

CSC3320 System Level Programming

Lab Assignment 6 - Part 2 - **Post Lab**

Due at 11:59 pm on Friday, Feb 26, 2021

Lab 6 Ramey Serdah

Purpose: Learn the differences between writing a Bourne shell script and Java program. Learn how to use command argument in a Bourne Shell script. Learn how to compile and run Java and C programs in Unix terminal.

Part A:

Please complete the tasks in following table step by step and finish the questions below the table.

Step

```
#!/bin/bash
#
#foo.sh in Part A of Lab 6 - Part 1
#

x=0 # initialization x = 0
i=1
while [ $i -le 3 ] # while(i<=3)
do
s=`expr $i \* $i` # s=i*i
x=`expr $s + $x`
i=`expr $i + 1` # i=i+1
done

echo x=$x
```

1:

Go

to

your

home directory (cd ~) and create a new file named as **foo.sh** (**vi foo.sh** or **nano foo.sh**), then include following lines in your **foo.sh**.

Step 2: Save your file and exit editor.

Step 3: Try following command to make simple.sh executable.

\$chmod a+x foo.sh

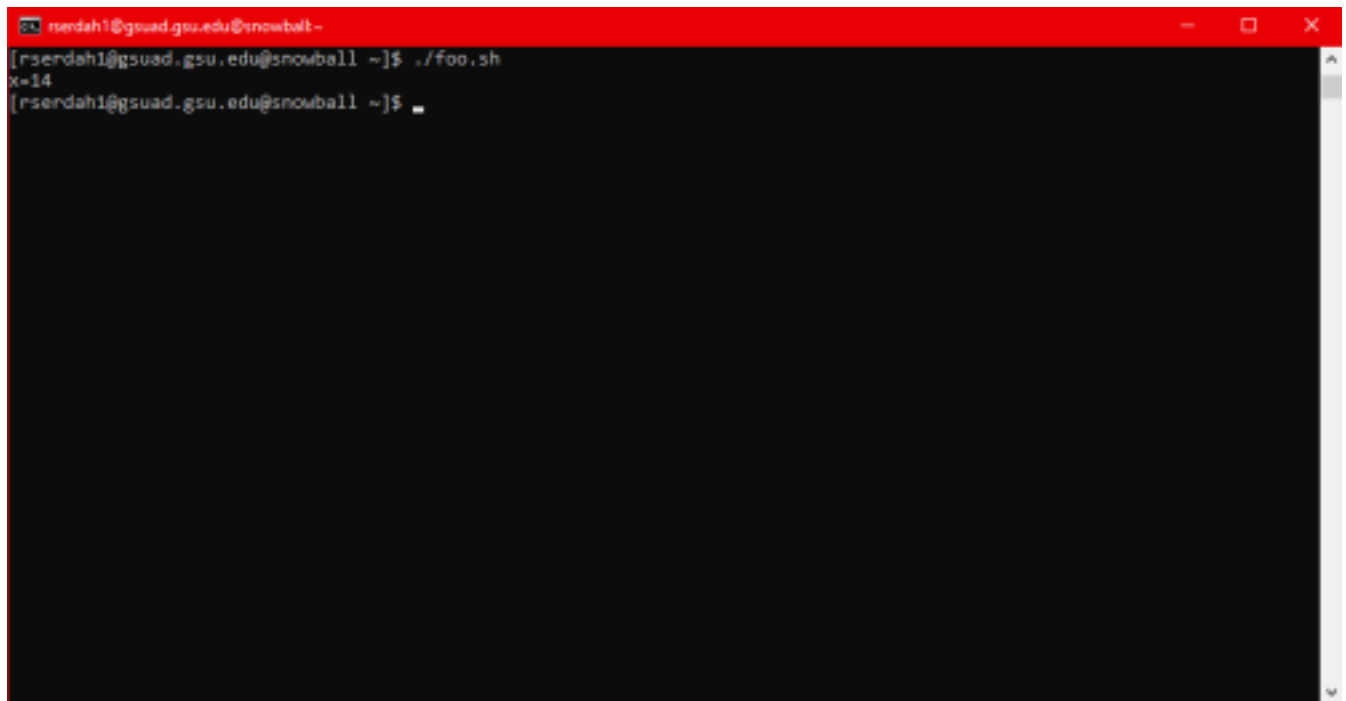
Step 4: Execute this file by invoking its name.

\$/foo.sh

*Note: when typing the shell script in your terminal, please be very careful of the **spaces**. 1*

Questions:

1) Attach a screenshot of the output in step 4.



```
nerdah1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~  
[rserdah1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ ./foo.sh  
x=14  
[rserdah1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$
```

2) Describe what does the shell script **foo.sh** do?

The script **foo.sh** uses a while loop to add $i*i$ to variable **x** three times. This makes $x = 1 + 4 + 9 = x = 14$. It also increments **i** so the loop can stop on the third loop.

Part B:

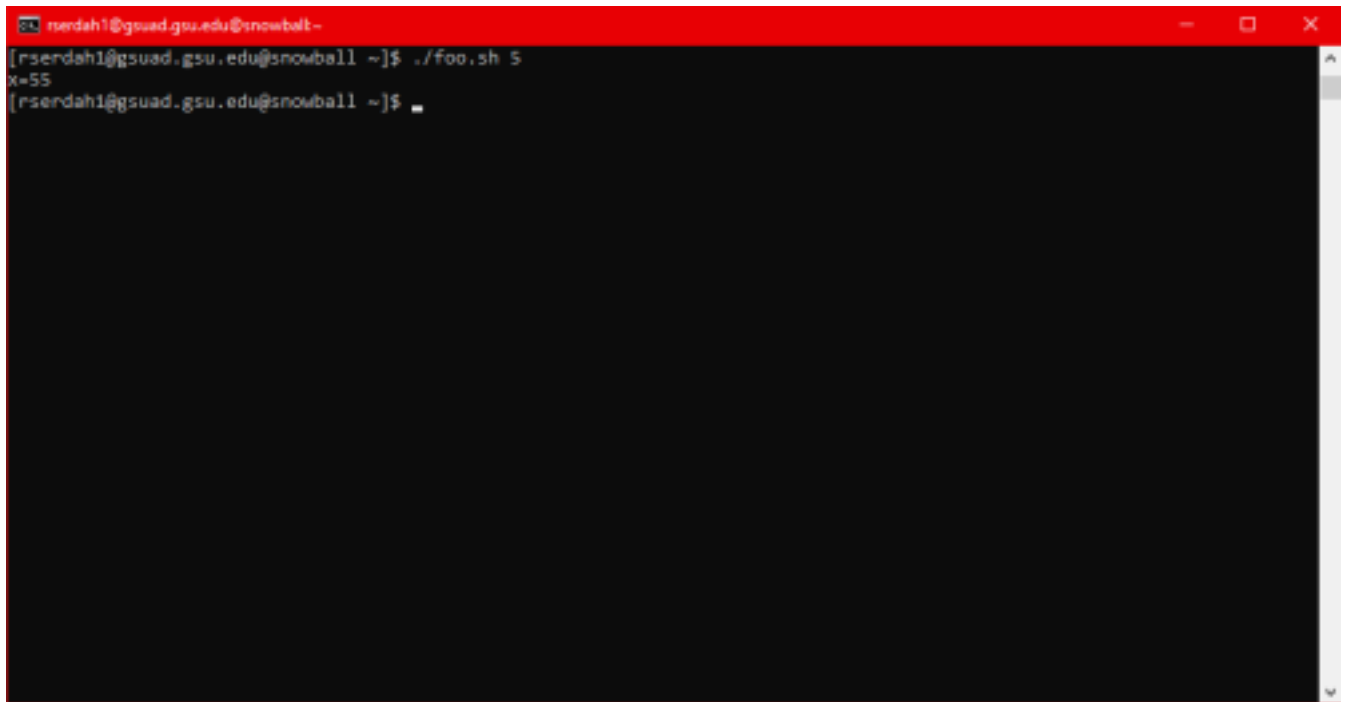
Step 1: Edit your **foo.sh** and change “**-le 3**” to “**-le \$1**”.

Step 2: When finished, save the **foo.sh** and exit editor. Then try executing it again by typing following command.

\$/foo.sh 5

Question:

Attach a screenshot of the output.

A terminal window with a red title bar. The prompt is 'rserdah1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~'. The user has entered './foo.sh 5', and the output is 'x=55'. The prompt is now 'rserdah1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~\$' with a cursor.

```
rserdah1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~$ ./foo.sh 5
x=55
rserdah1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~$
```

Part C:

Step 1: Edit your *foo.sh* in part B by making following modifications:

- Add two new lines below between line “**i=1**” and line “**while [\$i -le \$1]**” echo please input a number
read num
- Change “**-le \$1**” to “**-le \$num**”.

Step 2: When finished, save the *foo.sh* and exit editor. Then try executing it again by typing following command and **type 5** as the input of the number.
\$/foo.sh

Question:

Attach a screenshot of the output.

```
rserdahl@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~$ ./foo.sh
please input a number
5
x=55
rserdahl@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~$
```

Part D:

Write a Java program named **foo.java** to accomplish the same task as that in `foo.sh` of Part A.

Note: If you want to run your Java program in terminal,

- to compile `foo.java`, please try

\$javac foo.java

- To execute it, please try

```
rserdahl@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~$ java foo
please input a number
5
x=55
rserdahl@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~$
```

Then put the source code of **foo.java** in your answer sheet.

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class foo
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
```

```

Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
int i = 1, num, s, x = 0;
System.out.println("please input a number");
num = sc.nextInt();

while(i <= num)
{
    s = i * i;
    x += s;
    i++;
}

System.out.println("x=" + x);
}

```

Part E:

Create and run Kernighan and Ritchie's famous "hello,world" program. Step 1: Go to your home directory (cd ~) and create a new file named as **hello.c** (vi **hello.c**

or nano hello.c), then include following lines in your **hello.c** .

```

#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    printf("Hello,world\n");
    return 0;
}

```

Step 2: Save your file and exit editor.

Step 3: Compile and link the hello.c program by following command.

\$cc hello.c

Note: after this command, a default executable program named as "**a.out**" will be generated in current directory if there are no errors with your C program. You can use **ls** to check the existence of a.out .

Step 4: Run the executable program **a.out**

\$/a.out

Questions:

1) Attach a screenshot of the output in step 4.

```
Hello, world  
[rserdah1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$
```

2) Try following command to compile and link **hello.c** again. And tell what new file is generated after this command?

\$cc -o hello hello.c

3) Try command below and attach a screenshot of the output.

\$/hello

4) Now write a new C program named as **myName.c** based on **hello.c**. In this program, print out your first name and last name instead of "Hello,world". For example, the output could be "My name is Yuan Long".

```
File Edit View Shell Window Help  
[rserdah1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$ ./myName  
My name is Ramey Serdah  
[rserdah1@gsuad.gsu.edu@snowball ~]$
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main(void)
```

```
{
```

```
    printf("My name is Ramey Serdah\n");
```

```
    return 0;
```

}

Submission:

Note: Please follow the instructions below step by step, and then write a report by answering the questions and upload the report (named as Lab6_FirstNameLastName.pdf or Lab6_FirstNameLastName.doc) to Google Classroom, under the rubric Lab 6 Out-of-lab Assignment.

Please add the lab assignment NUMBER and your NAME at the top of your file sheet.