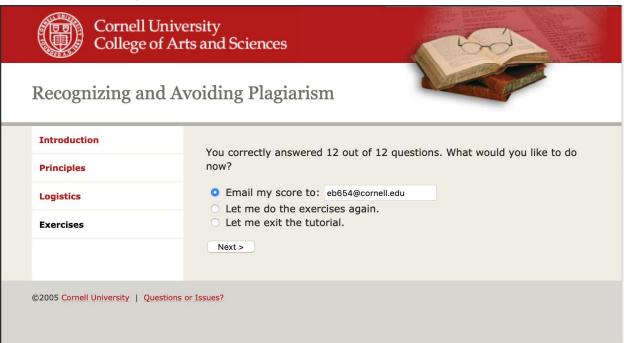
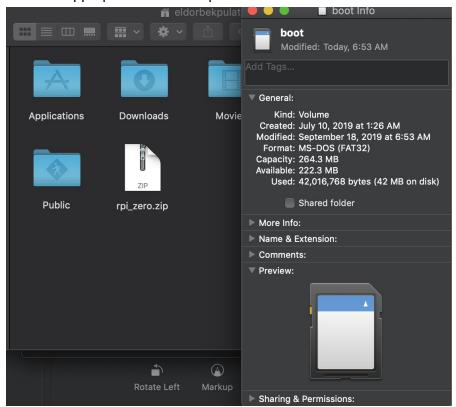
Homework #1

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1. Post a screenshot of your quiz results.



2. Load the appropriate Linux Raspbian kernel on the card.



3. Log into the ece5725-f19 server.

```
eb654@ece5725-f19:~ $ users
eb654 pi
eb654@ece5725-f19:~ $ pwd
/home/eb654
eb654@ece5725-f19:~ $ date
Wed 18 Sep 2019 06:30:17 AM EDT
eb654@ece5725-f19:~ $ mkdir test
eb654@ece5725-f19:~ $ ls -l
total 4
drwxr-xr-x 2 eb654 students 4096 Sep 18 06:30 test
eb654@ece5725-f19:~ $ chmod 744
chmod: missing operand after '744'
Try 'chmod --help' for more information.
eb654@ece5725-f19:~ $ cd ...
eb654@ece5725-f19:/home $ ls
ach238 bl569
                                                      jw2533 kss223
                                gw284
                                gx55
                                           jdg272
                                                      jw2597
                                                                 kw573
acn55
                     cya6
                     dap263
           bw499
                                hg446
                                            jf832
                                                      keb278
                                                                 kzy2
al2367
          by277
                                            jfs9
                                                                 lgs73
          cl2535
                                 ja643
                      fl427
                                                                 lost+found
                                            i13945
eb654@ece5725-f19:/home $ ls -l
total 420
drwxr-xr-x 5 ach238 students 4096 Sep 17 11:05 ach238

      drwxr-xr-x
      8 acn55
      students
      4096
      Sep 17 14:01 acn55

      drwxrwxrwx
      2 ajh322
      students
      4096
      Sep 17 15:23

      drwxr-xr-x
      5 al2367
      students
      4096
      Sep 17 20:02
      al2367

      drwxrwxrwx
      4 arm293
      students
      4096
      Sep 18 00:12
      arm29

drwxr-xr-x 4 bh377 students 4096 Sep 17 22:46 bh377
drwxr-xr-x 6 bl569 students 4096 Sep 15 18:47 bl569
drwxrwxrwx 4 bp424 students 4096 Sep 18 00:08 drwxr-xr-x 5 bw499 students 4096 Sep 15 19:26 bw499 drwxr-xr-x 5 by277 students 4096 Sep 16 14:14 by277 drwxr-xr-x 5 cl2535 students 4096 Sep 15 17:34 cl2535
drwxrwxrwx 4 cnz5 students 4096 Sep 18 02:07
drwxrwxrwx 2 cy428 students 4096 Sep 17 15:25
drwxr-xr-x 6 cya6 students 4096 Sep 17 23:32 cya6
drwxr-xr-x 5 dap263 students 4096 Sep 16 11:13 dap263 drwxr--r-- 4 eb654 students 4096 Sep 18 06:30 eb654
drwxr-xr-x 6 fl427
                            students 4096 Sep 17 13:34 fl427
drwxrwxrwx 4 fmr32
                           students 4096 Sep 17 11:07
                           students 4096 Sep 14 15:35 gw284
drwxr-xr-x 6 gw284
drwxr--r-- 6 gx55
                            students 4096 Sep 15 19:07 gx55
```

4. Attach a screenshot showing the file in the appropriate directory.

```
eb654@ece5725-f19:/home $ cd eb654
eb654@ece5725-f19:~ $ cd test
eb654@ece5725-f19:~/test $ touch homework1.txt
eb654@ece5725-f19:~/test $ echo Eldor Bekpulatob eb654 > homework1.txt
eb654@ece5725-f19:~/test $ cat homework1.txt
Eldor Bekpulatob eb654
eb654@ece5725-f19:~/test $ tree

    homework1.txt

0 directories, 1 file
eb654@ece5725-f19:~/test $ chmod 744 homework1.txt
eb654@ece5725-f19:~/test $ ls -l
total 4
-rwxr--r-- 1 eb654 students 23 Sep 18 06:39 homework1.txt
eb654@ece5725-f19:~/test $
```

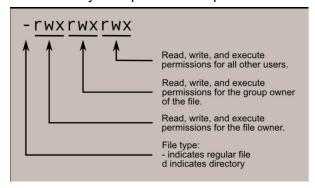
5. What were two key events that led to the proliferation of early Unix systems and paved the way for the eventual development of Linux?

Government regulations that mandated that AT&T provide the UNIX source code to public upon request. This allowed for anyone with relation to computer science knowledge to add onto the OS.

Development of a high language C. This allowed vast variety of developers to contribute that didn't need to learn Assembly. Also having the OS written in C made it a much more portable system. This allowed for many machines to run the system without too much overhead.

6. Explain Linux file permissions.

The best way to explain the file permissions is through this image below.



Each of the three rwx groups can be represented through 3-bit binary.

For example, r-x can represent 101, and r-- can represent 100. Each of these 3-bit binaries correspond to a hexadecimal numbers ranging from 0-7. So, when we talk about `chmod 777`, we are essentially talking about each of the three user groups having read, write, and execute permissions.

'700' corresponds to 'rwx --- ---'.

'644' corresponds to 'rw- r-- r--'.

7. Explain the function of the 'df' command.

'df' is a command used to display the amount of available disk space.

`-h` is flag to format the output in a human readable format.

```
ece5725-f19:/home $ df
                Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
Filesystem
                 15G 3.0G
/dev/root
                             11G 22% /
                459M
                            459M
devtmpfs
                         a
                                   0% /dev
                464M
                         0
                            464M
                                    0% /dev/shm
tmpfs
tmpfs
                464M
                       47M
                            417M
                                   11% /run
tmpfs
                5.0M 4.0K
                            5.0M
                                   1% /run/lock
                464M
                            464M
tmpfs
                         0
                                   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/mmcblk0p1
                253M
                       41M
                            213M
                                   16% /boot
/dev/sda1
                916G 291M
                            870G
                                   1% /home
tmpfs
                 93M
                         0
                             93M
                                    0% /run/user/1000
                 93M
                          0
                             93M
tmpfs
                                    0% /run/user/1003
                                    0% /run/user/1038
                 93M
                              93M
                         0
eb654@ece5725-f19:/home
```

The `home` directory is located in external drive (dev/sda1). That is why the directory size available is 900+ gb.

8. Run the ps command.

```
eb654@ece5725-f19:~ $ ps -u eb654
                   TIME CMD
 7324 ?
               00:00:00 systemd
 7328 ?
               00:00:00 (sd-pam)
 7359 ?
               00:00:00 sshd
 7361 ?
               00:00:00 sftp-server
17249 ?
               00:00:00 sshd
17252 pts/12
               00:00:00 bash
17508 pts/12
               00:00:00 ps
eb654@ece5725-f19:~ $ ps | wc -l
```

9. Identify the Raspberry Pi components that correspond to a laptop disk, laptop memory and the laptop processor. What are some advantages of the Raspberry Pi over the laptop. What are some disadvantages of the raspberry Pi versus the Laptop? Disk - MicroSD slot

Memory - SoC 1GB RAM

Processor - SoC 1.2 GHz processor

Advantages of Raspberry Pi include lightweight development platform that can handle Operating System of which many are already familiar with. Also, Raspberry Pi can provide a much more bare-bone interface with the hardware. It has 40 GPIO pins that can be easily programmed it interface devices with Python. In terms of cost effectiveness and configurability Raspberry Pi's win. Laptops, on the other hand, are much more costly and complicated machines, which can be useful when running big programs.

10. What is the difference between the top and htop command? Which one is preferable to use? Why?

'top' and 'htop' are both used to list the processes using the cpu the most. The difference between them is that 'htop' has much more human friendly interface with buttons and a small progress bar that shows the cpu utilization in each of the cores. I think 'htop' is preferable to use, because it has much more functionalities builtin in terms of interface.