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### 一、Fill in blanks (每空 1 分, 共 10 分)

1. Multiuser environments require you to have a users account. Login will also require a password.
2. The \* performs a function matches any number of characters, including zero characters, in a filename.
3. An Absolute Pathname always starts with a slash (/), the name of the root directory.
4. When in vim, you can enter **i** to cause vim to input mode, enter **esc** to make vim revert to command mode and enter **:** to make vim revert to last line mode.
5. For programming in C and other languages, we need header files to provide definitions of constants and declarations for system and library function calls.
6. gdb is Linux C debugger.
7. System call fork can create a new process.

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### 二、Explain the following command or give the command (每题 2 分, 共 20 分)

1. \$man rm  
显示 rm 命令的帮助手册
2. \$ls -l  
长格式显示文件主要信息
3. \$file file.gz  
测试文件内容属于何种类型
4. \$chmod o-w file  
给 file 文件的其他用户针对此文件取消写权限
5. \$find /home/user -name "myfile" -type f -print 在/home/user 中查找文件名为 myfile 的文件并输出
6. \$mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt/usb.  
挂载 U 盘设备 (U 盘标识信息为 sdb1) 到/mnt/usb 目录
7. List the users on the system.  
Who
8. Restore (恢复) the file **file.gz**.

gunzip file.gz

9. If the working directory is /home/user/mydir, give the command (命令) to move the files **fa** and **fb** from the working directory to the home directory.

mv fa fb /home

10. Give the command when you want to send a message to **root**.

write root

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### 三、 Answer questions (每题 5 分, 共 30 分)

1. Linux is a multi-user (多用户) and multi-task (多任务) system, explain it.

Multi-user: 允许多个用户登录到系统中, 即系统资源可以被不同的用户名各自拥有并使用

Multi-task: 计算机同时执行多个程序, 而且各个程序的运行相互独立

2. Describe the boot (引导/启动过程) of Linux.

1. 加载 BIOS
2. 加载 Boot Loader
3. 加载内核引导映像
4. 执行 init 进程
5. 执行/bin/login 程序, 进入登录状态

3. Describe the file types of Linux file system.

普通文件、目录文件、设备文件、符号链接文件

4. List at least five stand system directories of Linux, and explain it.

/bin 存放二进制的可执行命令目录

/home 用户主目录的基点目录, 默认每个用户的主目录都设在该目录下

/lib 存放标准程序设计库目录 (动态链接共享库目录)

/etc 存放系统管理和配置文件目录

/dev 存放设备特殊文件目录

/usr 存放应用程序和文件目录

/proc 虚拟目录（系统内存的映射），直接访问获取系统信息

/root 系统管理员的主目录

/tmp 存放公用临时文件按目录

5. Describe the run levels in Linux.

0. 系统停机状态

1. 单用户工作模式

2. 多用户状态（无 NFS）

3. 完全多用户状态（有 NFS）

4. 系统为使用保留

5. 多用户模式（默认）

6. 系统正常关闭并重启

6. List the difference of stand Libraries file and system calls.

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四、 Explain the following shell scripts, and give the output（每题 5 分，共 20 分）。  
1. \$cat test1.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "Hello, $LOGNAME"
echo "Current date is `date`"
echo "User is `who i am`"
echo "Current direcotry `pwd`"
```

If we run this script as follow

**\$sh test1.sh**

**the output is:**

**Explain:**

**2. \$ cat test2.sh**

```
#!/bin/bash
if test $# = 3
then
    case $2 in
        +) let z=$1+$3;;
        -) let z=$1-$3;;
        /) let z=$1/$3;;
        x|X) let z=$1*$3;;
        *) echo " Warning - $2 invalid operator, only +,-,x,/ operator allowed"
           exit 0;;
    esac
    echo Answer is $z
else
    echo "Usage - $0  value1  operator value2"
    echo "          Where, value1 and value2 are numeric values"
    echo "          operator can be +,-,/,x (For Multiplication)"
fi
```

**If we run this script as follow:**

**\$ sh test2.sh 2 x 8**

**the output is:**

**Explain:**

**3. \$ cat test3.sh**

```
#!/bin/bash
sum=0
while [ "$1" != "" ]; do
    let sum=sum+$1
    shift
done
echo "the sum is $sum."
exit 0
```

**If we run this script**

**\$sh test2.sh 3 4 15 10 7**

**the output is:**

**Explain:**

#### **4. \$ cat test4.sh**

```
#!/bin/bash
for i in *
do
    if [ -f "$i" ]
    then
        echo "$i"
    elif [ -d "$i" ]
    then
        ls "$i"
    else
```

```
        echo "error."
    fi
done
```

**If there are some following files in the current directory:**

```
-rw-rw-r-- 1 user  user  154  12月  2  10:52  filea
-rw-rw-r-- 1 user  user   10  12月  2  12:02  fileb
drwxr-xr-x 1 user  user  4096  12月  2  14:06  dir
drwxr-xr-x 1 user  user  4096  12月  2  14:13  mydir
```

**\$ sh test4.sh**

**the output is:**

**Explain:**

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**五、Finish the following task (20 分)**

单个程序 program.c 内容如下: /\*program.c/

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

```
float add(float,float);
float sub(float,float);
float mul(float,float);
float div(float,float);
void main()
{
    float n1,n2,r1,r2,r3,r4;
    printf("Input two nos\n");
    scanf("%f%f",&n1,&n2);
```

```
/*Executive add, subtract ,multiply and divide*/
r1=add(n1,n2);
r2=sub(n1,n2);
r3=mul(n1,n2);
r4=div(n1,n2);
/*Display the result*/
printf("The sum is: %.2f\t\n",r1);
printf("The subtraction is: %.2f\t\n",r2);
printf("The multiplication is: %.2f\t\n",r3);
printf("The division is: %.2f\t\n",r4);
}
/*Method definition*/
float add(float n1,float n2)
{
    return (n1+n2);
}
float sub(float n1,float n2)
{
    return (n1-n2);
}
float mul(float n1,float n2)
{
    return (n1*n2);
}
float div(float n1,float n2)
{
    return (n1/n2);
}
```

```
}
```

对以上程序进行处理，将 `add`, `sub`, `mul` 和 `div` 函数从程序中移除

(1) 创建可重用模块 `add.c`, `sub.c`, `mul.c` 和 `div.c`:

```
//add.c
```

```
Float add(float n1,float n2)
```

```
{
```

```
    Return(n1+n2);
```

```
}
```

```
//sub.c
```

```
Float sub(float n1,float n2)
```

```
{
```

```
    Return(n1-n2);
```

```
}
```

```
//mul.c
```

```
Float mul(float n1,float n2)
```

```
{
```

```
    Return(n1*n2);
```

```
}
```

```
//div.c
```

```
Float div(float n1,float n2)
```

```
{
```



```
    Return(n1/n2);  
}
```

(2) 创建函数 add.c,sub.c,mul.c 和 div.c 原型的头文件 cal.h;

```
//cal.h
```

```
Float add(float,float);
```

```
Float sub(float,float);
```

```
Float mul(float,float);
```

```
Float div(float,float);
```

(3) 用 gcc 的 -c 选项把所有模块编译为目标模块;

```
Gcc -c add.c sub.c mul.c div.c
```

(4) 编译主程序 program.c 和其它目标模块生成可执行文件 program;

(5) 尝试创建 libcal.a 库, 包含 add.o,sub.o,mul.o 和 div.o;

```
Ar crv libcal.a add.o sub.o mul.o div.o
```

(6) 编写 program 程序的 makefile。

```
Program:program.o add.o sub.o mul.o div.o cal.o
```

```
Gcc -o program program.o add.o sub.o mul.o div.o
```

```
Program.o = program.c cal.h
```

```
Gcc -c program.c
```

```
Add.o = add.c cal.h
```

```
Gcc -c add.c
```

```
sub.o = sub.c cal.h
```

```
Gcc -c sub.c
```

```
mul.o = mul.c cal.h
```

```
Gcc -c mul.c
```

```
div.o = div.c cal.h
```

```
gcc -c div.c
```