Sample output (edited for clarity):

• The program displays 5 lines from the input file, enters a delay interval, prompts the user to enter a command (no command is entered), and the delay interval ends.

• In the second iteration, the program displays the next 5 lines, and then enters a delay period. The user enters a date command.

• In the third iteration, the user enters a ls command:

```
[0011]: 'Reformat each paragraph in the FILE(s),'
[0012]: 'writing to standard output. The option -WIDTH is'
[0013]: 'an abbreviated form of --width=DIGITS.'
[0014]: ''
[0015]: 'With no FILE, or when FILE is -, read standard'

*** Entering a delay period of 3500 msec

User command: ls -l /etc/G*
```

```
total 12
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6489 Dec 8 2018 GNUstep.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 143 Apr 28 2020 gdomap_probes
*** Delay period ended
```

• In the next iteration, the user quits the program.

```
[0016]: ' input.'
[0017]: ''
[0018]: ' Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory'
[0019]: ' for short options too.'
[0020]: ''

*** Entering a delay period of 3500 msec
User command: quit
```

Note: Depending on when the user enters a command during the delay interval, and the length of the output of the command, the displayed lines from the execution of the user command, the input file, and the "User command:" prompt may appear interleaved.

Important: Don't forget to cleanup the running processes by using the command

pkill -u \$USER pattern

where pattern can be a string that appears in the processes you would like to terminate, e.g., pkill -u \$USER clock.