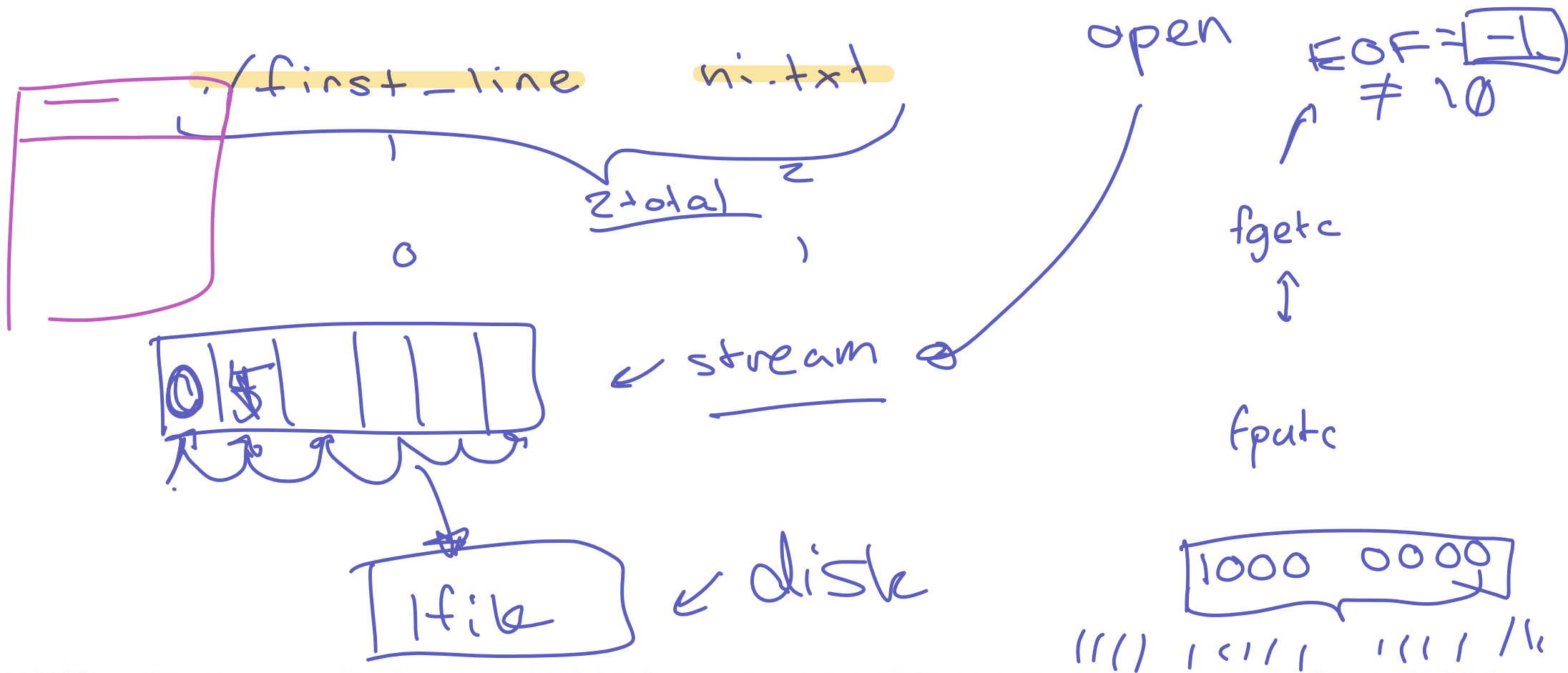


4. Write a C program, `first_line.c`, which is given one command-line argument, the name of a file, and which prints the first line of that file to stdout. If given an incorrect number of arguments, or if there was an error opening the file, it should print a suitable error message.



5. Write a C program, `write_line.c`, which is given one command-line argument, the name of a file, and which reads a line from `stdin`, and writes it to the specified file; if the file exists, it should be overwritten.

6. Write a C program, `append_line.c`, which is given one command-line argument, the name of a file, and which reads a line from `stdin` and appends it to the specified file.

11. Write a C program, `print_borts_file.c`, which prints the contents of a file containing **borts**.

A **bort** is an unsigned two-byte big-endian integer (*bort* is a contraction of big-endian short).

The possible *bort* values are 0..65535.

For eexample:

```
$ ./print_borts_file test.borts.txt
bort    0: 34
bort    1: 35
bort    2: 36
bort    3: 37
bort    4: 38
bort    5: 39
bort    6: 40
bort    7: 41
bort    8: 42
```

Side note: the linux utilities `od` and `xxd` are good waysto inspect binary files such as *bort* files.

