

Piscine
Shell 01

Summ ry: This document is the subject for the module Shell 01 of the C Piscine @ 42.

Version: 6

# Contents

1	Thisti uctions	4
II	Foreword	3
III	Exercise 00 : Exam	4
IV	Exercise 01 : print_groups	5
V	Exercise 02: find_sh	6
VI	Exercise 03 : count_files	7
VII	Exercise 04 : M C	8
VIII	Exercise 05 : Can you create it ?	9
IX	Exercise 06 : Skip	10
$\mathbf{X}$	Exercise $07: r_dwssap$	11
XI	Exercise 08: add_chelou	12

### Chapter I

#### Instructions

- Only this page will serve as reference; do not trust rumors.
- Watch out! This document could potentially change up before submission.
- These exercises are carefully laid out by order of difficulty from easiest to hardest. We will not take into account a successfully completed harder exercise if an easier one is not perfectly functional.
- Make sure you have the appropriate permissions on your files and directories.
- You have to follow the submission procedures for every exercise.
- Your exercises will be checked and graded by your fellow classmates.
- On top of that, your exercises will be checked and graded by a program called Moulinette.
- Moulinette is very meticulous and strict in its evaluation of your work. It is entirely automated and there is no way to negotiate with it. So if you want to avoid bad surprises, be as thorough as possible.
- Exercises in Shell must be executable with /bin/sh.
- You <u>cannot</u> leave <u>any</u> additional file in your directory than those specified in the subject.
- Got a question? sk your peer on the right. Otherwise, try your peer on the left.
- Your reference guide is called Google / man / the Internet / ....
- Check out the "C Piscine" part of the forum on the intranet.
- Examine the examples thoroughly. They could very well call for details that are not explicitly mentioned in the subject...

### Chapter II

#### Foreword

Here's what Wikipedia has to say about otters:

The European otter (Lutra lutra), also known as the Eurasian otter, Eurasian river otter, common otter and Old World otter, is a European and sian member of the Lutrinae or otter subfamily, and is typical of freshwater otters.

The European otter is a typical species of the otter subfamily. Brown above and cream below, these long, slender creatures are well-equipped for their aquatic habits. Its bones show osteosclerosis, increasing their density to reduce buoyancy.

This otter differs from the North merican river otter by its shorter neck, broader visage, the greater space between the ears and its longer tail.

However, the European otter is the only otter in its range, so it cannot be confused for any other animal. Normally, this species is 57 to 95 cm (23-37 in) long, not counting a tail of 35-45 cm (14-18 in). The female is shorter than the male.

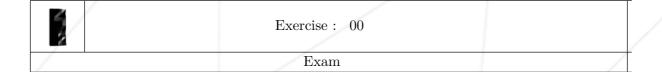
The otter's average body weight is 7 to 12 kg (15.4-26.4 lbs), although occasionally a large old male may reach up to 17 kg (37 lbs). The record-sized specimen, reported by a reliable source but not verified, weighed over 24 kg (53 lbs).

The European otter is the most widely distributed otter species, its range including parts of sia and frica, as well as being spread across Europe. Though currently believed to be extinct in Liechtenstein, and Switzerland, they are now very common in Latvia, along the coast of Norway and across Great Britain, especially Shetland, where 12% of the UK breeding population exist. Ireland has the highest density of Eurasian otters in Europe. In Italy, they can be found in southern parts of the peninsula. The South Korean population is endangered.

Otters are cute.

## Chapter III

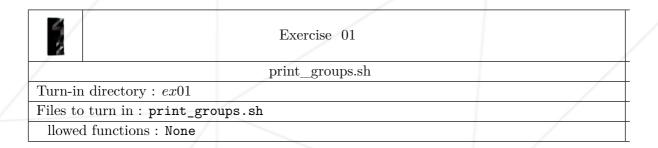
Exercise 00: Exam



- During the week, you will be able to sign up for Friday's exam in the agenda, don't forget.
- You also have to register for the Exam00 project.
- Make sure you've registered for the exam (the event ND the project !).
- Make sure you've made sure you've registered for the exam (the event ND the project! Yep, both!).

## Chapter IV

## Exercise 01: print\_groups



- Write a command line that will display the list of groups for which the login, contained in the environment variable FT\_USER , is a member. Separated by commas without spaces.
- Examples:

for FT\_USER=nours, the result is "god,root,admin,master,nours,bocal" (without quotation marks)

```
$>./print_groups.sh
god,root, dmin,m ster,nours,boc 1$>
```

for FT\_USER=daemon, the result is "daemon,bin" (without quotation marks)

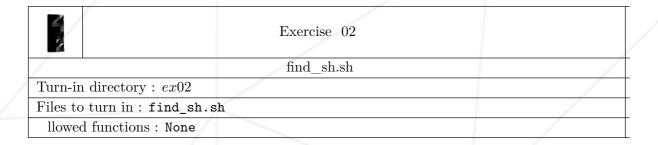
\$>./print\_groups.sh
d emon,bin\$>



man id

## Chapter V

## Exercise 02: find\_sh

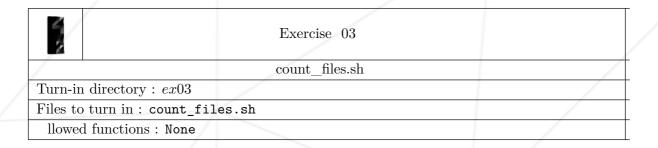


- Write a command line that searches for all file names that end with ".sh" (without quotation marks) in the current directory and all its sub-directories. It should display only the file names without the .sh.
- Example of output :

```
$>./find_sh.sh | c t -e
find_sh$
file1$
file2$
file3$
$>
```

## Chapter VI

Exercise 03: count\_files



- Write a command line that counts and displays the number of regular files and directories in the current directory and all its sub-directories. It should include ".", the starting directory.
- Example of output :

```
$>./count_files.sh | c t -e
42$
$>
```

# Chapter VII

Exercise 04: M C

	Exercise 04	
/	M C.sh	
Turn-in directory : $ex04$		
Files to turn in : M C.sh		
llowed functions : None		

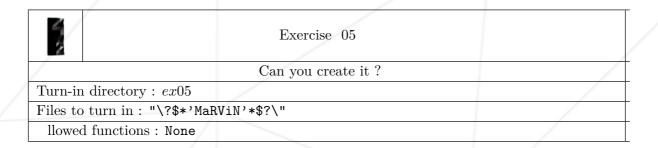
• Write a command line that displays your machine's M C addresses. Each address must be followed by a line break.



man ifconfig

## Chapter VIII

## Exercise 05: Can you create it?



- $\bullet$  Create a file containing only "42", and NOTHING else.
- Its name will be:

```
"\?$*'M RViN'*$?\"
```

• Example:

```
$>ls -lR *M RV* | c t -e
-rw---xr-- 1 75355 32015 2 Oct 2 12:21 "\?$*'M RViN'*$?\"$
```

## Chapter IX

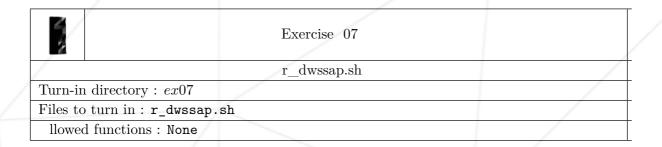
Exercise 06: Skip

	Exercise 06	
	skip.sh	
Turn-in directory : $ex06$		
Files to turn in: skip.sh		
llowed functions : None		

• Write a command line that displays one line out of two for the command ls -1, starting from the first line.

## Chapter X

## Exercise 07: r\_dwssap



- Write a command line that displays the output of a cat /etc/passwd command, removing comments, every other line starting from the second line, reversing each login, sorted in reverse alphabetical order, and keeping only logins between FT\_LINE1 and FT\_LINE2 included, and they must separated by ", " (without quotation marks), and the output must end with a ".".
- Example: Between lines 7 and 15, the result should be something like this:

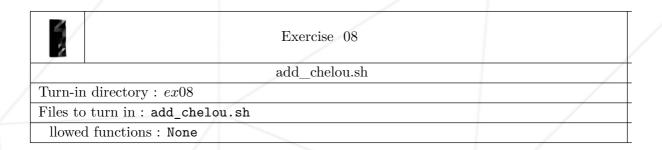
```
$> ./r_dwss p.sh
sstq_, sorebrek_brk_, soibten_, sergtsop_, scodved_, rl xcm_, rgmecived_, revreswodniw_, revresst _
.$>
```



Rigorously follow the order indicated in the instructions.

## Chapter XI

Exercise 08: add\_chelou



• Write a command line that takes numbers from variables FT\_NBR1, in '\"?! base, and FT\_NBR2, in mrdoc base, and displays the sum of both in gtaio luSnemf base.

#### Example 1:

FT\_NBR1=\'?"\"'\
FT\_NBR2=rcrdmddd

The sum is:

S lut

#### Example 2:

FT\_NBR1=\"\"!\"\"!\"!"!\"!\"\" FT\_NBR2=dcrcmcmooododmrrrmorcmcrmomo

#### The sum is:

Segment tion f ult