



B M S. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

(Autonomous Institution)

RECORD OF PRACTICAL WORK

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Shell script to find if the given year is leap or not.

```
#!/bin/sh
read year
echo "Enter year"
```

```
if [ $((year%100)) -eq 0 ]
then
```

```
    if [ $((year%400)) -eq 0 ]
    then
```

```
        echo "$year is a leap year"
    else
```

```
        echo "$year is not a leap year"
    fi
```

```
elif [ $((year%4)) -eq 0 ]
then
```

```
    echo "$year is a leap year"
else
```

```
    echo "$year is not a leap year"
fi
```

Output :

Enter year

1600

1600 is a leap year

Enter year

1800

1800 is not a leap year



shell script to find the area of a circle

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
echo "Enter the radius"
```

```
read r
```

```
pi = 3.14
```

```
area = 'echo $pi*$r*$r|bc'
```

```
echo "The area of the circle is" $area
```

Output:

Enter the radius

2

The area of the circle is 12.56

Expt. No. _____

she

#11

ech

rea

pi

ar

ec

Shell script to check whether the number is zero/positive/negative.

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
echo "Enter the number"  
read n
```

```
if [ $n -gt 0 ]  
then  
    echo "Positive"  
elif [ $n -lt 0 ]  
then  
    echo "Negative"  
else  
    echo "Zero"
```

```
fi
```

Output :

Enter the number

5

Positive

Enter the number

0

Zero

Enter the number

-1

Negative



Shell script to find the biggest of three numbers.

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
echo "Enter the 3 numbers"
```

```
read a b c
```

```
if [ $a -gt $b -a $a -gt $c ]  
then
```

```
    echo "A is the biggest"
```

```
elif [ $b -gt $a -a $b -gt $c ]  
then
```

```
    echo "B is the biggest"
```

```
else
```

```
    echo "C is the biggest"
```

```
fi
```

Output :

Enter the 3 numbers

8 3 1

A is the biggest

Enter the 3 numbers

10 21 3

B is the biggest

Enter the 3 numbers

3 7 9

C is the biggest

Shell script to find the factorial of a number

```
#!/bin/bash  
echo "Enter the number"  
read n
```

```
fact = 1
```

```
for ((i=2; i<=n; i++))  
do  
    fact = $((fact * i))  
done
```

```
echo "Factorial is: "$fact
```

Output :

Enter the number

4

Factorial is : 24

Expt. No. _____

sa

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#!

ec

re

b

b

Expt. No. 06

Page No. 06

shell script to compute the gross salary of an employee.

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
echo "Enter the basic salary"  
read basic
```

```
hra = 'echo 0.21 * $ basic | bc'  
da = 'echo 0.11 * $ basic | bc'  
gross = 'echo $ basic + $ hra + $ da | bc'
```

```
echo "The gross salary is $" gross
```

Teacher's Signature :

Output :

Enter the basic salary

1000

The gross salary is 1300.0

Shell script to convert the temperature Fahrenheit to Celsius.

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
echo "Enter temperature in Fahrenheit"  
read f
```

```
c=$((((f-32)*5/9))
```

```
echo "The temperature in celsius is $c"
```

Output:

Enter temperature in Fahrenheit

32

The temperature in celsius is 0.

Shell script to perform arithmetic operations on given two numbers.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
echo "Enter number 1"
```

```
read num1
```

```
echo "Enter number 2"
```

```
read num2
```

```
echo "Please enter your choice : 1. Addition  
2. Subtraction 3. Multiplication 4. Division  
5. Mod"
```

```
read option
```

```
case $option in
```

```
1) echo "sum is $((num1+num2))"
```

```
;;
```

```
2) echo "Difference is $((num1-num2))"
```

```
;;
```

```
3) echo "Product is $((num1*num2))"
```

```
;;
```

```
4) echo "Division is $((num1/num2))"
```

```
;;
```

```
5) echo "Module is $((num1%num2))"
```

```
;;
```

```
*echo "Enter a valid number"
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

Output:

Enter number 1

6

Enter number 2

3

Please enter your choice : 1. Addition
2. Subtraction 3. Multiplication 4. Division 5. Mod

2

Difference is 3

Enter number 1

5

Enter number 2

2

Please enter your choice : 1. Addition
2. Subtraction 3. Multiplication 4. Division 5. Mod

5

Modulus is 1

Shell script to find the sum of even numbers upto n.

#!/bin/bash

echo "Enter n"

read n

i=1

sum=0

while [\$i -le \$n]

do

if [\$((\$i%2)) -eq 0]

then

sum=\$((\$sum+i))

fi

i=\$((i+1))

done

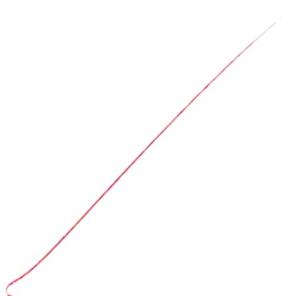
echo "The sum of even numbers till n
is " \$sum.

Output:

Enter n

4

The sum of even numbers till 4 is 6



Shell script to print the combinations
of numbers 123.

#!/bin/bash

```
for (( i=1 ; i<4 ; i++ ))
```

```
do
```

```
    for (( j=1 ; j<4 ; j++ ))
```

```
    do
```

```
        for (( k=1 ; k<4 ; k++ ))
```

```
        do
```

```
            if [ $i -ne $j -a $j -ne $k -a $i -ne $k ]
```

then

```
                echo $i $j $k
```

```
            fi
```

```
        done
```

```
    done
```

```
done
```

Output :

123

132

213

231

312

321

Shell script to find the power of a number

#!/bin/bash

echo "Enter number"

read num

echo "Enter power"

read pow

res = 1

while [\$pow -ne 0]

do

res = \$((\$res * num))

pow = \$((pow - 1))

done

echo "The result is" \$res



Output:

Enter number

2

Enter power

3

The result is 8

shell script to find the sum of n numbers

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
echo "Enter n"
```

```
read n
```

```
i=1
```

```
sum=0
```

```
while [ $i -le $n ]
```

```
do
```

```
sum=$((sum+i))
```

```
i=$((i+1))
```

```
done
```

```
echo "The sum of n natural numbers is  
" $sum.
```

Output :

Enter n

5

The sum of 5 natural numbers is 15

Shell script to display the pass class of a student

#!/bin/bash

i = 1

pass = 0

fail = 0

while test \$i -le 6

do

echo "Enter the CIE marks out of 50
for subject \$i:"

read cie

echo "Enter the SEE marks out of 100
for subject \$i:"

read see

see=\$((see/2))

total='echo \$cie+\$see | bc'

if [\$total -ge 90]

then

echo "S grade"

pass=\$((pass+1))

elif [\$total -ge 80]

then

echo "A grade"

```

pass = $((pass+1))
elif [ $total -ge 70 ]
then
    echo "B grade"
    pass = $((pass+1))
elif [ $total -ge 60 ]
then
    echo "C grade"
    pass = $((pass+1))
elif [ $total -ge 50 ]
then
    echo "D grade"
    pass = $((pass+1))
elif [ $total -ge 40 ]
then
    echo "E grade"
    pass = $((pass+1))
else
    echo "F grade"
    fail = $((fail+1))

fi
i ==$((i+1))
done

echo "The number of subjects passed: $pass"
echo "The number of subjects failed: $fail"

```

Output:

Enter the CIE marks out of 50 for subject 1
45

Enter the SEE marks out of 100 for subject 1
96

S grade

Enter the CIE marks out of 50 for subject 2
42

Enter the SEE marks out of 100 for subject 2
90

A grade

Enter the CIE marks out of 50 for subject 3
40

Enter the SEE marks out of 100 for subject 3
82

A grade

Enter the CIE marks out of 50 for subject 4
37

Enter the SEE marks out of 100 for subject 4
76

B grade

Enter the CIE marks out of 50 for subject 5
40

Enter the SEE marks out of 100 for subject 5
80

A grade

Enter the CIE marks out of 50 for subject 6
44

Enter the SEE marks out of 100 for subject 6

90

A grade

Number of subjects passed : 6

Number of subjects failed : 0

Shell script to find the Fibonacci series up to n.

#!/bin/bash

echo "Enter the value of n:"

read n

a=0

b=1

echo "In Fibonacci series of \$n terms:"

echo "\$a \$b"

i=3

while [\$i -le \$n]

do

c=`echo \$a+\$b`

echo "\$c"

a=\$b

b=\$c

i=\$((i+1))

done

Output:

i) Enter the value of n

3

Fibonacci series of 3 terms:

0

1

1

ii) Enter the value of n

5

Fibonacci series of 5 terms

0

1

1

2

3

Shell script to count the number of lines, words, characters
" " words of a string file.

`#!/bin/bash`

`echo "Enter the filename:"`

`read fname`

`nlctr = `wc -w < $fname`"`

`lctr = `wc -l < $fname`"`

`cctr = `wc -c < $fname`"`

`echo "Number of lines : $lctr"`

`echo "Number of words : $nlctr"`

`echo "Number of characters : $cctr"`

Output :

Enter the filename :

test.txt

Number of lines : 19

Number of words : 60

Number of characters : 182

Shell script to count the number of vowels of a string.

`#!/bin/bash`

echo "Enter the string:"

read s

`len='expr "$s" \n\c -c'` # to use length

`len=$((len-1))`

`ctr=0`

`while [$len -gt 0]`

`do`

`ch='expr "$s" \n\c -c $len'`

`case $ch in`

`[AEIOU,aeiou]) ctr=$((ctr+1))`

`;;`

`esac`

`len=$((len-1))`

`done`

echo "Number of vowels is \$ctr".

Output :

i) Enter the string :

Neelam

Number of vowels is 3

↓

ii) Enter the string :

Engineering

Number of vowels is 5

Write a C/C++ program to that outputs the contents of its environment list.

#include <stdio.h>

```
int main (int argc, char *argv[]) {  
    int i;  
    char *ptr;  
    extern char *environ;  
  
    for (ptr = environ; *ptr != 0; ptr++)  
        printf ("%s\n", *ptr);  
    return 0;  
}
```

Output :

SSH_AGENT_PID = 3207

HOSTNAME = localhost.localdomain

DESKTOP_STARTUP_ID =

SHELL = /bin/bash

TERM = xterm

HISTSIZE = 1000

KDE_NO_IPV6 = 1

GTK_RC_FILES = /etc/gtk/gtkrc : /root/.gnome-2.12-gnome

WINDOWID = 44040273

OLDPWD = /root/tar

QTDIR = /usr/lib/qt-3.3

QTINC = /usr/lib/qt-3.3/include

USER = root

DESKTOP_SESSION = default

PATH = /usr/lib/qt-

3.3/bin:/usr/kerberos/sbin:/usr/kerberos/bin:/
usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/
sbin:/usr/bin

GDM_XSERVER_LOCATION = local

INPUTRC = /etc/inputrc

PWD = /root/tar/nepl

XMODIFIERS = @im=none

KDE_IS_PRELINKED = 1

LANG = en-US.UTF-8

GDMSESSION = default

SSH_ASKPASS = /usr/libexec/openssh/gnome-ssh-askpass

HOME = /root

SHLVL = 2

GNOME_DESKTOP_SESSION_ID = Default

LOGNAME = root

Write a C/C++ program to emulate the unix ln command.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <string.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    if (argc < 3 || argc > 4 || (argc == 4 &&
        strcmp(argv[1], "-s")) != 0)
        printf("Usage: ./ln [-s] <orig-file>
<new link>\n");
    return 1;
}

if (argc == 4) {
    if ((symbolic(argv[2], argv[3])) == -1)
        printf("cannot create symbolic link\n");
    else
        printf("symbolic link created\n");
}
else {
    if ((link(argv[1], argv[2])) == -1)
        printf("cannot create hard link\n");
    else
        printf("hard link created\n");
}
return 0;
}
```

Output:

\$./program18

Usage: ./a.out [-S] <org-file><new-link>

\$./program18 test.txt hard.txt

Hard link created

\$./program18 -S test.txt soft

Symbolic link created

Write a C/C++ POSIX compliant program that prints the POSIX defined configuration options supported on any given system using feature test macros.

```
#define _POSIX_SOURCE
#define _POSIX_C_SOURCE 199309L
#include <stropts.h>
#include <unistd.h>

int main() {
    #ifdef _POSIX_JOB_CONTROL
        printf("System supports job control\n");
    #else
        printf("System does not support job control\n");
    #endif

    #ifdef _POSIX_SAVED_IDS
        printf("System supports saved set-UID and saved set-GID\n");
    #else
        printf("System does not support saved set-UID and saved set-GID\n");
    #endif
}
```

```
#ifdef _POSIX_CHOWN_RESTRICTED
```

```
printf ("chown-restricted options %d\n";  
      -POSIX_CHOWN_RESTRICTED);
```

```
#else
```

```
printf ("System does not support chown  
restricted options (%d);\n");
```

```
#endif
```

```
#ifdef _POSIX_NO_TRUNC
```

```
printf ("Pathname trunc option is %d\n";  
      -POSIX_NO_TRUNC);
```

```
#else
```

```
printf ("System does not support system  
wide pathname trunc option (%d);\n");
```

```
#endif
```

```
#ifdef _POSIX_VDISABLE
```

```
printf ("Disable character for terminal  
files is %d (%_POSIX_VDISABLE);
```

```
#else
```

```
printf ("System does not support  
_POSIX_VDISABLE (%d));
```

```
#endif
```

```
return 0;
```

?

Output :

System supports job control

System supports saved set-UID and saved
set-GID

chown-restricted option is 0

Pathname truncate option is 1

Disabled character for terminal files is 0.

Write a C/C++ program which demonstrates interprocess communication between a reader process and a writer process. Use mkfifo, open, read, write and close APIs in your program:

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main (int argc, char * argv[])
{
    int fd;
    char buf[256];

    if (argc != 2 && argc != 3) {
        printf ("USAGE : $ spifd [ <arg> ]\n",
               argv[0]);
        return 0;
    }

    mkfifo(argv[1], S_FIFO | S_IRWXU | S_IRWXG |
           S_IROK);
}
```

```
if (argc == 2) {  
    fd = open (argv[1], O_RDONLY | O_NONBLOCK);  
    while (read (fd, buf, sizeof (buf)) > 0)  
        printf ("%s", buf);  
}  
  
else {  
    fd = open (argv[1], O_WRONLY);  
    write (fd, argv[2], strlen (argv[2]));  
}  
close (fd);  
}
```

Output :

Terminal 1 : Write process

\$./program2o

USAGE ./program2o <file> [<arg>]

\$./program2o fifo "Hello there!"

(waits for reader process)

(Returns terminal after reader process ends)

Terminal 2 : Reader process

\$./program2o fifo

Hello there!