

## CSCM603127 System Programming

### Week 1 – Logbook

Student ID / Name / Class: 1706074915 / Samuel Dimas Partogi / C

#### **System Programming and Application Programming**

- System programming is how to make a program that can connect the hardware part of a computer with the end-user.
- Application programming is how to make a program that can connect a feature that directly interacts with the end-user.

#### **System Programming Languages**

- Examples: Assembly, C, Ruby, Python, etc.
- Best Scripting Language based on Readers' Choice Awards 2014: Python 37.1%

#### **Scripting and Programming Language**

- Scripting: uses an interpreter to be translated to machine language
- Programming language: uses a compiler to be translated to machine language

#### **Systems Programming Course Highlights**

- Programming assignments
- Environments: Linux Debian 7.0, Posix Threads, ARM
- Unix: Shells, gcc/g++, make, script
- Languages: Shell, C, C++, Python, PHP
- IDE: Nano/pico, Vi/Vim, Emacs
- Software Engineering: Git, gitlab.cs.ui.ac.id

#### **History of Unix and C**

- 1969: First Unix
- 1970: Unix has rewritten in assembly for DEC PDP-11
- 1973: Kernel has rewritten in C
- 1984: Turing Award Lecture

#### **Berkeley Software Division (BSD)**

- 1975: Thompson at UC Berkeley
- 1983: BSD 4.2 - Full TCP/IP & sockets API

#### **Unix after Unix 7th Edition**

- 1979: BSD continued
- 1988: POSIX standard, Minix

#### **GNU**

- The recursive acronym "GNU's Not UNIX"
- 1983: Goal a free Unix

#### **Linux**

- 1991: Linus Torvalds

#### **Kernel**

- The program that controls other programs in a computer

- User mode: applications run on user mode
- Kernel mode: hardware on an operating system run on kernel mode

### Kernel Tasks

- Process scheduling
- Memory management
- File system
- Access to devices
- Networking
- System call API

### File Types

- Filenames
- Regular files
- Special files
  - Directory
    - . (current working directory)
    - .. (parent working directory)

### Pathnames

- Unix basic commands with hierarchy
  - Current working directory (.)
  - Pwd
- A relative path is a path to a certain location of a file **starting from the current working directory**.
- An absolute path is a path to a certain location of a file, **starting from the root directory**, regardless of the current working directory