Linux 操作系统 大作业 (2016 秋季学期 研究生)

注意事项:

- 1. 请把作业手写在答题纸上,不要计算机打印后贴在答题纸上
- 2. 答题纸请联系老师领取,不能自己准备答题纸
- 3. 禁止相互抄袭
- 4. 2017 年 1 月 13 日 (周五) 中午 1:30pm-2:00pm(过时不候),将大作业交到 教 3-803 , 可以找人代交。只交答题纸,不交本试卷。答题纸写好姓名、班级、学号
- 5. 任何问题 , email to yuandong@bupt.edu.cn

1. Linux 基础命令 (5分)

合理利用指令,完成以下任务

- (1) 打印系统当前时间
- (2) 显示机器的处理器架构和正在使用的内核版本
- (3) 系统在 20 分钟后重启,并且通知所有当前登录用户,以使其能够保存工作请写出相关指令。

Make rational utilization of instruction, completing the following tasks:

- (1) Print current time information of system
- (2) Display processor architecture and the kernel version
- (3) Reboot the system after twenty minutes and inform all users logged on so that they can save their work

Write the related instructions here

2. Crontab (10分)

系统管理员可能每天都需要做一些重复工作, crontab 是一个十分有用的工具, 请回答一下问题: 利用 crontab 完成以下任务:

- <1>每天在2:10 a.m. 删除 "/cdf" 目录下所有的子目录和文件
- <2>在每周日的凌晨零点零分定期备份/user/backup 到/tmp下

A system administrator may have to do some repetitive work every day, while crontab is a very useful tool, you should answer following questions.

Complete the following tasks with the tool of crontab:

- $\langle 1 \rangle$ Remove all the subdirectories and files in "/cdf" directory at 2:10 a.m every day
 - <2> If Sunday, copy all the directories and files in /user/backup to /tmp at 0:0 a.m

3. Shell 编程(10分)

编写一个实现文件拷贝功能的 shell 文件。Shell 的参数包括源文件路径和目标文件路径。该 shell 文件应该完成如下功能:

- 1. 检查源文件和目标文件是否是同一个文件
- 2. 检查目标文件格式是否正确
- 3. 检查源文件是否存在
- 4. 检查目标文件是否存在,如果目标文件已经存在则询问是否覆盖

Create a program which will copy one file to another. The program will accept two command line arguments, a source and a destination. Check for the following situations:

- a) It should make sure that the source and destination do not reference the same file.
- b) The program should verify that the destination is a file.
- c) The program should verify that the source file exists.
- d) The program should check to see if the destination exists. If it does, ask the user if he or she wants to overwrite it.

4. SSH 登录(15分)

写出两台 linux 服务器 ssh 的非交互式登陆方法.

假设, A 服务器 IP 地址: 10.193.251.191; B 服务器 IP 地址: 10.193.251.192, 并都已有 root 用户, 可以以 root 用户为例写出操作步骤。

Write one method of non-interactive ssh connection between two linux servers.

Server A IP : 10.193.251.191 Server B IP : 10.193.251.192

The two linux servers both have root users and you can take root users as example.

5. Shell 编程计算, 求准确率(15分)

0 0 1

0 100 1

0 101 0

0 102 0

0 103 1

0 104 0

0 105 1

0 106 1

0 107 1

0 100 0

0 108 0

0 109 0

0 10 0

0 110 1

•••

上图为一个图像检索系统返回的前 1000 的结果列表,第一列为缺省值,后两列表示所返回的图片顺序以及该图片是否与 q (搜索目标) 相关(1 表示相关,0 表示无关)。如(0 100 1)表示排名 100 的图片与 q 相关。请用 shell 写一段程序计算该结果的 AP (平均准确率)值。

$$AP = \frac{1}{Rq} \sum_{k=1}^{1000} \operatorname{rel}(k) \frac{c(k)}{k}$$

Rq 是 与 q 相关的图片数量,rel (k) 表示排名第 k 幅图像和 q 的相似程度,如果相似那么 rel (k) 为 1,反之为 0。 c (k)表示前 k 幅图像中相关图像的数量。

Above is the top 1000 result from an image retrieval system. The first column is default value, and the second and third column indicate the rank and the relevance of the image. For example, (0 100 1) means that the 100th image is relevant. Please write shell program to compute the AP(average precision).

Rq is the number of relevant images regarding the instance topic q. rel (k) is an indicator function of relevance and irrelevance, and if the k th ranked video is relevant to q, rel (k) is 1. On the other hand, if the k th ranked video is irrelevant to q, rel (k) is 0. c(k) is the accumulated number of correct videos retrieved upper k th rank.

6. Shell 编程实现文件传输(15分)

在一个文件夹(./download/)下面,有 *. mp4 和 *. mp4. md5 两种文件类型的文件,如下图:

fe28869e-7399-4e30-ba67-68d3987f5fd0-f.mp4 fe28869e-7399-4e30-ba67-68d3987f5fd0-f.mp4.md5

其中,*.mp4.md5 文件的第四行的内容为对应的 mp4 文件通过命令 md5sum 生成的 md5 码。要求编写 shell 程序实现如下功能:

- 1. 检查这个文件夹(./download/)下面文件类型为 *.mp4 的文件, 将文件大小大于 10M 的文件 名存入到一个临时文件(./temp/file.list)中;
- 2. 读取在步骤 1 中生成的临时文件(./temp/file.list),逐个判断这些文件是否存在相应 mp4. md5 文件,如果不存在,不做处理,如果存在 md5 文件,则进行步骤 3;
- 3. 使用 md5 sum 命令对通过了步骤 2 的 mp4 文件生成对应的 md5 码,并与已经对应的 mp4. md5 文件中存储的 md5 码(NOTE: md5 码存储在这个文件的第四行)进行对比。如果这两个 md5 码并不相同,不作处理,如果相同,将这个 mp4 文件移动到一个文件夹(./video/)下面,将对应的. mp4. md5 文件移动到另一个文件夹(./md5/)下面。

Hints: sed md5sum

In a folder(./download/), there are two types of files (*.mp4 & *.mp4.md5), like :

fe28869e-7399-4e30-ba67-68d3987f5fd0-f.mp4 fe28869e-7399-4e30-ba67-68d3987f5fd0-f.mp4.md5

The fourth line of a *.mp4.md5 file is the md5 code of the relative *.mp4 file generated by system command 'md5sum'.

Do as follows:

- 1. Check the size of all *.mp4 file in the folder (./download) . If the size of the file is greater than 10M, list the file name in the temp file (./temp/file.list) .
- 2. Deal with the file (./temp/file.list) generated in step 1. Check whether the corresponding *.mp4.md5 file exists or not. If the *.mp4.md5 file doesn' t exist, do nothing. If the *.mp4.md5 file exists, go to step 3.
- 3. Use system command 'md5sum' to generate the md5 code of the *mp4 file which passed step 2. Compare this md5 code with the md5 code in relative *mp4.md5(NOTE: the md5 code is at the fourth line). If the two md5 codes are the same, move the *mp4 file to folder (./video/) and move the *mp4.md5 file to folder (./md5/). Otherwise, do nothing. Hints: sed md5sum

7. gcc, Makefile (15分)

Makefile 与 C/C++编程:本题考查 Makefile 的编写,C/C++语言基础,以及编程规范性。编写 C/C++程序,完成:输入两个二进制数字的字符串,输出打印两个二进制数字的和(仍然为一个字符串)

例: a = "11" b = "1"

返回结果 c= "110"

要求:

- 1, 建立四个文件。 main.cpp, function.cpp, function.h, Makefile;
- 2, 用 C/C++语言实现, main.cpp 仅包括 main()函数, 将输入的两个字符串用命令行参数传入到 main() 函数中
 - 3. 编写 Makefile, 并使用 G++通过 Makefile 对你写的程序实现编译,连接,形成最终可以

Write an ANSI C /C++ code. Use a Makefile to build it (including compile and link) into binary file.

The function of this binary file should be: Given two binary strings, return their sum (also a binary string).

```
or example,

a = "11"

b = "1"

Return c = "100".
```

You should give:

- 1. Makefile (hint: four files, main.cpp, function.cpp, function.h, makefile).
- 2. All C/C++ source code. main.cpp only passes parameter of input output and use the command line to pass the parameters to the main().
 - 3. The whole procedure of how you compile and link C code.

8. NFS Mount (15分)

根据下列描述及相应信息,写出具体的操作步骤:

服务器上的有三个目录存有数据,分别为/home/data1,/home/data2,/home/data3。系统管理员需要将这三个目录挂载到客户端(另一台非服务器的 linux 机器)来共享数据,挂载点分别为/mnt/data1,/mnt/data2,/mnt/data3。但要求(1)客户端所有用户对/home/data1 只有读权限,并且所有用户的权限都被视为匿名用户(2)客户端所有用户对/home/data2 有读写权限,数据同步写入到内存与硬盘中,并且 root 用户的权限被视为匿名用户(3)客户端所有用户对/home/data3 有读写权限,数据不需要直接写入硬盘,root 用户保持自己的权限。

服务器 IP 地址: 10.193.251.191客户端 IP 地址: 10.193.251.192

Assume that you are a system administrator and there three data directories of which the save path are "/home/data1", "/home/data2" and "/home/data3" respectively in server. You need to build three mount points for the three data directories to share the data, the three mount points are "/mnt/data1", "/mnt/data2", "/mnt/data3" correspondingly. Besides, it is required that (1) all the users in client share the /home/data1 in a read way and all users permissions are treated as anonymous users. (2) all the users in client share the /home/data2 in a read and write way, the data is written into memory and data drive synchronically and root user permission is treated as an anonymous user. (3) all the users in client share the /home/data3 in a read and write way, the data need not to be written into data drive directly and root user should keep its permission. Please write down the detail work steps.

Server IP: 10.193.251.191 Client IP: 10.193.251.192