



CS 35L

Discussion 1A

Week 8

Final Review



Contents

1. Midterm 2 Review

1.1. Logistic

- When?
 - Check on MyUCLA
- Where?
 - Check on MyUCLA
- Professor will mention more details in his lecture
- Resource
 - Test is open notes
 - **NO** Computer, **NO** Internet
 - **NO** collaboration / communication with others! Finish by yourself !!

1.2. Strategy

- Make use of the 3 hrs you have!
 - Check how many points (minutes) the exam says for each questions
 - Usually Qs with fewer points are okay to have shorter questions
 - Usually Qs with more points will take longer time
 - Explain more details may earn you more points if you are not that confident of your answers
 - Easy ones first:
 - First answer as many questions as you easily can
 - Then come back later to the hard ones
 - Don't worry about the perfect answers:
 - Try to move on and get as many points as you can
- For hard questions:
 - Try to focus more on the overall approach for more points, then come back for small details (which might be worth fewer points)
 - If Qs ask you to **explain**, try to focus more on **concrete justification** for your answer
 - If Qs ask you to give examples, try to make your example concrete on input/output and give some explanation if the Qs are of high points

1.2. Strategy

- Review your HWs/Labs
- Make use of the resources (personal suggestions)
 - Print out / summarize some resources
 - Summaries: basic **concepts** Prof. mentioned in his lecture
 - **Simple** examples for Pipe / IO redirection operators
 - Summarize some **common** linux shell commands (with some easy examples, e.g. for sed, tr, ...)
 - Regular Expression patterns
 - (Most)Basic Syntax for shell scripting
 - Emacs reference card
 - (Most)Basic Syntax for Lisp
 - (Most)Basic Syntax for python
 - (Most)Basic Syntax for HTML
 - (Most)Basic Syntax for Javascript
 - (Most)Basic Syntax for C and Makefile
 - Git
 - Basic commands
 - How Gits organize objects
 - Client/Server related techs
 - TCP/UDP (feature, advantage/disadvantage)
 - Node.js, React,
 - Basically basic concepts and ideas are more important than concrete syntax, especially for paper-based exams
 - Don't bring too many different kinds of resources; don't bring heavy books (it will distract you; make sure you can locate what you need in a fast manner)

1.3. Examples

1. Logistic
2. Strategy
- 3. Examples**

F20: CS 97 Final Fall 2020 (Open Computer)

S20: CS 35L Final Spring 2020 (Open Computer)

-k: Question No. k

https://docs.google.com/document/d/16m_zqE5aRoxVHyAcMMbYooCPtkyZ3y3lSINzvbNM1SA/edit?usp=sharing

(There could be some errors/typos in this doc, so please leave a comment here if you find any mistakes.

Also please feel free to leave comments if you have any questions about anything, and any followed comments/discussions are welcomed.)

1.3.1. Files, Editing and Shells

Files, editing, and shells

- Multiuser and multiprocess operating systems
- CLI basics (e.g., [Bash](#))
- Unix file system organization
- Basic shell commands: [ls](#); [pwd](#), [cd](#), [mkdir](#), [rmdir](#); [echo](#), [cat](#); [cp](#), [mv](#), [ln](#), [rm](#); [chmod](#), [kill](#), [ps](#), [grep](#), [find](#)
- Documentation and [man pages](#)
- [Emacs](#) basics: [introduction](#), online tutorial (C-h t), [help](#) (C-h ?), [basic editing](#), [directory editing](#), [running shell commands](#), [building programs](#), [Emacs Lisp](#).

Examples:

- File System & Basic commands: F20-1, F20-3, S20-1 (6pts)
- Emacs:

1.3.2. Commands and Basic Scripting

Commands and basic scripting

- The Unix shell as a scripting language
- Pattern matching, wildcards and regular expressions
- More advanced commands (e.g., [grep](#), [find](#)) (sed, tr ...)
- Pipelines and redirection
- Scripting for interactive applications, with [Emacs Lisp](#) as a case study

Examples:

- Shell scripting: F20-2
- Regular expressions: S20-2 (8pts), S20-5a,5b,5c (6pts)
- Advanced commands: S20-3 (4pts),
- Lisp: M-3 (10pts)

1.3.3. Scripting and Construction

Scripting and construction

- Basics of [Python](#)
- [Java](#) as a compromise between interpreted and compiled languages
- Building from source
 - Dependencies (e.g., [make](#), [Apache Ant](#))
 - Makefile basics
 - Programming with dependencies (e.g., [automake](#), [autoconf](#))

Examples:

- Python: S20-5d (4pts)
- Interpreted/Compiled Language:

1.3.4. Client-server Apps and User Interfaces

Client-server apps and user interfaces

- Scriptable user interfaces via [JavaScript](#)
- HTML and web protocols
- Case study: [Node.js](#) and [React](#).

Examples:

- User Interface:
- TCP/UDP:
- HTML & Web Applications:
- Node.js and React: F20-8, F20-11

1.3.5. Package Management

Package management

- Dependencies and packages
- Installing a package
- Creating a package
- Package management case study: (e.g., [Python packaging](#))

Examples:

- NULL

1.3.6. Change Management

Change management

- Creating and using patches (e.g., [diff](#) and [patch](#))
- File-based version control, e.g., [RCS](#)
- Package-based version control, e.g., [CVS](#)
- Decentralized version control, with [Git](#) as a case study
 - Commits
 - Branching and merging
 - Rebasing
 - Branching workflows
 - Searching
 - Advanced merging and conflict resolution
 - Remote branches
 - Submodules
 - Git internals

Examples:

- Diff and patches: S20-4 (4pts),
- Git: F20-4, F20-5, F20-9, F20-10, S20-10 (7pts), S20-11 (3pts), S20-13 (4pts)

1.3.7. Low-level Construction and Debugging

Low-level construction and debugging

- Introduction to C
- The C compilation and linking process
- Debuggers and debugging tools, e.g., [GDB](#), [Valgrind](#), [strace](#).
- C and system programming
- Library calls vs. system calls
- Ways in which a program can go wrong at the low level (e.g., buffer overruns)
- Defenses against low-level misbehaviors

Examples:

- C: F20-6, S20-6 (10pts), S20-7 (4pts)
- Debugging tools: F20-7

1.3.8. Open Questions

- Combine different kinds together, what we have learned + open thinkings
- Generally takes longer time (more pts)
- Tricks:
 - Enumerate your knowledge about each mentioned tech
 - List in items, make it easier for the grader to catch your points
 - Prepare before the exam: rethink about the advantages/disadvantages and the use cases of each tech we mentioned in this quarter

Examples:

- F20-12, S20-8 (6pts)



KEEP CALM
—... AND ...—
GOOD LUCK
ON YOUR EXAMS