

# Assignment 1. Editing and scripting

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Do this assignment on the SEASnet GNU/Linux servers `lnxsrv06`, `lnxsrv07`, `lnxsrv09`, or `lnxsrv10`, with `/usr/local/cs/bin` prepended to your `PATH`.

If you need a hint, ask a TA or an LA. This assignment is not intended to be done without any hints.

## Laboratory: Linux and Emacs scavenger hunt

- [The Emacs editor](#), version 27.1 (2020)
- [An Introduction to Programming in Emacs Lisp](#), version 27.1 (2020)
- Keith Waclena, [A Tutorial Introduction to GNU Emacs](#) (2009)

Instructions: Do the lab part of this assignment (including all shell commands and editing) under Emacs, and start your Emacs session by running `M-x open-dribble-file` command to create a dribble file `lab1.drib` in your home directory that records everything you type. (If you do multiple Emacs sessions, name your dribble files `lab2.drib`, `lab3.drib`, etc.)

For the editing lab exercises, use intelligent ways of answering the questions. For example, if asked to move to the first occurrence of the word "scrumptious", do not merely use cursor keys to move the cursor by hand; instead, use the builtin search capabilities to find "scrumptious" quickly.

To start, download a copy of the web page you're looking at into a file named `assign1.html`. You can do this with [Wget](#) or [curl](#). Use [cp](#) to make three copies of this file. Call the copies `exer1.html`, `exer2.html`, and `exer3.html`.

### Lab 1.1: Moving around in Emacs

1. Use Emacs to edit the file `exer1.html`.
2. Move the cursor to just after the first occurrence of the word "HTML" (all upper-case).
3. Now move the cursor to the start of the first later occurrence of the word "scavenger".
4. Now move the cursor to the start of the first later occurrence of the word "self-referential".
5. Now move the cursor to the start of the first later occurrence of the word "arrow".
6. Now move the cursor to the end of the current line.
7. Now move the cursor to the beginning of the current line.
8. Doing the above tasks with the arrow keys takes many keystrokes, or it involves holding down keys for a long time. Can you think of a way to do it with fewer keystrokes by using some of the commands available in Emacs?
9. Did you move the cursor using the arrow keys? If so, repeat the above steps, without using the arrow keys.
10. When you are done, exit Emacs.

### Lab 1.2: Deleting text in Emacs

1. Use Emacs to edit the file `exer2.html`. The idea is to delete its HTML comments; the resulting page should display the same text as the original.
2. Delete the 41st line, which is an HTML comment. `<!-- HTML comments look like this. -->`
3. Delete the HTML comment containing the text "DELETE-ME DELETE-ME DELETE-ME".

4. Oops! The file is not ASCII so you need to fix that. Remove every line containing a non-ASCII character. You can find the next non-ASCII character by searching for the regular expression `[^[:ascii:]]`.
5. Insert an empty line after the first line containing `"</ol>"`.
6. When you finish, save the text file and exit Emacs. As before, use the `diff` command to check your work.

#### Lab 1.4: Other editing tasks in Emacs

In addition to inserting and deleting text, there are other common tasks that you should know, like copy and paste, search and replace, and undo.

1. Execute the command `cat exer2.html exer2.diff >exer4.html` to create a file `exer4.html` that contains a copy of `exer2.html` followed by a copy of `exer2.diff`.
2. Use Emacs to edit the file `exer4.html`. The idea is to edit the file so that it looks identical to `exer1.html` on a browser, but the file itself is a little bit different internally.
3. Go to the end of the file. Copy the new lines in the last chunk of diff output, and paste them into the correct location earlier in the file.
4. Repeat the process, until the earlier part of the file is identical to what was in the original.
5. Delete the last part of the file, which contains the diff output.
6. ... except we didn't really want to do that, so undo the deletion.
7. Turn the diff output into a comment, by surrounding it with `"<!--"` and `"-->"`. If the diff output itself contains end-comment markers `"-->"`, escape them by replacing each such `"-->"` with `"--&gt;"`.
8. Now let's try some search and replaces. Search the text document for the pattern `"<ol>"`. How many instances did you find? Use the search and replace function to replace them all with the final-caps equivalent `"<OL>"`.
9. Check your work with viewing `exer4.html` with an HTML browser, and by running the shell command `diff -u exer1.html exer4.html >exer4.diff`. The only differences should be changes from `"<ol>"` to `"<OL>"`, and a long HTML comment at the end.

#### Lab 1.5: Exploring the operating system outside Emacs

Use the commands that you learned in class to find answers to the following questions. Don't use a search engine like Google, and don't ask your neighbor, don't use GitHub, etc. When you find a new command, run it so you can see exactly how it works.

1. Where are the `mv` and `sh` programs located in the file system?
2. What executable programs in `/usr/bin` have names that are exactly two characters long and end in `r`, and what do they do?
3. When you execute the command named by the symbolic link `/usr/bin/emacs`, which file actually is executed?
4. What is the version number of the `/usr/bin/gcc` program? of the plain `gcc` program? Why are they different programs?
5. The `chmod` program changes permissions on a file. What does the symbolic mode `u+sx,o-w` mean, in terms of permissions?
6. Use the `find` command to find all directories modified in the last four weeks that are located under (or are the same as) the directory `/usr/local/cs`.
7. Of the files in the same directory as `find`, how many of them are symbolic links?
8. What is the oldest regular file in the `/usr/lib64` directory? Use the last-modified time to determine age. Specify the name of the file without the `/usr/lib64/` prefix. Consider files whose names start with `"."`.
9. Where does the `locale` command get its data from?
10. In Emacs, what commands have `downcase` in their name?
11. Briefly, what do the Emacs keystrokes `C-M-r` through `C-M-v` do? Can you list their actions concisely?
12. In more detail, what does the Emacs keystroke `C-g` do?
13. What does the Emacs `yank` function do, and how can you easily invoke it using keystrokes?
14. When looking at the directory `/usr/bin`, what's the difference between the output of the `ls -l` command, and the directory listing of the Emacs `dired` command?

#### Lab 1.6: Doing commands in Emacs

Do these tasks all within Emacs. Don't use a shell subcommand if you can avoid it.

1. Create a new directory named `"junk"` that's right under your home directory.

2. In that directory, create a C source file `hello.c` that contains the following text. Take care to get the text exactly right, with no trailing spaces or empty lines, with the initial `#` in the leftmost column of the first line, and with all other lines indented to match exactly as shown:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int
main (void)
{
    int c = getchar ();
    if (c < 0)
    {
        if (ferror (stdin))
            perror ("stdin");
        else
            fprintf (stderr, "EOF on input\n");
        return 1;
    }
    if (putchar (c) < 0 || fclose (stdout) != 0)
    {
        perror ("stdout");
        return 1;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

3. Compile this file, using the Emacs `M-x compile` command.
4. Run the compiled program from Emacs using the `M-!` command, and put the program's standard output into a file named `hello-a1` and its standard error into a file `hello-a2`.
5. Same as before, except run the program with standard input being closed, and put the program's standard output and error into `hello-b1` and `hello-b2`, respectively. Here, “closed” does not mean the standard input is an empty file; it means that standard input is not open at all, to any file.
6. Same as before, except run the program with standard input being the file `/etc/passwd`, and put the program's standard output and error into `hello-c1` and `hello-c2`.
7. Same as before, except run the program with standard input being the file `/etc/passwd` and standard output being the file `/dev/full`, and put the program's standard error into `hello-d2`.

## Homework: Scripting in the shell

For the homework assume you’re in the standard C or [POSIX locale](#). The shell command [locale](#) should output `LC_CTYPE="C"` or `LC_CTYPE="POSIX"`. If it doesn’t, use the following shell command:

```
export LC_ALL='C'
```

and make sure `locale` outputs the right thing afterwards.

### Shell scripting

- The Open Group, [Shell Command Language](#) (2018)
- Steve Parker, [Shell Scripting Tutorial](#) (2018)

Examine the file `/usr/share/dict/linux.words`, which contains a list of English words, one per line. Each word consists of one or more ASCII characters.

Sort this file and put the sorted output into a file `sorted.words`.

Then, take a text file containing the HTML in this assignment’s web page, and run the following commands with that text file being standard input. Look generally at what each command outputs (in particular, how its

output differs from that of the previous command), and why.

```
tr -c 'A-Za-z' '\n*' '  
tr -cs 'A-Za-z' '\n*' '  
tr -cs 'A-Za-z' '\n*' | sort  
tr -cs 'A-Za-z' '\n*' | sort -u  
tr -cs 'A-Za-z' '\n*' | sort -u | comm - sorted.words  
tr -cs 'A-Za-z' '\n*' | sort -u | comm -23 - sorted.words
```

Let’s take the last command as the crude implementation of an English spelling checker. This implementation mishandles the input file `sorted.words`! Write a shell script named `myspell` that fixes this problem. Your script should read from standard input and output misspelled words to standard output, for a suitable definition of "words". The shell command:

```
myspell </usr/share/dict/linux.words
```

should output nothing, because the dictionary by definition contains only correctly-spelled words.

## Submit

Submit the following files within a compressed tarball named `assign1.tgz`.

- `lab1.drib` and any later dribble files that you generate.
- The `hello-??` files of Lab 1.6.
- `myspell`
- `notes.txt`, a text file containing any other notes or comments that you'd like us to see.

All files other than the `.drib` files should use GNU/Linux style, i.e., [UTF-8](#) encoding with [LF-terminated lines](#).

The shell command:

```
tar -tvf assign1.tgz
```

should output a list of file names that contains `shuf.py` etc., with sizes and other metainformation about the files.