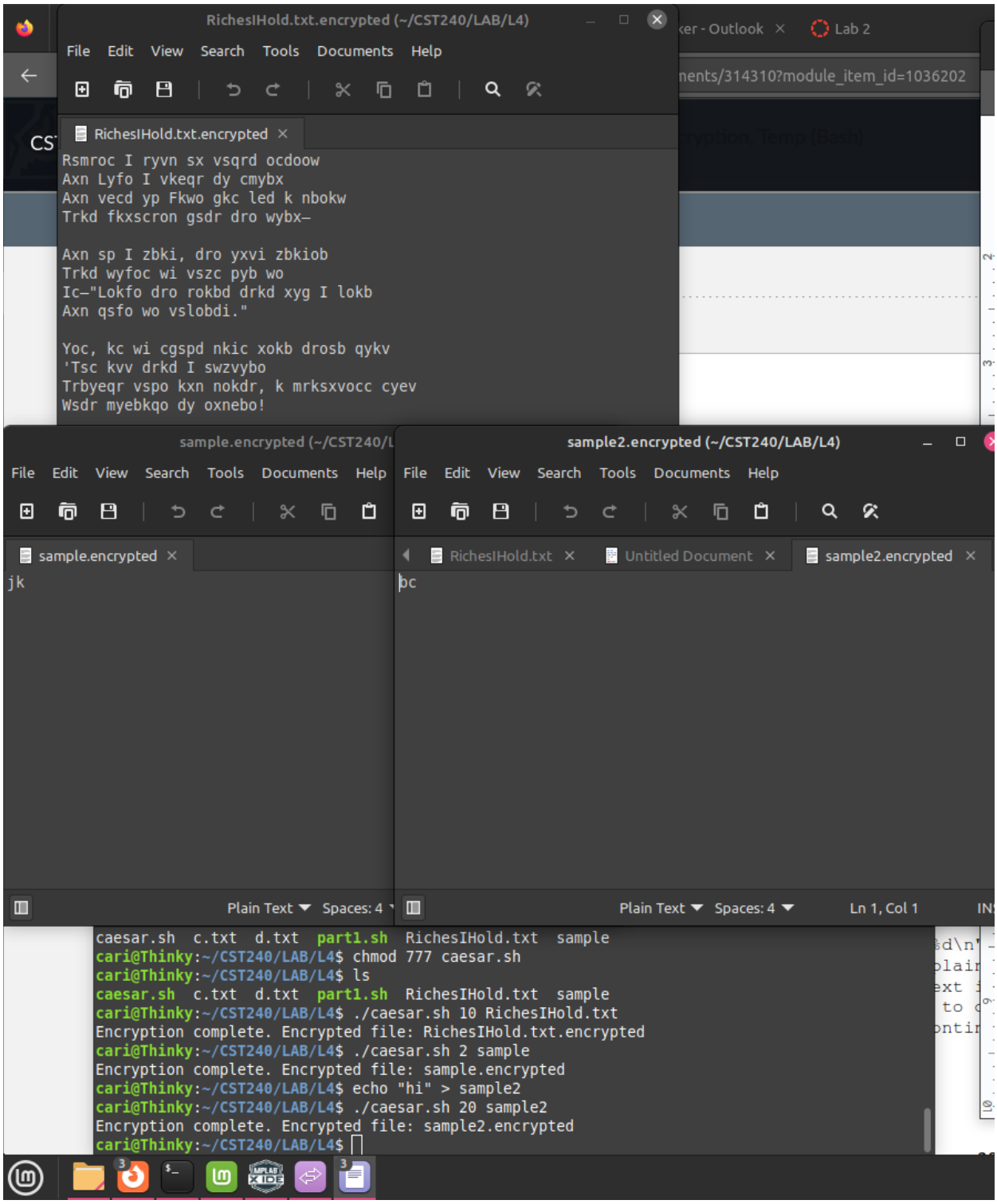
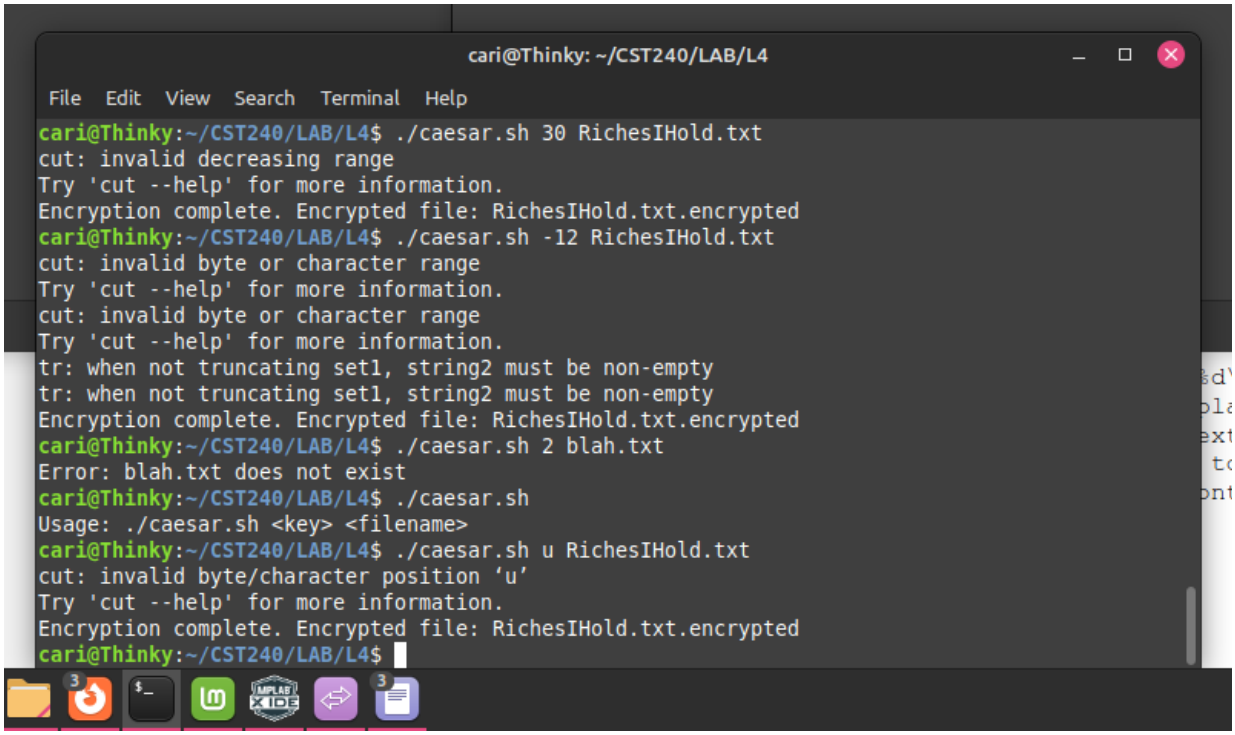
Lab #4: Files/Directories, Bash Encryption



Show other tests of this script including boundary conditions and unexpected data below:



3. Write a Bash script named railfence.sh that implements Rail Fence encryption taking in 2 parameters: <key> <filename>, similar to the Caesar script in part 1.

Accept only lower-case characters a-z: ignore all other characters. Test it out.

Grading:

Code working correctly:	50 pts
Code documentation:	10 pts
Code testing:	20 pts

For documentation, be sure to include your name, the date, the class and assignment at the top.
Also be sure to describe what every major section of code is doing in a comment.

When testing, be sure to test boundary conditions and unexpected data along with expected data.

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Lab #4: Files/Directories, Bash Encryption