**Part B**

B.1

* **ls** – A command used to list computer files in a directory.
* **touch** – A command used to update the access date and/or modification date of a computer file or directory.
* **echo** – A command that outputs the strings it is being passed as arguments, typically used in shell scripts and batch files to output status text to the screen or a computer file.
* **cat** – A standard utility that reads files sequentially, writing them to standard output.
* **cp** – A command for copying files and directories.
* **rm** – A command used to remove objects such as computer files, directories and symbolic links from file systems.

B.2

* **ls**
  + mmap – This system call maps or unmaps files or devices into memory.
  + **void \*mmap(void \****addr***, size\_t** *length***, int** *prot***, int** *flags***,** **int** *fd***, off\_t** *offset***);**
* **touch**
  + read – This system call reads from a file descriptor.
  + **ssize\_t read(int** *fd***, void \****buf***, size\_t** *count***);**
* **echo**
  + fstat – This system call gets a file status.
  + **int fstat(int** *fd***, struct stat \****statbuf***);**
* **cat**
  + openat – This system call opens and possibly creates a file. This is important for cat as cat requires the ability to read files.
  + **int openat(int** *dirfd***, const char \****pathname***, int** *flags***);**
* **cp**
  + close – This system call closes a file descriptor.
  + **int close(int** *fd***);**
* **rm**
  + write – This system call writes to a file descriptor.
  + **ssize\_t write(int** *fd***, const void \****buf***, size\_t** *count***);**