

LAB PROGRAMS:

PROGRAM1: Shell script to find if the given year is leap or not

CODE:

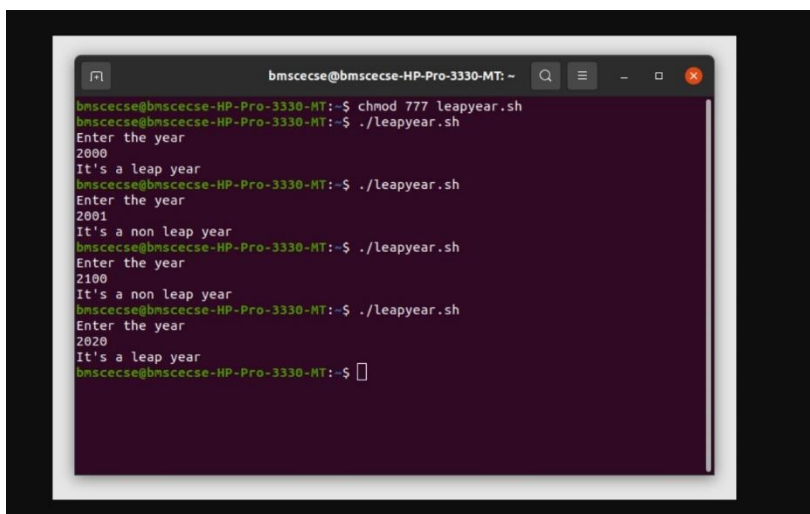
```
#!/bin/sh

echo "Enter the year "

read year

if [ $((year%400)) -eq 0 ]
then
    echo "It's a leap year"
elif [ $((year%4)) -eq 0 ]
then
    if [ $((year%100)) -eq 0 ]
    then
        echo "It's a non leap year"
    else
        echo "It's a leap year "
    fi
else
    echo "It's a non leap year "
fi
```

OUTPUT:

A screenshot of a terminal window with a dark purple background. The window title is "bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT: ~". The terminal shows the following sequence of commands and outputs: 1. Command: `chmod 777 leapyear.sh` 2. Command: `./leapyear.sh` 3. Prompt: "Enter the year" 4. Input: "2000" 5. Output: "It's a leap year" 6. Command: `./leapyear.sh` 7. Prompt: "Enter the year" 8. Input: "2001" 9. Output: "It's a non leap year" 10. Command: `./leapyear.sh` 11. Prompt: "Enter the year" 12. Input: "2100" 13. Output: "It's a non leap year" 14. Command: `./leapyear.sh` 15. Prompt: "Enter the year" 16. Input: "2020" 17. Output: "It's a leap year" 18. Prompt: "bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT: ~\$" followed by a cursor.

PROGRAM2: Shell script to find the area of a circle

CODE:

```
#!/bin/sh

echo "Enter the radius of the circle "

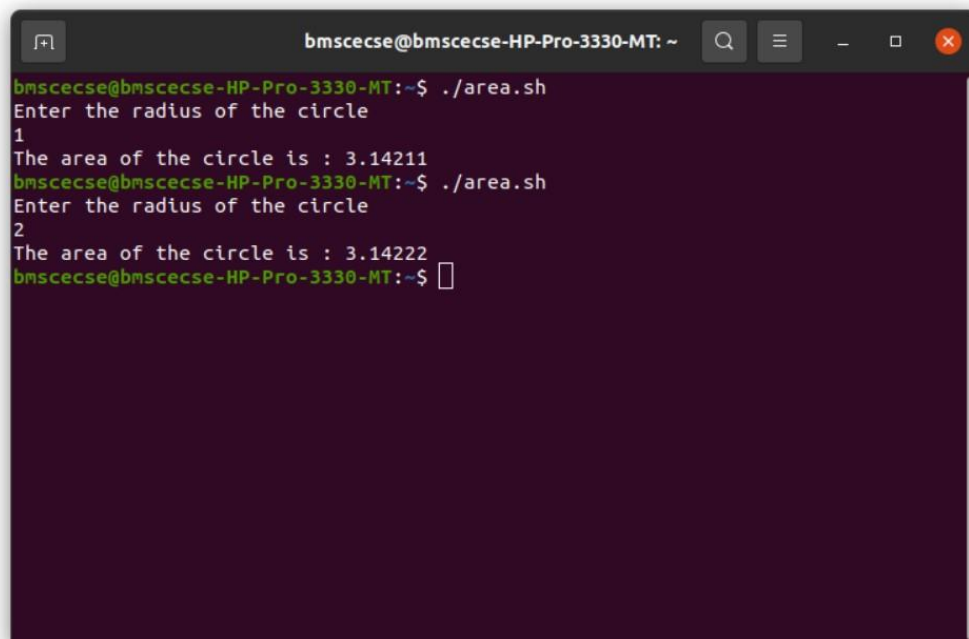
read r

pi=3.142

area=`echo $pi\$r\$r|bc`

echo "The area of the circle is : $area"
```

OUTPUT:

A terminal window with a dark purple background and white text. The window title is 'bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT: ~'. The terminal shows the execution of a shell script named 'area.sh'. The prompt is 'bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~\$./area.sh'. The script prompts 'Enter the radius of the circle' and the user enters '1'. The script outputs 'The area of the circle is : 3.14211'. The prompt is 'bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~\$./area.sh'. The script prompts 'Enter the radius of the circle' and the user enters '2'. The script outputs 'The area of the circle is : 3.14222'. The prompt is 'bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~\$' followed by a cursor. The terminal window has standard Linux window controls (minimize, maximize, close) in the top right corner.

```
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$ ./area.sh
Enter the radius of the circle
1
The area of the circle is : 3.14211
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$ ./area.sh
Enter the radius of the circle
2
The area of the circle is : 3.14222
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$
```

PROGRAM3: Shell script to check whether the number is zero/ positive/ negative

CODE:

```
#!/bin/sh

echo "Enter the number "

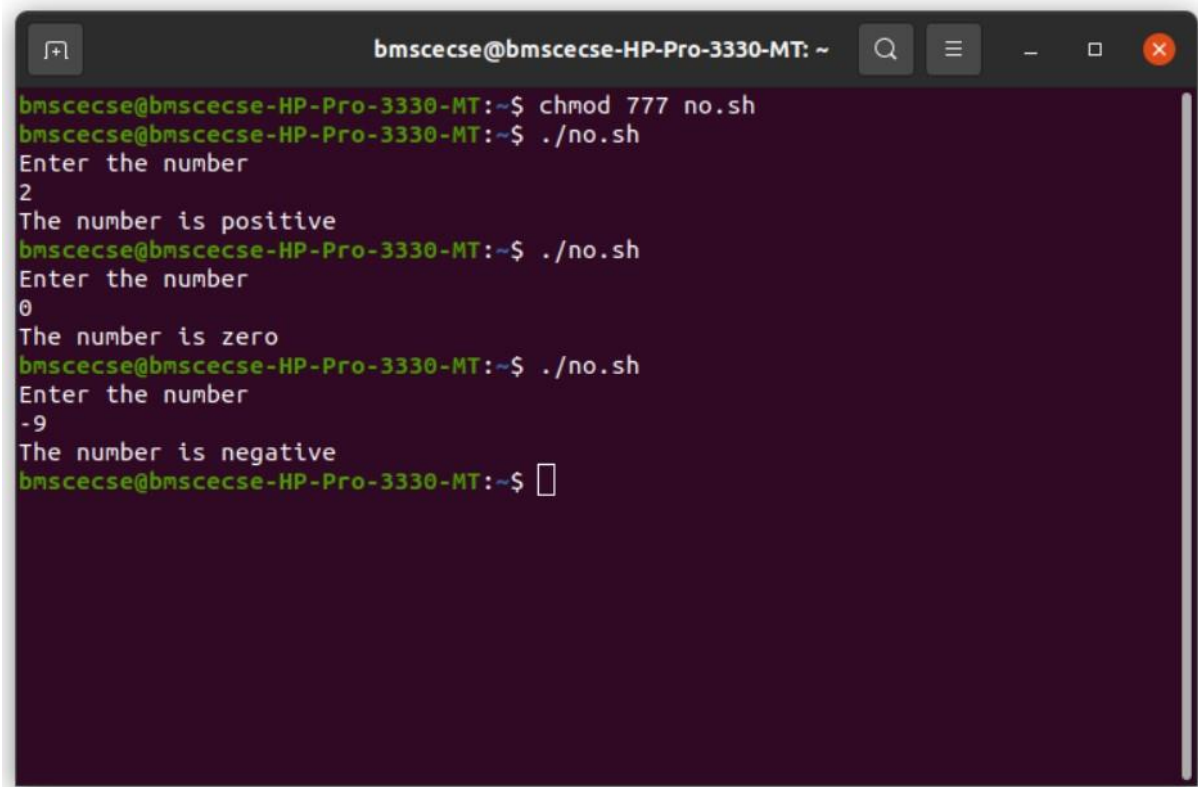
read num

if [ $num -eq 0 ]
then

    echo "The number is zero "
```

```
elif [ $num -lt 0 ]
then
    echo "The number is negative "
else
    echo "The number is positive"
fi
```

OUTPUT:



```
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT: ~  
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$ chmod 777 no.sh  
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$ ./no.sh  
Enter the number  
2  
The number is positive  
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$ ./no.sh  
Enter the number  
0  
The number is zero  
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$ ./no.sh  
Enter the number  
-9  
The number is negative  
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$
```

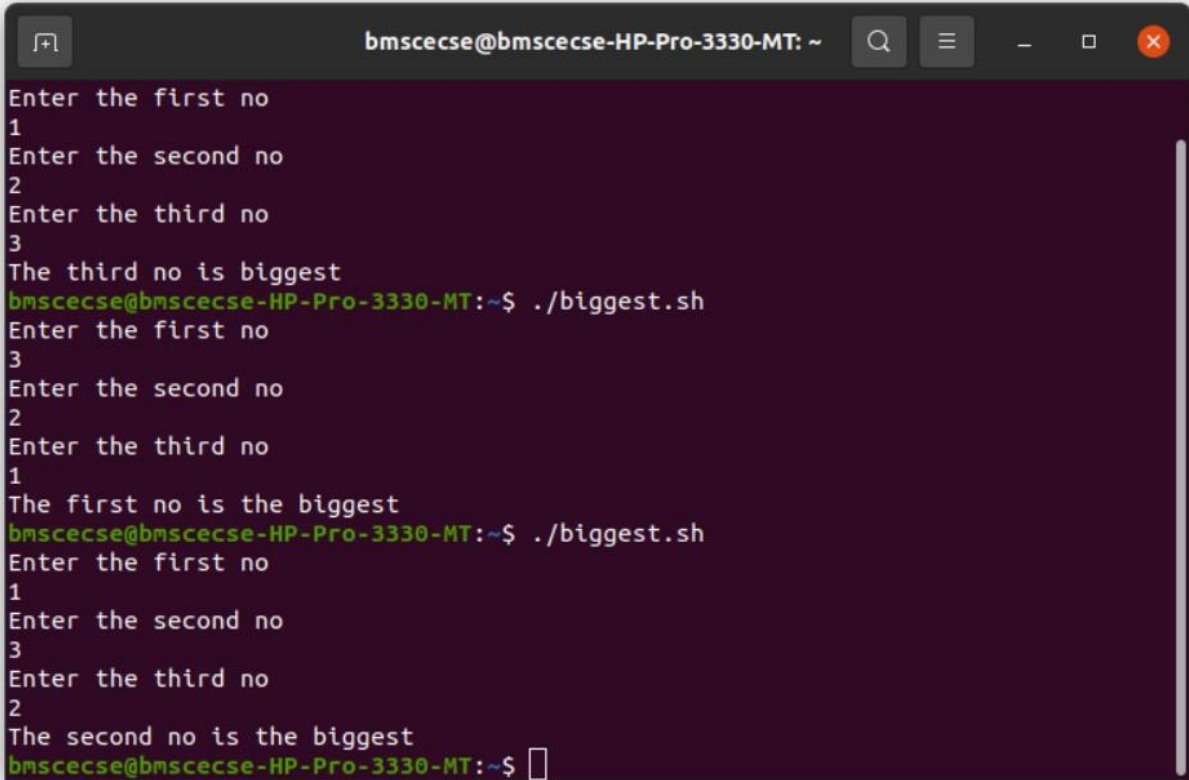
PROGRAM4: Shell script to find the biggest of three numbers

CODE:

```
#!/bin/sh  
echo "Enter the first no "  
read f  
echo "Enter the second no"  
read s  
echo "Enter the third no "  
read t
```

```
if [ $f -gt $s -a $f -gt $t ]
then
    echo "The first no is the biggest "
elif [ $s -gt $f -a $s -gt $t ]
then
    echo "The second no is the biggest "
else
    echo "The third no is biggest"
fi
```

OUTPUT:

A terminal window titled 'bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT: ~' with standard window controls. The terminal shows the execution of a script named 'biggest.sh'. In the first run, inputs are 1, 2, and 3, resulting in the output 'The third no is biggest'. In the second run, inputs are 3, 2, and 1, resulting in 'The first no is the biggest'. In the third run, inputs are 1, 3, and 2, resulting in 'The second no is the biggest'. The prompt is '~\$' and the cursor is visible at the end of the last line.

```
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT: ~  
Enter the first no  
1  
Enter the second no  
2  
Enter the third no  
3  
The third no is biggest  
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$ ./biggest.sh  
Enter the first no  
3  
Enter the second no  
2  
Enter the third no  
1  
The first no is the biggest  
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$ ./biggest.sh  
Enter the first no  
1  
Enter the second no  
3  
Enter the third no  
2  
The second no is the biggest  
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$
```

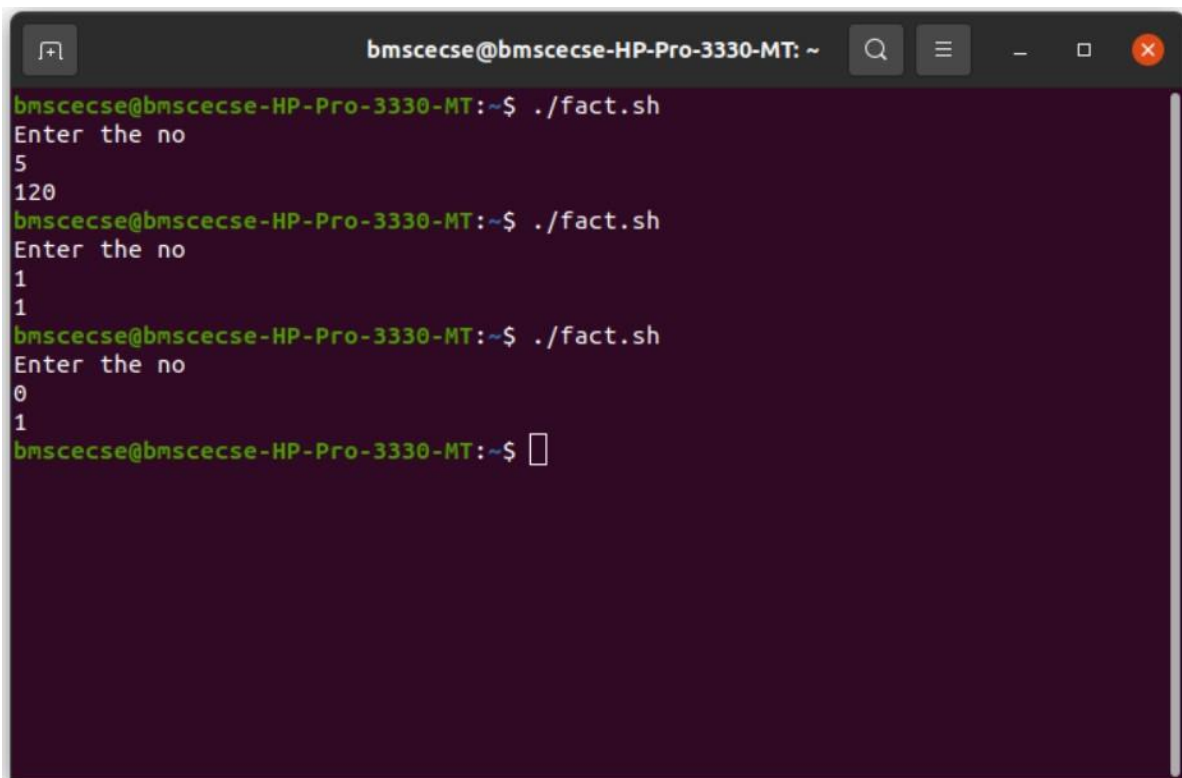
PROGRAM5: Shell script to find the factorial of a number

CODE:

```
#!/bin/bash  
  
echo "Enter the no "  
  
read no  
  
st=1
```

```
fact=1
for (( c=$st; c<=$no; c++))
do
    fact=`expr $c\*$fact|bc`
done
echo "factorial is "$fact
```

OUTPUT:

A terminal window titled 'bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT: ~' with standard window controls. It shows three runs of a script './fact.sh'. The first run takes input '5' and outputs '120'. The second run takes input '1' and outputs '1'. The third run takes input '0' and outputs '1'.

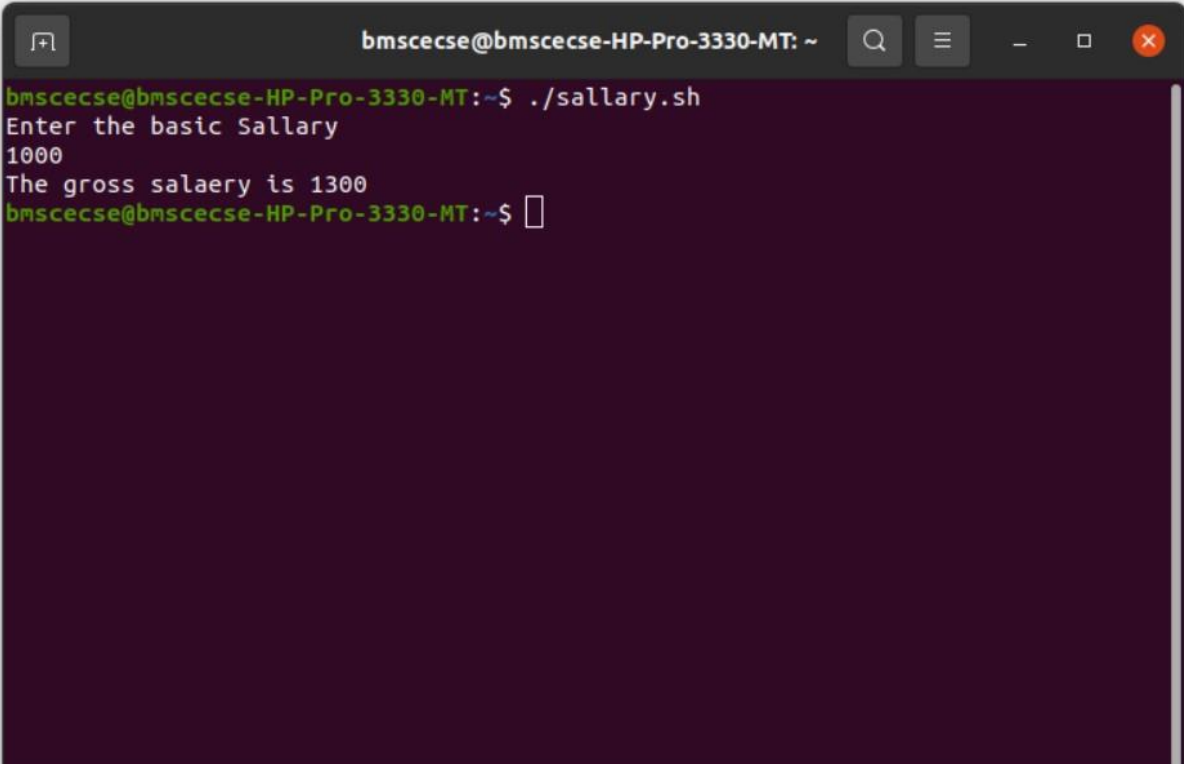
```
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT: ~$ ./fact.sh
Enter the no
5
120
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT: ~$ ./fact.sh
Enter the no
1
1
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT: ~$ ./fact.sh
Enter the no
0
1
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT: ~$
```

PROGRAM6: Shell script to compute the gross salary of an employee

CODE:

```
#!/bin/sh
echo "Enter the basic Sallary"
read basic
da=`expr $basic\*10/100|bc`
hra=`expr $basic\*20/100|bc`
gross_sal=`expr $basic+$da+$hra|bc`
echo "The gross salaery is "$gross_sal
```

OUTPUT:



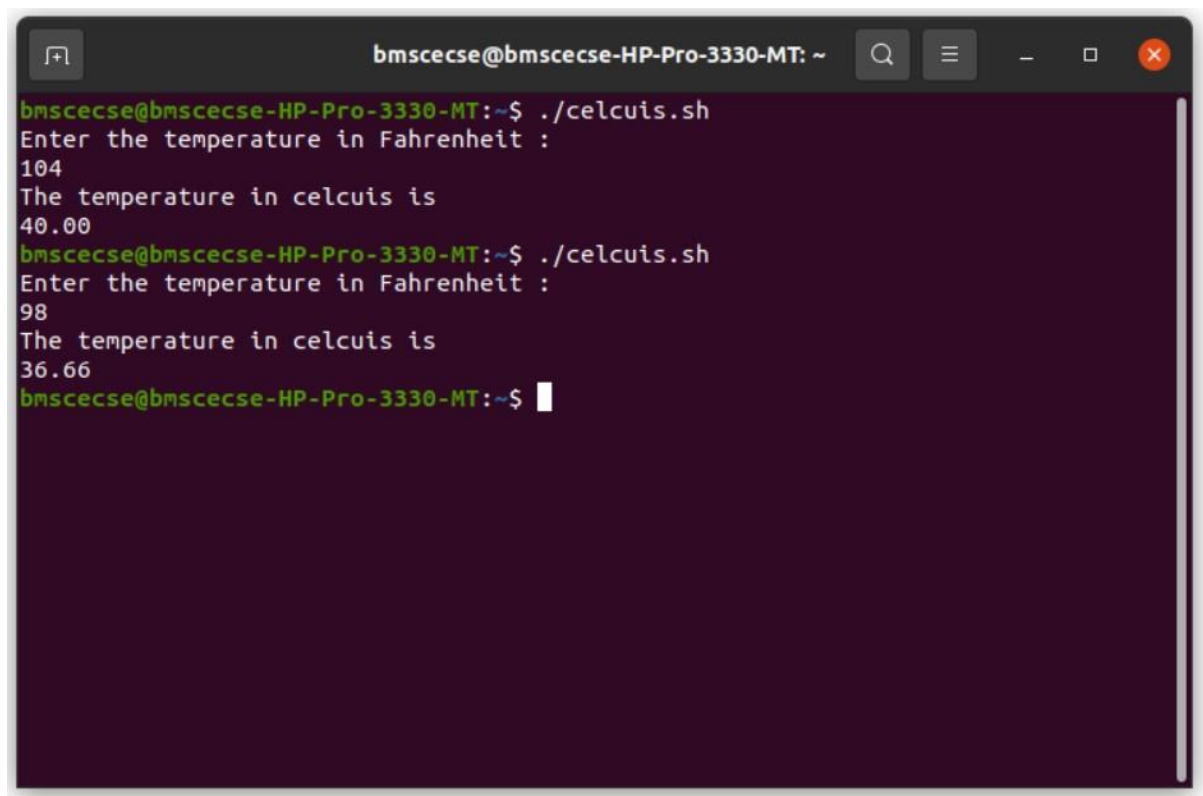
```
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT: ~$ ./salary.sh
Enter the basic Sallary
1000
The gross salaery is 1300
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT: ~$
```

PROGRAM7: Shell script to convert the temperature Fahrenheit to Celsius

CODE:

```
#!/bin/sh
echo "Enter the temperature in Fahrenheit : "
read temp
var=32
f=`expr $temp-$var|bc`
s=`expr $f*5|bc`
echo "The temperature in celcuis is "
echo "scale=2; $s/9"|bc
```

OUTPUT:



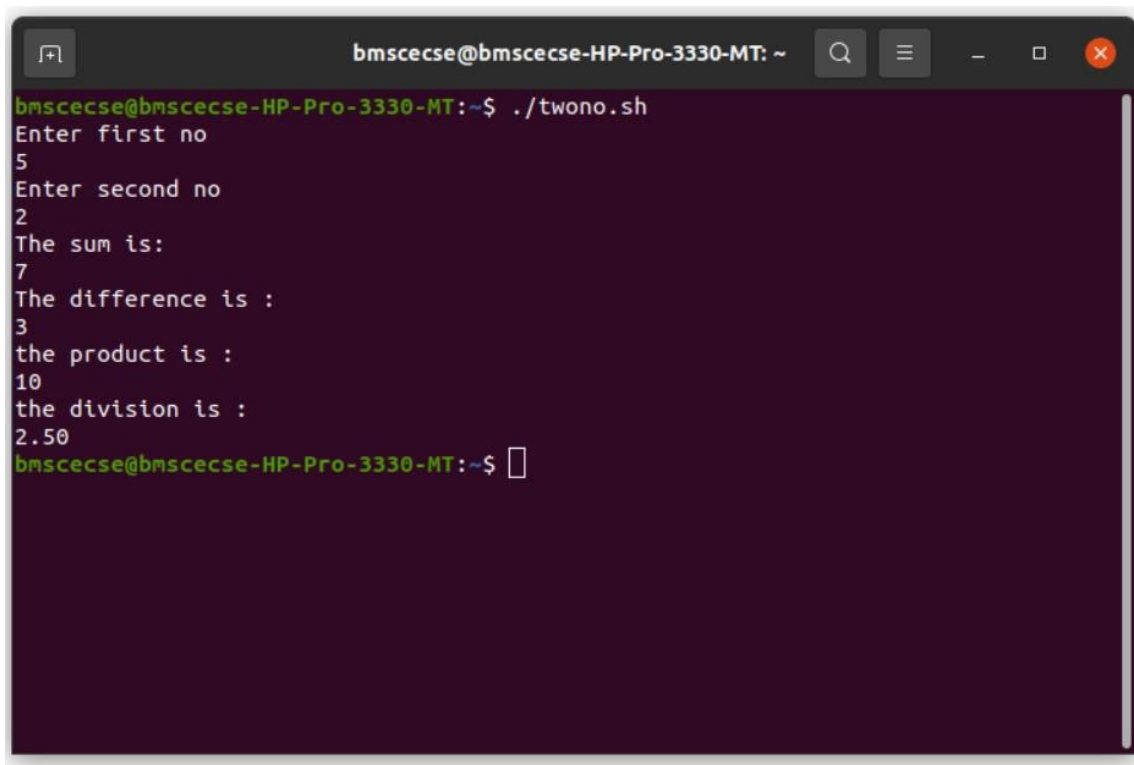
```
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT: ~  
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$ ./celcuis.sh  
Enter the temperature in Fahrenheit :  
104  
The temperature in celcuis is  
40.00  
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$ ./celcuis.sh  
Enter the temperature in Fahrenheit :  
98  
The temperature in celcuis is  
36.66  
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$
```

PROGRAM8: Shell script to perform arithmetic operations on given two numbers

CODE:

```
#!/bin/sh  
echo "Enter first no"  
read f  
echo "Enter second no"  
read s  
echo "The sum is:"  
echo "$f+$s"|bc  
echo "The difference is :"  
echo "$f-$s"|bc  
echo "the product is :"  
echo "$f*$s"|bc  
echo "the division is :"  
echo "scale=2; $f/$s"|bc
```

OUTPUT:



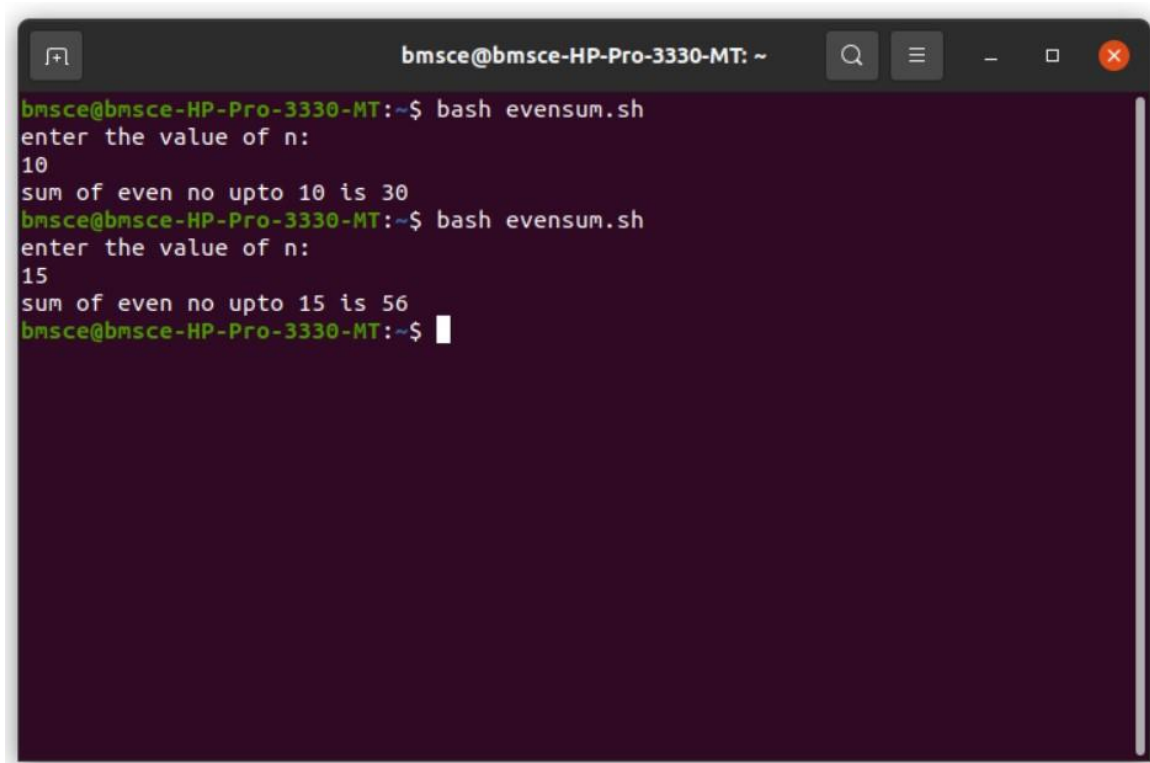
```
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT: ~  
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$ ./twono.sh  
Enter first no  
5  
Enter second no  
2  
The sum is:  
7  
The difference is :  
3  
the product is :  
10  
the division is :  
2.50  
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$
```

PROGRAM9: Shell script to find the sum of even numbers upto n

CODE:

```
#!/bin/bash  
echo "enter the value of n:"  
read n  
sum=0  
for ((c=0; c<=$n; c=c+2))  
do  
    sum=`expr $sum+$c | bc`  
done  
echo "sum of even no upto $n is $sum"
```


OUTPUT:



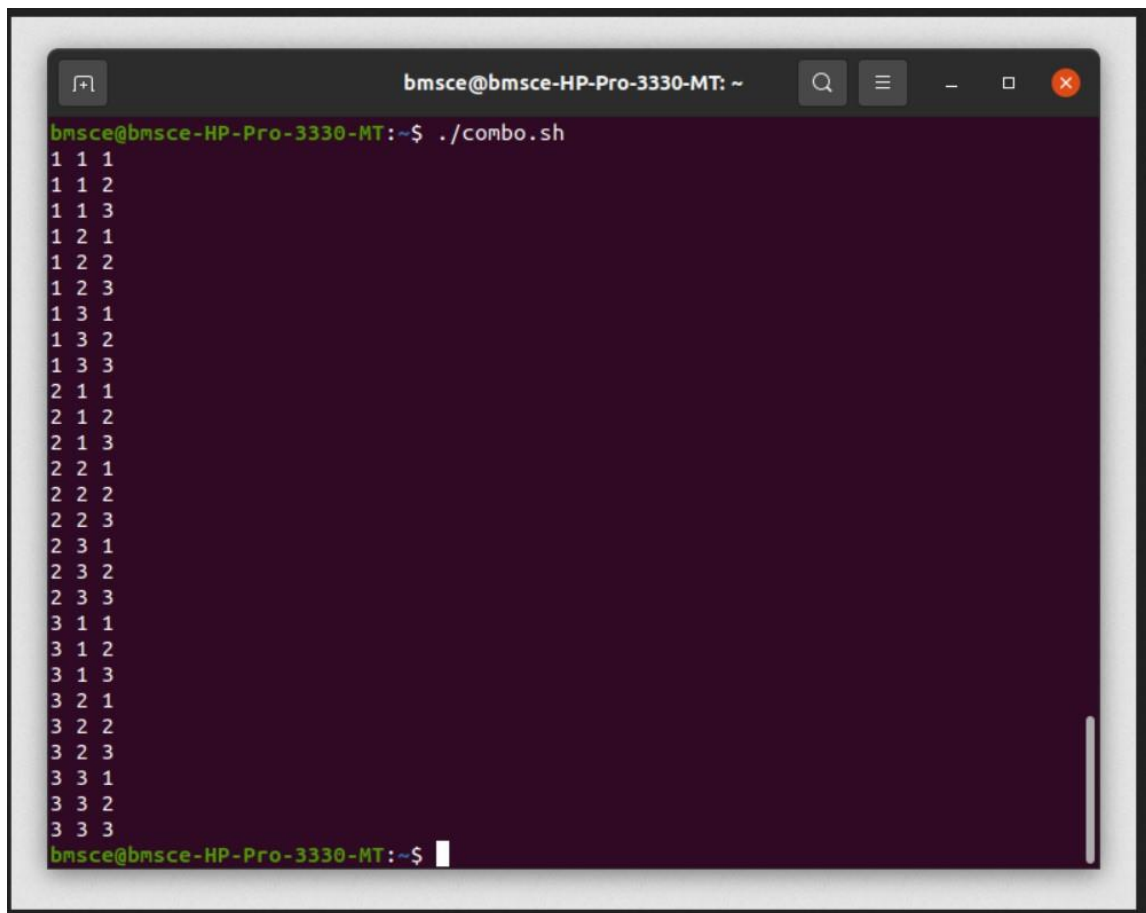
```
bmsce@bmsce-HP-Pro-3330-MT: ~  
bmsce@bmsce-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$ bash evensum.sh  
enter the value of n:  
10  
sum of even no upto 10 is 30  
bmsce@bmsce-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$ bash evensum.sh  
enter the value of n:  
15  
sum of even no upto 15 is 56  
bmsce@bmsce-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$
```

PROGRAM10: Shell script to print the combinations of numbers 123

CODE:

```
#!/bin/sh  
for i in 1 2 3  
do  
    for j in 1 2 3  
    do  
        for k in 1 2 3  
        do  
            echo $i $j $k  
        done  
    done  
done
```

OUTPUT:

A terminal window titled 'bmsce@bmsce-HP-Pro-3330-MT: ~' with search, menu, and window control icons. The prompt is 'bmsce@bmsce-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~\$' and the command executed is './combo.sh'. The output is a list of 27 combinations of three numbers (1, 2, or 3) separated by spaces, arranged in a 9x3 grid. The combinations are: (1,1,1), (1,1,2), (1,1,3), (1,2,1), (1,2,2), (1,2,3), (1,3,1), (1,3,2), (1,3,3), (2,1,1), (2,1,2), (2,1,3), (2,2,1), (2,2,2), (2,2,3), (2,3,1), (2,3,2), (2,3,3), (3,1,1), (3,1,2), (3,1,3), (3,2,1), (3,2,2), (3,2,3), (3,3,1), (3,3,2), (3,3,3). The prompt 'bmsce@bmsce-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~\$' is visible at the bottom with a cursor.

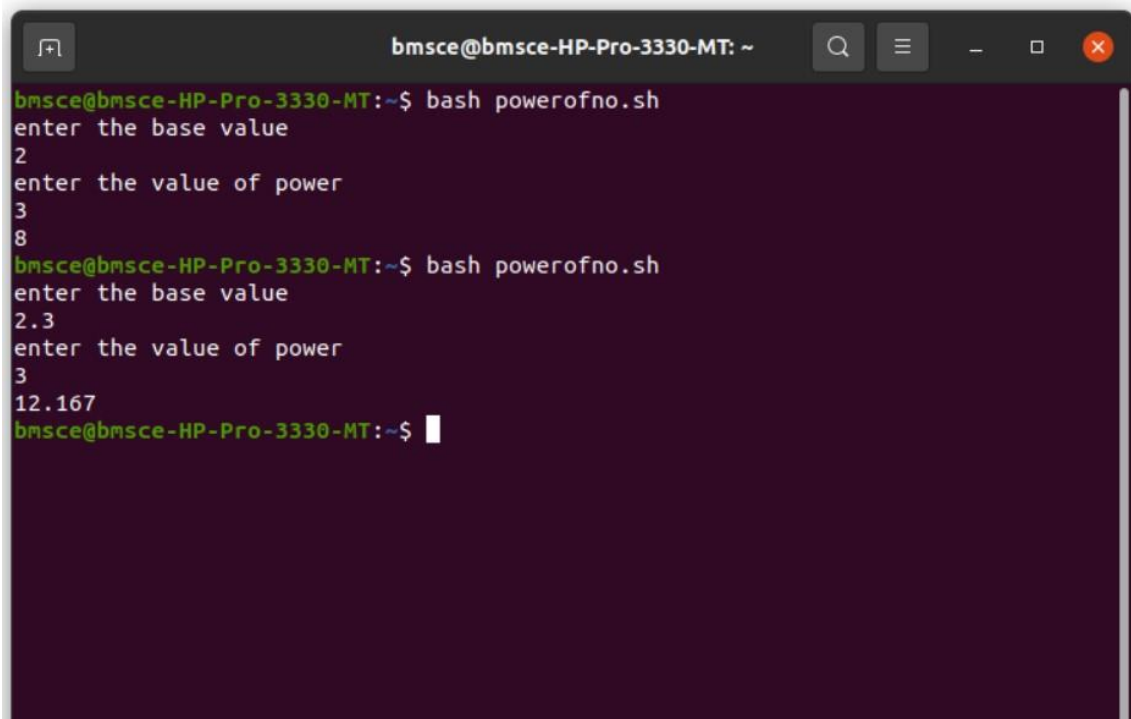
```
bmsce@bmsce-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$ ./combo.sh
1 1 1
1 1 2
1 1 3
1 2 1
1 2 2
1 2 3
1 3 1
1 3 2
1 3 3
2 1 1
2 1 2
2 1 3
2 2 1
2 2 2
2 2 3
2 3 1
2 3 2
2 3 3
3 1 1
3 1 2
3 1 3
3 2 1
3 2 2
3 2 3
3 3 1
3 3 2
3 3 3
bmsce@bmsce-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$
```

PROGRAM11: Shell script to find the power of a number

CODE:

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "enter the base value"
read b
echo "enter the value of power"
read p
res=1
for ((c=1; c<=$p; c++))
do
    res=`echo "scale=3; $b*$res"|bc`
done
echo $res
```

OUTPUT:



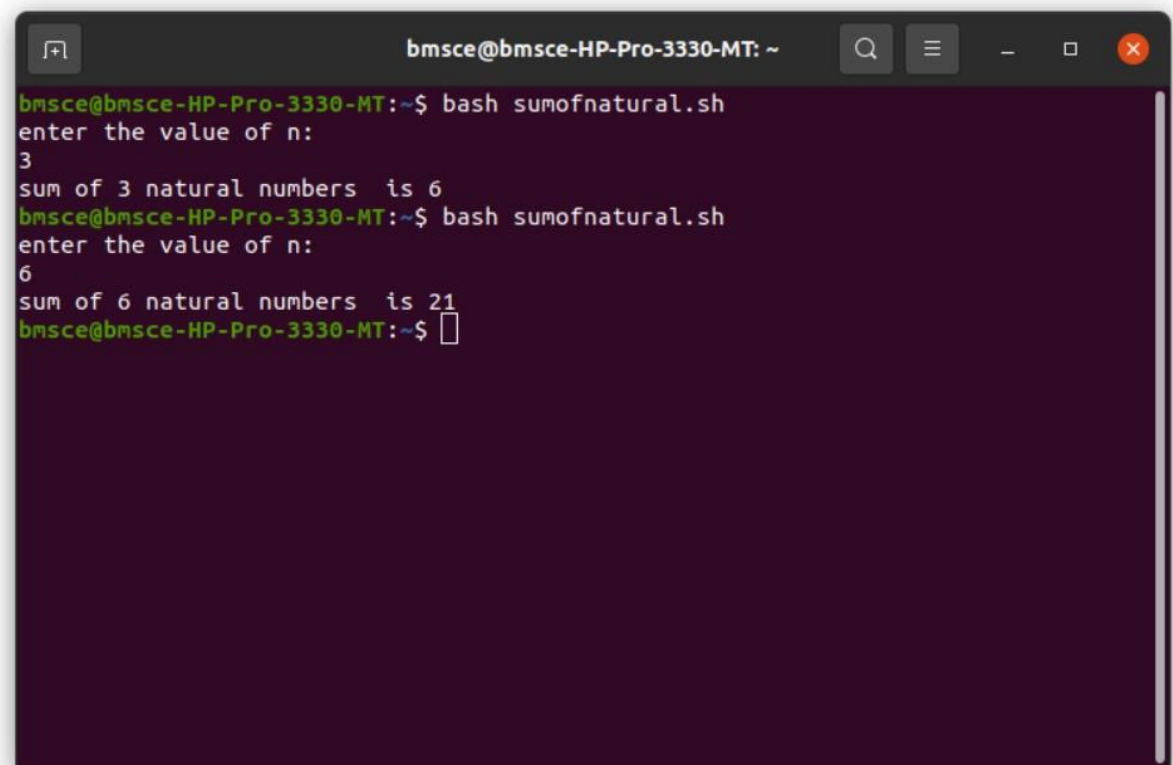
```
bmsce@bmsce-HP-Pro-3330-MT: ~  
bmsce@bmsce-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$ bash powerofno.sh  
enter the base value  
2  
enter the value of power  
3  
8  
bmsce@bmsce-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$ bash powerofno.sh  
enter the base value  
2.3  
enter the value of power  
3  
12.167  
bmsce@bmsce-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$
```

PROGRAM12: Shell script to find the sum of n natural numbers

CODE:

```
#!/bin/bash  
echo "enter the value of n:"  
read n  
sum=0  
for ((c=0; c<=$n; c++))  
do  
    sum=`expr $sum+$c | bc`  
done  
echo "sum of $n natural numbers is $sum"
```

OUTPUT:



```
bmsce@bmsce-HP-Pro-3330-MT: ~  
bmsce@bmsce-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$ bash sumofnatural.sh  
enter the value of n:  
3  
sum of 3 natural numbers is 6  
bmsce@bmsce-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$ bash sumofnatural.sh  
enter the value of n:  
6  
sum of 6 natural numbers is 21  
bmsce@bmsce-HP-Pro-3330-MT:~$
```

PROGRAM13: Shell script to display the pass class of a student

CODE:

```
#!/bin/sh  
pass=0  
fail=0  
i=1  
while [ $i -le 6 ]  
do  
    echo "Enter the cie and see marks(out of 50 for see) of the sub$i "  
    read cie see  
    total=`expr $cie+$see|bc`  
    case $total in  
        100) echo "S grade "  
            pass=$((pass+1)) ;;  
        9[0-9]) echo "S grade "  
            pass=$((pass+1)) ;;  
    esac  
    i=$((i+1))  
done
```

```

8[0-9]) echo "A grade "
        pass=$((pass+1)) ;;
7[0-9]) echo "B grade "
        pass=$((pass+1)) ;;
6[0-9]) echo "C grade "
        pass=$((pass+1)) ;;
5[0-9]) echo "D grade "
        pass=$((pass+1)) ;;
4[0-9]) echo "E grade "
        pass=$((pass+1)) ;;
[0123][0-9]) echo "F grade "
        fail=$((fail+1)) ;;
*)echo "error in input"

esac

i=$((i+1))

done

echo -e "no of sub passed : $pass\nno of subjects failed $fail\n"

```

OUTPUT:

```

usp@usp:~$ sh grade.sh
Enter the cId and see marks(out of 50 for see) of the sub1
40 50
A grade
Enter the cId and see marks(out of 50 for see) of the sub2
30 20
D grade
Enter the cId and see marks(out of 50 for see) of the sub3
30 30
C grade
Enter the cId and see marks(out of 50 for see) of the sub4
30 40
B grade
Enter the cId and see marks(out of 50 for see) of the sub5
30 25
D grade
Enter the cId and see marks(out of 50 for see) of the sub6
25 21
E grade
-e no of sub passed : 6
no of subjects failed 0
usp@usp:~$

```

PROGRAM14: Shell script to find the Fibonacci series up to n

CODE:

```

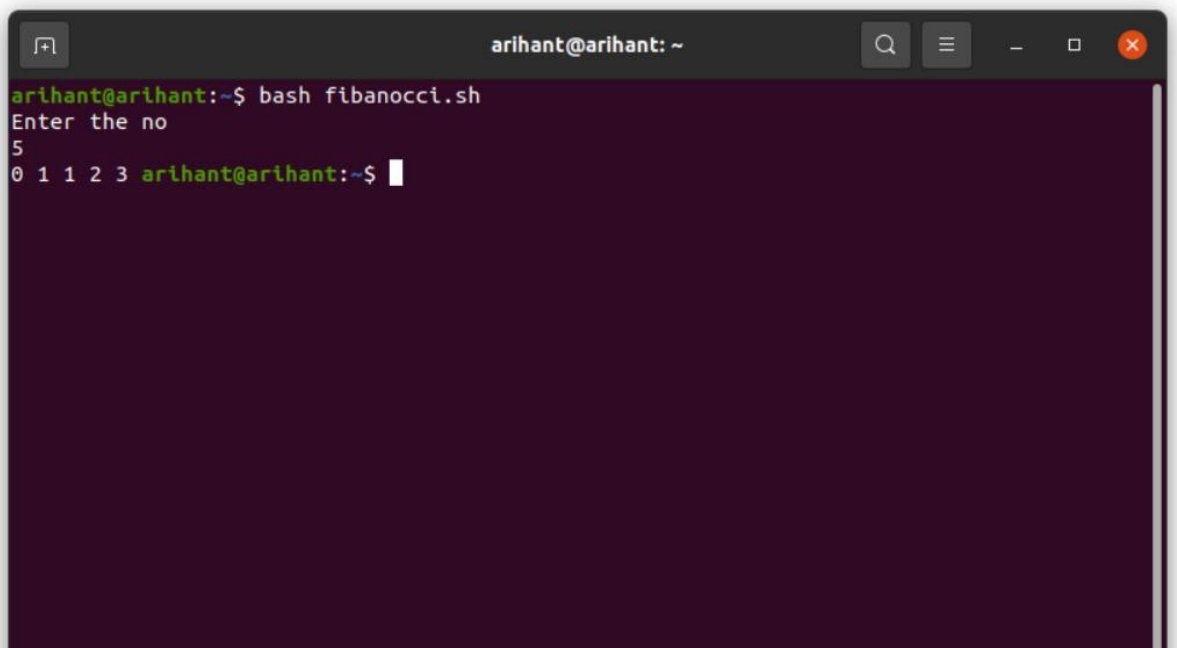
#!/bin/sh

echo "Enter the no"

```

```
read no
m=0
n=1
while [ $no -gt 0 ]
do
    echo -e "$m \c"
    temp=$m
    m=$((m+$n))
    n=$temp
    no=$((no-1))
done
```

OUTPUT:

A terminal window with a dark purple background. The title bar shows 'arihant@arihant: ~'. The prompt is 'arihant@arihant:~\$'. The user has entered 'bash fibanocci.sh'. The script outputs 'Enter the no' followed by '5'. Then it outputs the Fibonacci sequence '0 1 1 2 3' followed by a space and the prompt 'arihant@arihant:~\$'.

PROGRAM15: Shell script to count the number of vowels of a string

CODE:

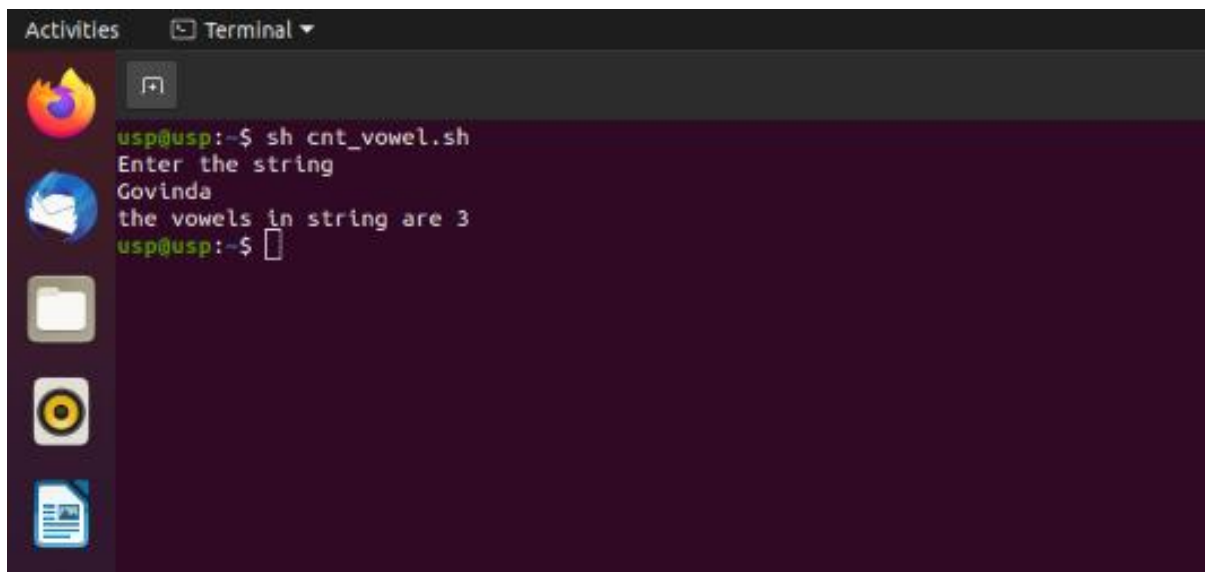
```
#!/bin/sh
echo "Enter the string "
```

```

read str
count=0
len=`expr length $str`
while [ $len -gt 0 ]
do
    ch=`expr $str | cut -c $len`
    case $ch in
        [aeiouAEIOU]) count=$((count+1)) ;;
    esac
    len=$((len-1))
done
echo "the vowels in string are $count "

```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following text:

```

usp@usp:~$ sh cnt_vowel.sh
Enter the string
Govinda
the vowels in string are 3
usp@usp:~$

```

PROGRAM16: Shell script to check number of lines, words, characters in a file

CODE:

```

#!/bin/sh
echo "Enter the filename "
read fname
l=`wc -l < $fname`

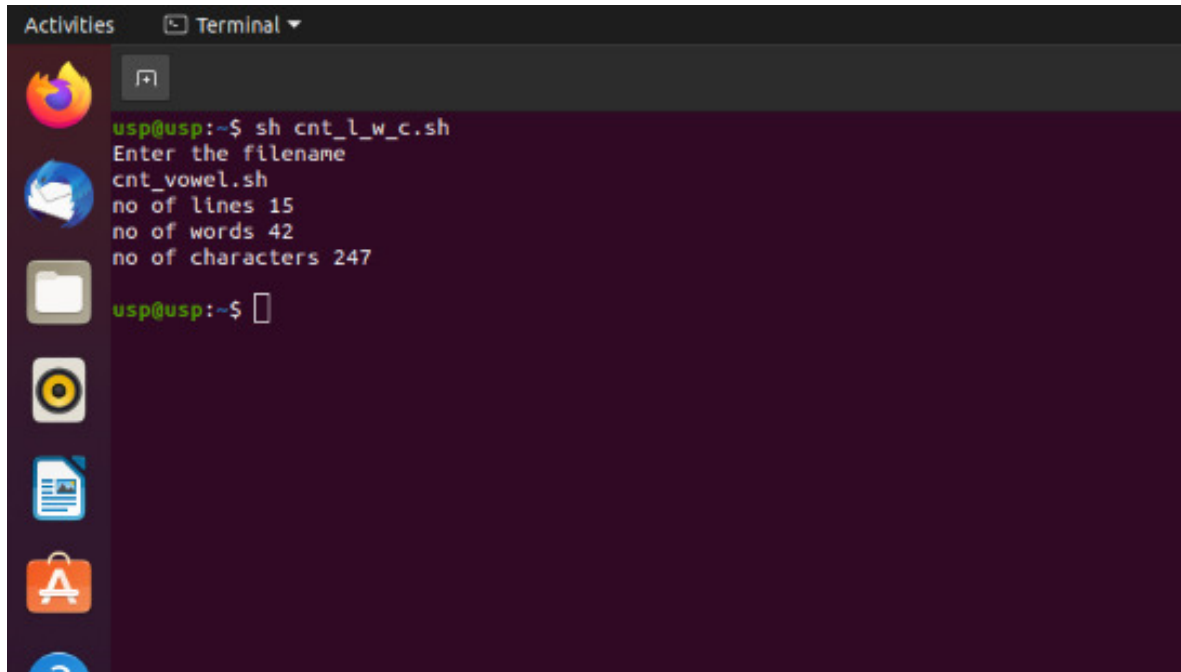
```

```
w=`wc -w < $fname`
```

```
c=`wc -m < $fname`
```

```
echo -e "no of lines $l\nno of words $w\nno of characters $c\n"
```

OUTPUT:

A screenshot of a Linux terminal window. The window title is "Terminal". The prompt is "usp@usp:~\$". The user has entered "sh cnt_l_w_c.sh". The script prompts "Enter the filename" and the user has entered "cnt_vowel.sh". The script then outputs: "no of lines 15", "no of words 42", and "no of characters 247". The prompt returns to "usp@usp:~\$".

```
usp@usp:~$ sh cnt_l_w_c.sh
Enter the filename
cnt_vowel.sh
no of lines 15
no of words 42
no of characters 247
usp@usp:~$
```

PROGRAM17: Write a C/C++ program to that outputs the contents of its Environment list

CODE:

```
#include <stdio.h>

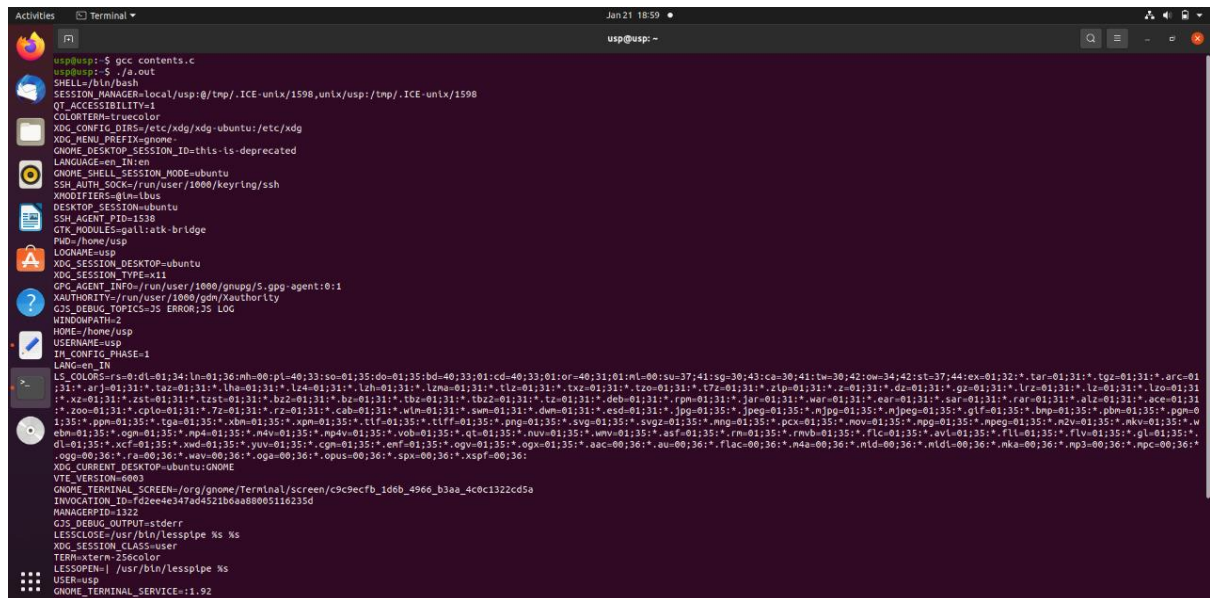
int main(int argc, char* argv[ ])
{
    int i;
    char **ptr;
    extern char **environ;
    for( ptr = environ; *ptr != 0; ptr++ ) /*echo all env strings*/
        printf("%s\n", *ptr);
}
```



```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

OUTPUT:



PROGRAM18: Write a C/C++ program to emulate the unix ln command

CODE:

```
#include<stdio.h>

#include<sys/types.h>

#include<unistd.h>

#include<string.h>

int main(int argc, char * argv[])

{

if(argc < 3 || argc > 4 || (argc == 4 && strcmp(argv[1],"-s"))

{

printf("Usage: ./a.out [-s] <org_file> <new_link>\n");

return 1;

}

if(argc == 4)

{

if((symlink(argv[2], argv[3])) == -1)

printf("Cannot create symbolic link\n");
```

```

else

printf("Symbolic link created\n");

}

else

{

if((link(argv[1], argv[2])) == -1)

printf("Cannot create hard link\n");

else

printf("Hard link created\n");

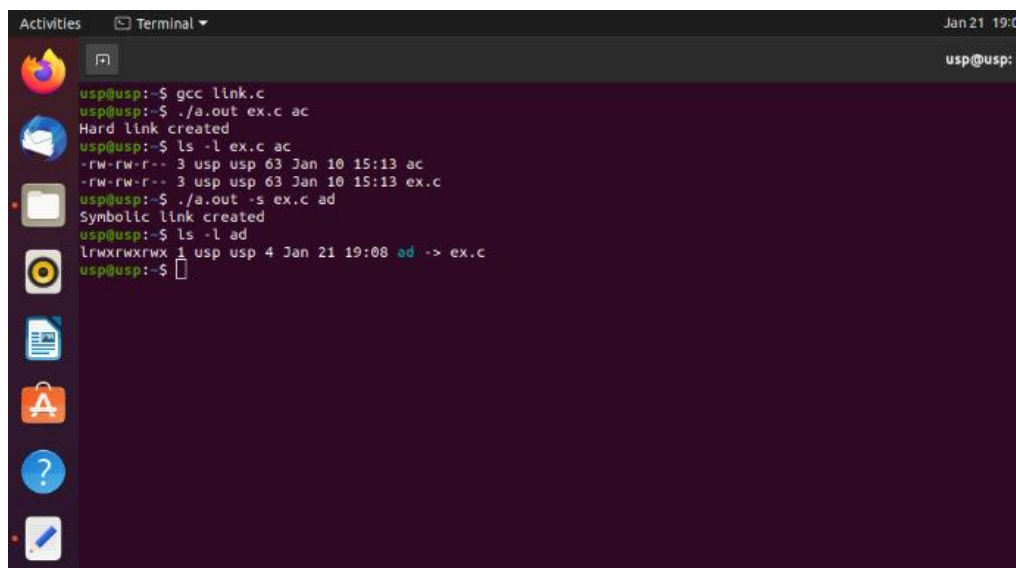
}

return 0;

}

```

OUTPUT:



```

usp@usp:~$ gcc link.c
usp@usp:~$ ./a.out ex.c ac
Hard link created
usp@usp:~$ ls -l ex.c ac
-rw-rw-r-- 3 usp usp 63 Jan 10 15:13 ac
-rw-rw-r-- 3 usp usp 63 Jan 10 15:13 ex.c
usp@usp:~$ ./a.out -s ex.c ad
Symbolic link created
usp@usp:~$ ls -l ad
lrwxrwxrwx 1 usp usp 4 Jan 21 19:08 ad -> ex.c
usp@usp:~$

```

PROGRAM19: Write a C/C++ POSIX compliant program that prints the POSIX defined configuration options supported on any given system using feature test macros.

CODE:

```

#define _POSIX_SOURCE

#define _POSIX_C_SOURCE 199309L

#include<stdio.h>

#include<unistd.h>

```

```

int main()
{
#ifdef _POSIX_JOB_CONTROL
printf("System supports job control\n");
#else
printf("System does not support job control \n");
#endif

#ifdef _POSIX_SAVED_IDS
printf("System supports saved set-UID and saved set-GID\n");
#else
printf("System does not support saved set-UID and saved set-GID \n");
#endif

#ifdef _POSIX_CHOWN_RESTRICTED
printf("chown_restricted option is %d\n", _POSIX_CHOWN_RESTRICTED);
#else
printf("System does not support chown_restricted option \n");
#endif

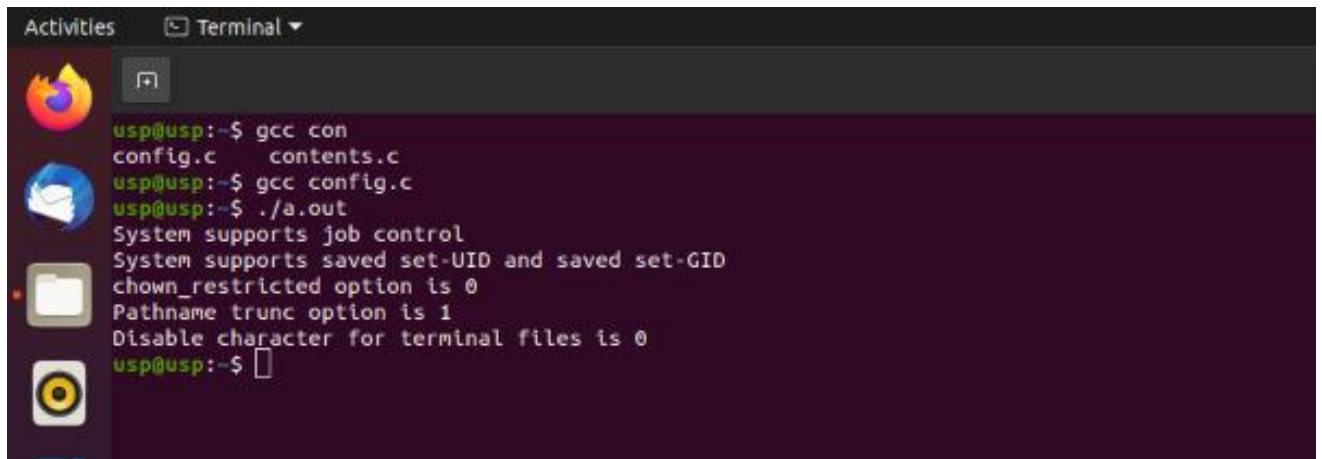
#ifdef _POSIX_NO_TRUNC
printf("Pathname trunc option is %d\n", _POSIX_NO_TRUNC);
#else
printf("System does not support system-wide pathname trunc option \n");
#endif

#ifdef _POSIX_VDISABLE
printf("Disable character for terminal files is %d\n", _POSIX_VDISABLE);
#else
printf("System does not support _POSIX_VDISABLE \n");
#endif

return 0;
}

```

OUTPUT:

A screenshot of a Linux terminal window. The terminal shows the following commands and output:

```
usp@usp:~$ gcc con
config.c      contents.c
usp@usp:~$ gcc config.c
usp@usp:~$ ./a.out
System supports job control
System supports saved set-UID and saved set-GID
chown_restricted option is 0
Pathname trunc option is 1
Disable character for terminal files is 0
usp@usp:~$
```

PROGRAM20: Write a C/C++ program which demonstrates interprocess communication between a reader process and a writer process. Use mkfifo, open, read, write and close APIs in

your program.

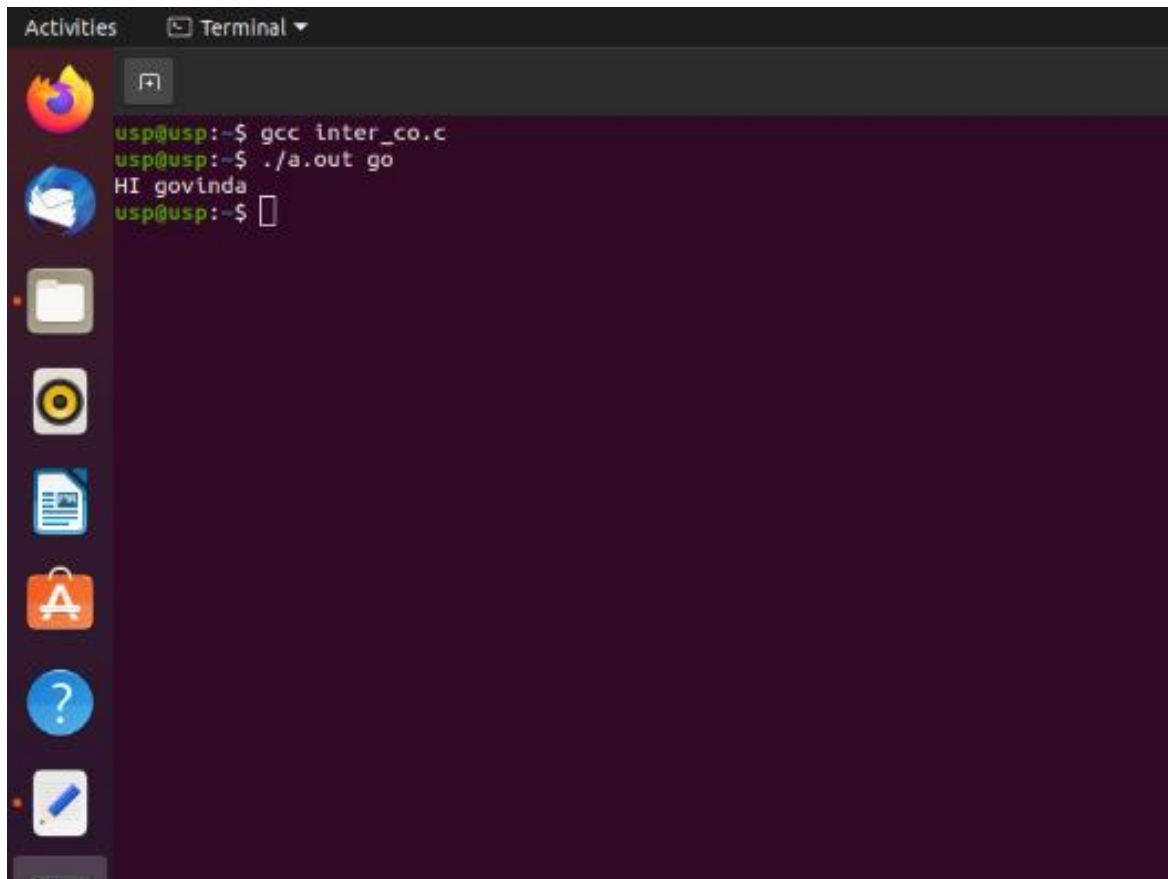
CODE:

```
#include<sys/types.h>
#include<unistd.h>
#include<fcntl.h>
#include<sys/stat.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<errno.h>
#include<stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    int fd;
    char buf[256];
    if(argc != 2 && argc != 3)
    {
        printf("USAGE %s <file> [<arg>]\n",argv[0]);
        return 0;
    }
    mkfifo(argv[1],S_IFIFO | S_IRWXU | S_IRWXG | S_IRWXO );
    if(argc == 2) //reader process
```

```
{  
fd = open(argv[1], O_RDONLY|O_NONBLOCK);  
while(read(fd, buf, sizeof(buf)) > 0)  
printf("%s",buf);  
}  
else  
{  
fd = open(argv[1], O_WRONLY);  
write(fd,argv[2],strlen(argv[2]));  
}  
close(fd);  
}
```

OUTPUT:



A screenshot of a Linux terminal window. The terminal title bar shows 'Activities' and 'Terminal'. The terminal content shows the following commands and output:

```
usp@usp:~$ gcc inter_co.c  
usp@usp:~$ ./a.out go  
HI govinda  
usp@usp:~$
```

The terminal has a dark purple background. On the left side, there is a vertical dock with several application icons: Firefox, a file manager, a music player, a document viewer, the Ubuntu Software Center, a help icon (question mark), and a text editor.