System Programming (ELEC462)

Lab #5

Dukyun Nam HPC Lab@KNU

Lab #5-1: Writing spwd

- Write spwd
 - Source code for submission: spwd.c
 - Make sure that your code must work properly

Lab #5-2: Writing spwd2

- Write spwd2
 - Stop at home directory while getting paths recursively
 - e.g., ~/lab5 instead of /home/user_name/lab5
 - Source code for submission: spwd2.c
 - Make sure that your code must work properly

Lab #5: Submission

- Deadline: Tomorrow 11:59pm
 - Create a directory name (lab5) to another using a series of the following commands:
 - mkdir lab5 s<*Your Student ID*>
 - Assume your ID is 2022000000.
 - Zip your folder:
 - zip -r lab5_s2022000000.zip lab5_s2022000000
- Upload the zipped directory (lab5_s2022000000.zip) into
 LMS

System Programming (ELEC462)

HW #1

Dukyun Nam HPC Lab@KNU

HW #1: Writing ls −R

- Write ls -R
 - Source code for submission: ls0.c
 - Test environment (right figure)
 - All entries are sorted and printed
 - Use the depth first search (DFS)
 - ∘ \$./ls0 -R
- TA
 - 양희성 (leibniz21c at gmail.com)

```
testdir
- ls.c
- myls
- testdir01
- testdir05
- testfile01
- testfile02
- testdir03
- testfile03
```

```
yang@Heesungui-MacBookPro testdir % ./ls0 -R
        ls0
                testdir01
                                                 testdir03
ls.c
                                 testdir02
./testdir01:
testdir04
                testdir05
                                 testfile01
                                                 testfile02
./testdir01/testdir04:
./testdir01/testdir05:
./testdir02:
./testdir03:
testfile03
```

HW #1: Submission

- Deadline: The day before the next class
 - \circ Create a directory name (hw1) to another using a series of the following commands:
 - mkdir hw1 s<Your Student ID>
 - Assume your ID is 2022000000.
 - Zip your folder:
 - zip -r hw1_s2022000000.zip hw1_s2022000000
- Upload the zipped directory (hw1_s202200000.zip) into LMS

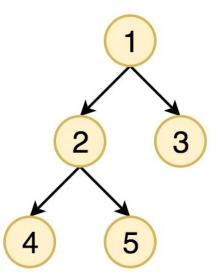
How to Traverse the Tree

- There are two general strategies to traverse a tree
- Breadth-First Search (BFS)
 - Traverse the tree level by level, following the order of height, from top to bottom
 - The nodes on higher level would be visited before the ones with lower levels
- Depth First Search (DFS)
 - Adopt the depth as the priority
 - Start from a root and reach all the way down to certain leaf, and then back to root to reach another branch

How to Traverse the Tree (cont)

BFS

Left -> Right Top -> Bottom



DFS Preorder

Top -> Bottom Left -> Right

