Advanced Programming in Unix Winter 2005

Test 1
Maximum Points: 38

Important: This is an open book test. You can use any books, notes, or paper but no electronic device. *Do not log into the computer during the test*. Any calculations and rough work can be done on the back side of the test pages. If there is a syntax error in any program segment, just write it down and you will get full credit for the problem. You will lose five points for not writing your name.

1. [5 pt] I am editing a file using vi in which I have to modify some occurrences of the pattern fubar to foobar. However, I am not sure about which occurrences to modify but can tell the same if I look at the line containing that pattern. How will I go about doing it without having to repeatedly issue the search and replace command?

2. [5 pt] What is the difference between shell [built-in] commands and Unix commands? Give one example of each type. Is there a Unix command that is also a shell built-in?

3. [4 pt] Let us assume that I am writing a script in Korn shell that creates files in /tmp directory. It is possible that the script is run by multiple users and also, that the same user runs the script many times concurrently. How can I make sure that the file name used in the script does not cause a problem with multiple invocations of the script.

4. [8 pt] I just created two files from within a program (say, netscape) whose names were accidentally given as L&>TXT and L*>TXT. I actually wanted to name then L7.TXT and L8.TXT but had my shift key pressed that caused the names to be what they appear. I thought I could rename them using mv but this is what happened when I tried to do it:

```
219 sanjiv-aryabhat ls -l L*
   0 -rw-r--r--
                 1 sanjiv
                                    0 Feb 10 11:54 L&>TXT
   0 -rw-r--r--
                  1 sanjiv
                                   0 Feb 10 11:52 L*>TXT
 220 sanjiv-aryabhat mv L&>TXT L7.TXT
mv: Insufficient arguments (1)
Usage: mv [-f] [-i] f1 f2
       mv [-f] [-i] f1 ... fn d1
       mv [-f] [-i] d1 d2
[1]
       Exit 2
                                     mv -i L
L7.TXT: Command not found.
 221 sanjiv-aryabhat mv L*>TXT L8.TXT
mv: L8.TXT not found
 222 sanjiv-aryabhat ls -l L*
  0 -rw-r--r--
                 1 sanjiv
                                  0 Feb 10 11:54 L&>TXT
   0 -rw-r--r--
                                  0 Feb 10 11:52 L*>TXT
                  1 sanjiv
 223 sanjiv-aryabhat
```

After issuing these commands, I saw that I also have a file named TXT in my directory that just got created. Can you help me? Since I want to learn, I'll also prefer an explanation of the phenomenon.

5.	[4 pt] It is generally recommended that you should not use the directory . as the first directory in you PATH. Why is it so?
6.	[6 pt] In class, I had showed you how to write the command find so that stderr is ignored from the output. However, I have pressing need for an application where I need to save the output of find as wel as all the error messages to a file called find_out. Let us say that I am searching for the file foobar starting from my home directory. How will you achieve this? Specify the shell you used for the command syntax.
7.	[6 pt] What is the difference between a program, a process, and a file in Unix?