# B.M.S. COLLEGEOF ENGINEERING, BANGALORE-19 (Autonomous Institute, Affiliated to VTU) Department Name: Computer Science & Engineering FIRST INTERNALS

FIRST INTERNALS			
CourseCode: 20CS5PCUSP	CourseTitle: Unix Shell & Sy	CourseTitle: Unix Shell & System Programming	
Semester: 5 <sup>th</sup> A, B, C	MaximumMarks: 40	Date:22/10/2020	
Faculty Handling the Course:	Prof. Vikranth B. M	Prof. Vikranth B. M and Prof. Saritha A. N	
Instructions: Internal choice is provided in Part C.			

## PART-A [CO-1, PO-1, BL -2]

**Total 5 Marks (No choice)** 

Q.	Question	Marks
No		
1	With a neat diagram, explain the UNIX parent-child relationship.	5
	Solution: Diagram-2M Explanation: 3M	
	bin dev etc home lib mnt proc root sbin tmp usr cp ksh ls pwd passwd bin  mthomas stu1  bin class_stuff .profile	

## PART-B [CO-2, PO-2, BL -4]

### **Total 15 Marks (No Choice)**

Q. No Question	Marks	l
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2a)	Analyse the differences between Internal and External commands with an	5
	example	
	Solution: Differences- 5M	
	Internal commands are the built in commands of the shell. Which means	
	that when you execute an internal command, no process will be launched to	
	execute the command. Therefore the speed of executing an internal	
	command will be very high. Example – cd,pwd,echo etc.	
	External commands are those command which are stored as a separate	
	binaries. Shell starts separate sub-process to execute them. Most external	
	commands are stored in the form of binaries in /bin directory. To execute	
	external command shell check \$PATH variable . If command present in the	
	location mentioned in \$PATH variable shell will execute it, otherwise it	
	will give error.	
	example – ls,mv,cat etc.	
	[	
	type utility can be used to check whether a command is internal or external.	
	if the command is internal, the output will say that the command is shell	
	builtin. If the command is external, the output will give you the path to the	
2h)	command.  Identify the commands for the following requirements and explain the same	5
<b>2b</b> )	Identify the commands for the following requirements and explain the same <b>Solution:</b>	5
	i) Copy the entire directory by name CSE located in	
	/usr/temp/BMSCE to the current directory	
	/usi/temp/BiviseE to the current directory	
	\$pwd	
	/home/bmsce/CSE	
	\$cp -r /usr/temp/BMSCE	
	ii) Rename all the files interactively starting from class01, class02	
	\$ mv -i class01, class02	
	iii) Remove the files in the directory /home/kumar/prgm from the home	
	directory	
	un cotory	
	\$ rm -rf /home/kumar/prgm	
	in Display the common contents between 2 files should and should	
	iv) Display the common contents between 2 files chap01 and chap02	
	\$ comm chap01 chap02	
	v) Display an octal dump (both character and its value) for the content	
	of file "abc.txt" abc.txt	
	White space is	
	Newline Char is	
	Tab is	

	\$ od -bc abc.txt	
2c)	Identify the errors in the given script, list them and rewrite the correct script	5
	script	
	Echo "Today's date is `date' "	
	a=30	
	b=20	
	c=a * b	
	echo "The Product=%d", p	
	script -app USP	
	cat USP	
	Solution:	
	Errors: 1) Capital E in 2nd line Echo	
	2) date command has to be enclosed with set of	
	backticks/backquotes	
	3) c should be used instead of product p	
	4) -a should be used instead of -app	
	5) exist should be used before executing cat USP	

# PART- C [CO-3, PO-3, BL - 6]

Total 20 marks (Answer any one question in Q.no 3 and 4)

Q. No	Question	Marks
3a	Write the syntax of case-conditional statement. Using "case", write a Shell script to perform the basic arithmetic operations on two integer nos. But the quotient has to be displayed in 3 decimal precisions. Default case is mandatory.  Solution: syntax + script: 5+5  case word in  pattern1)  Statement(s) to be executed if pattern1 matches  ;;  pattern2)  Statement(s) to be executed if pattern2 matches  ;;  pattern3)  Statement(s) to be executed if pattern3 matches  ;;  pattern3)  Statement(s) to be executed if pattern3 matches  ;;  *)  Default condition to be executed  ;;  esac	10
	clear echo	

	echo '\tEvaluation of Arithmetic expression'	
	echo	
	echo Enter the a value	
	read a	
	echo Enter the b value	
	read b echo 1.Addition	
	echo 1.Addition echo 2.Subtraction	
	echo 3.Multiplication	
	echo 4.Division	
	echo 5.Modules	
	echo Enter your choice	
	read choice	
	case \$choice in	
	1) echo Addition : \$(expr \$a + \$b);;	
	2) echo Suubtraction : \$(expr \$a - \$b);;	
	3) echo Multiplication : \$(expr \$a \* \$b); ;	
	4) echo Division : scale=3; \$(expr \$a / \$b); ;	
	5) echo Modules : \$(expr \$a % \$b); ;	
	*) echo This is not a choice	
	esac	
	OR	
<b>3</b> b	Write a shell script to check for a the pattern in a file using command line	10
	arguments such as \$0, \$1, \$2. If the pattern is found in a file, then display the	
	message that pattern is found and also display those lines containing the pattern.	
	If pattern is not found then display the message saying pattern is not found.	
	Solution: 10	
	!/bin/sh	
	#Echo "Enter the Filename"	
	#Read \$1	
	#Echo "Enter the pattern"	
	#Read \$2	
	Grep "\$2" \$1    echo "pattern Not found in file"	
	Echo "pattern displayed as shown above	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
4a		10
	Write a shell script to perform string related tests. Read the variables "patname"	
	for pattern and "fname" for file. Perform the following operations	
	i) If the pattern is null, then display "null string is entered" and exit from the	
	script	
	ii) if file is null, then display "file name is not entered" and exit from the	
	script	
	iii) if pattern and file names, together are not null, then run the script to	

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else display "at least one input was null" exit from the script.
     Solution: 3+3+4
     #!/bin/sh
     Echo "Enter the Filename"
     Read fname
     Echo "Enter the pattern"
     Read pattrn
     If [ -z pname ]
     Then
     Echo ""null string is entered""
     exit
     Elif [ -z fname ]
     Then
     Echo "file name is not entered"
     exit
                                            OR
                                                                                            10
4b
     Write a Shell script to display the Pass Grade of a student. Read three subject
     marks. Use if-else statement.
        i) If the average marks is more than or equal to 90, then display 'S' grade
        ii) if the average marks between 75 to 90, then display 'A' grade
        iii) if that is between 60 to 75 then display 'B' grade.
        iv) If the average marks scored by the student is less than 40, then display
            fail.
     Solution: 10
     echo "enter the name"
     read name
     echo "enter the student number"
     read no
     echo "enter the marks m1,m2,m3"
     read m1 m2 m3
     total=`expr $m1 + m2 + m3`
     avg='expr $total / 3'
     if [ $avg -lt 40 ]
     then
     echo "fail"
     elif [ $avg -ge 90 ]
     echo "S grade"
     elif [ $avg -ge 60 && $avg -le 75 ]
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then
echo "B grade "
elif [ $avg -ge 75 && $avg -le 90 ]
echo "A grade "
fi
fi
fi
```

\*\*\* ALL THE BEST\*\*\*