Homework 3: Unix File I/O

Due: Monday January 27, 2014, 23:59:00 (11:59 PM) Pacific USA time zone.

Points on this assignment: 75 points with 5 bonus points available.

Work submitted late will be penalized as described in the course syllabus. You must submit your work twice for this and all other homework assignments in this class. Ecampus wants to archive your work through Blackboard and EECS needs you to submit through TEACH to be graded. If you do not submit your assignment through TEACH, it <u>cannot</u> be graded (and you will be disappointed with your grade). Make sure you submit your work through [TEACH](#). Submit your work for this assignment as a *single tar.bzip file* through TEACH. The same single tar.bzip file should also be submitted through Blackboard.

Place all of the files you produce for this assignment in a single directory, called `Homework3`. Do not put spaces in your directory names or filenames.

In this assignment, you will be working with Unix file I/O system calls. This assignment will be only in C, with a bit of Makefile fun. This is a fairly short programming assignment in C, that you should be able to complete pretty quickly and easily. It also provides you with a good start to building the main portion of homework #4. This assignment is intended to be a building block for homework #4. This is the only assignment that is a building block for a following assignment.

In **all** your source files (including the Makefile), you need to have 4 things at the top of every file as comments:

1. Your name
2. Your email address (ONID or engineering)
3. The class name and section (this is CS311-400)
4. The assignment number (this is homework #3)

Remember that the programming work in this class is intended to be individual work, not group work.

1. **5 points**. When you are ready to submit your files for this assignment, make sure you submit a *single bzip file*. Review homework #1, problem #1 if you need a refresher on how to do this. If your file is not a <u>single bzip file</u>, you cannot receive points on this assignment.

2. **70 points**. Write a C program (`homework3.c`) to **seek** to various locations in a Unix file.

50 points of the 70 total for this portion of the homework: Your C program will open a file in the file system. The file to be opened will be identified with the `-f filename` command line argument. Once opened, you will seek to the offset location identified by the `-o offset1` command line option (this is from the <u>beginning of the file</u>, a lower case o (oh)). From there, you will read a number of bytes from the file the number is identified by the `-l len` command line option and write those bytes to the console (followed by a newline character). After that, you will seek again using the value passed with the `-O offset2` command line option (this is an upper case O (Oh)). The seek done with *offset2* is <u>relative to the current position</u> in the data file (<u>not</u> from the beginning of the file like *offset1*). Again, read *len* number of bytes from the file and print them to the console. When run, your program will process the `-o` option before the `-O` option.

For 5 points extra credit, after processing the `-o` and `-O` options, print the last number of bytes from the file, based on the `-e elen` command line option.

Switch	Action
`-v`	Verbose, show all the other command line arguments and any other print statements you find useful. These statements should not show up if the –v option is not given.
`-f filename`	File name, the name of the file in the file system which will have its contents read. Can be any path to a file.
`-l len`	Length of bytes read, the number of bytes to be read and written to the console from the –o and –O options. The value of this parameter must be greater than 0. (20 points)
`-o offset1`	Offset from beginning of file, the offset into the named file from where a number of bytes will be read and written to the console. This is a lower case o (oh). The value for *offset1* must be greater than or equal to 0. (10 points)
`-O offset2`	Offset from <u>current</u> position in file where a number of bytes will be read and written to the console. This is an upper case O (Oh). The value for *offdset2* can be positive or negative. (20 points)
`-e elen`	**Extra credit 5 points**: the number of bytes from the end of the file that will be read and written to the console.

Your program **should not care the order** in which the command line options are given. **Do not expect to see the command line options in any specific order**. Do not presume that the `-f` option precedes the `-l` option. Do not presume that `-o` precedes `-O` on the command line.

I have placed 2 files on `eos-class` that I will be using to test your code. They are in `/usr/local/classes/eecs/winter2013/cs311-400/src/Homework3`. The files are named `iliad.txt` and `websters.txt`. Both files are from Project Gutenberg. You do not need to make your own copies of these files on `eos-class`.

You can either specify the path or make symbolic links to them in your development directory.

When accessing the file, use `open()` to create a file descriptor (not `fopen()`). Use `read()` to read bytes from the file into a buffer (not `fscanf()`). When you write the **contents of the buffer** to the terminal, use `write()` (not `printf()`). When you output other text to the terminal (such as for verbose), go ahead and use printf(), just not on the buffers from the file.

To give you something to test, you can use the ancient Unix `dd` command to pull out a number of bytes form a file. You can use this command:

```
dd skip=1234 count=50 bs=1 if=<path to file>/iliad.txt
```

results in:

```
n common. Even in these,
however, a certain elasti
```

That will print the 50 bytes starting 1,234 bytes into the file.

You can also use `tail` to show the last bytes of a file (for the extra credit).

```
tail -c 100 <path to file>/iliad.txt
```

results in:

```
help produce our new eBooks, and how to
subscribe to our email newsletter to hear about new eBooks.
```

While you are thinking about the `tail` command, think about looking at the `man` page for it and the use of the `-f` command line option for `tail`. I use the –f option quite a lot when I want to send diagnostic output of a program to a file and still watch the text scroll in a terminal window.

This is a pretty short assignment. You should need 100-150 lines of C code (maybe less). If you are going over that: you are checking for too many kinds of errors, putting in a LOT of comments, going way to far, or are lost. If you are struggling with this assignment, you really need to read chapter 4 in TLPI and spend some quality time with listing 4-3.

20 Points of the 70 for this portion of the homework is for creating a Makefile to build your application. Your Makefile should include at least 4 targets:

Target	Action
all	Builds all dependent C code modules for all applications in the

	directory. (5 points)
homework3	Builds all dependent C code modules for the homework3 application in the directory. (5 points)
homework3.o	Builds the homework3.c module for the homework3 application in the directory, based off of any changed dependent modules. (5 points)
clean	Deletes all executable programs (homework3), object files (files ending in .o produced by gcc), and any editor droppings (# files from vi and ~ files from emacs). Make sure you use this before you bundle all your files together for submission. (5 points)

The Makefile from question 7 in homework #1 should get you through this really easily. When I build your program, I should be able to just type `make` to have it completely build.

Example output

Here is a sample result from my code:

```
$ ./homework3 -f iliad.txt -o 4914 -O -372 -l 372 -e 500 -v
./homework3 -f iliad.txt -o 4914 -O -372 -l 372 -e 500


<offset 1> ----------------------------------------------------
Sing, goddess, the wrath of Achilles Peleus' son, the ruinous wrath that
brought on the Achaians woes innumerable, and hurled down into Hades
many strong souls of heroes, and gave their bodies to be a prey to dogs
and all winged fowls; and so the counsel of Zeus wrought out its
accomplishment from the day when first strife parted Atreides king of
men and noble Achilles.
<offset 2> ----------------------------------------------------
Sing, goddess, the wrath of Achilles Peleus' son, the ruinous wrath that
brought on the Achaians woes innumerable, and hurled down into Hades
many strong souls of heroes, and gave their bodies to be a prey to dogs
and all winged fowls; and so the counsel of Zeus wrought out its
accomplishment from the day when first strife parted Atreides king of
men and noble Achilles.
<end bytes> --------------------------------------------------
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     http://www.gutenberg.org

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---------------------------------------------------------------
```

There are a couple things you should notice from the example above.

1. I put a line of dashes between chunks of text pulled from the file; it makes it easier to read. I did make use of printf() for those lines. I urge you to do the same.
2. The value for the –O parameter is the **negative** of the value for the –l parameter.
3. The value for the –e parameter is **larger** than the value for the –l parameter.
4. I used the –v parameter to print out the arguments passed on the command line.

The figure below provides a graphical representation of how the command line parameters control reading from the file (when all arguments are positive). If some command line arguments are negative, this figure would look different.

-o offset1

-l len

-O offset2

-f filename

-l len

-e elen
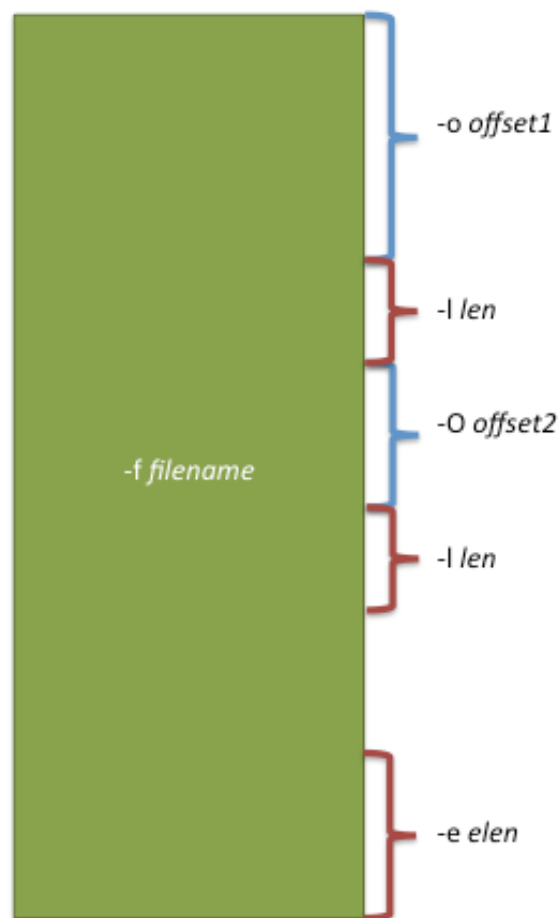
Things to include with the assignment (in a single bzipped file):

1. C source code for the solutions to the posed problem (all files).
2. A Makefile to build your code.

3. Remember to put your name in every file you submit.

Please combine all of the above files into a single tar.bzip file prior to submission.