C64

CptS 224 **Midterm Exam** **October 17, 2018**

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This exam contains 21 questions totaling 95 points. Please check that you have all 5 pages. This book is closed book, closed notes, closed laptop, closed neighbor, etc.—do your own work. You should not need any more room than what is provided. However, if you feel you need more, reconsider. If you still feel you need more, then write on the back of one of the pages, and clearly indicate in the space provided that it continues on the back of a page. If you feel one page extra is not enough, consider going to graduate school later in life (just not at WSU please).

Given the following `Makefile`:

```
CC=cc
OBJS= main.o helper.o clients.o
CFLAGS= -o

myBinary: $(OBJS)
        $(CC) -o myBinary $(CFLAGS) $(OBJS)

main.o: main.c myStructs.h
        $(CC) -c $(CFLAGS) main.c

helper.o: helper.c
        $(CC) -c $(CFLAGS) helper.c

clients.o: clients.c
        $(CC) -c $(CFLAGS) clients.c
```

Assume that `myBinary` has already been successfully built.

1. (7 points) What *commands* will be run if the file `myStructs.h` is modified and you type `make` with no arguments? -2

   cc -c -o main.c
   (myBinary)

2. (7 points) What *targets* will be updated if the file `main.c` is modified and you type `make myBinary`? -3 main.o ~~helper.o~~ ~~clients.o~~

3. (5 points) Which *target* above would not be built properly if a builtlin rule was used rather than having the above target and command? Hint: think which target has a dependency that a builtin rule would not know about. -3 myBinary

4. (4 points) What kind of make construct is `OBJS` above called? What is it useful for? ✓ Macro used for inserting dependencies into targets and commands

Owner Group Other

Given the following listing:

```
drwxr-x---    2 bakken   gridstat     4096 Oct  6 football
drwx------    2 bakken   gridstat     4096 Oct  5 basketball
drwxr-xr-x    2 bakken   gridstat     4096 Oct  3 hockey
drwxrwxr-x    2 bakken   faculty      4096 Oct  9 clubhaus
drwxr-x--x    2 bakken   faculty      4096 Oct  3 vier
drwxrwxr-x    2 bakken   faculty      4096 Oct  9 bowlingz
-rw-r--r--    1 bakken   gridstat       41 Oct  8 scripts.out
```

5. (5 points) Can user `GardnerMinshew`, who is a member of group `athletes`, look at the file `scripts.out`? No. He can't open it. But can view it in the directory. -3

6. (5 points) Can `GardnerMinshew` modify the file `scripts.out`? No.

7. (5 points) Can `GardnerMinshew` use the `ls` command to see what is in the `clubhaus` directory? Yes.

8. (5 points) Which directory or directories above could `GardnerMinshew` access a file if given its name, assuming he had appropriate permissions for the file in the directory (not shown), but he could not use ls to find the name of the file? E.g., assuming that file `myFile` existed and in directory DIR he had read access, he could successfully use the command:

```
% wc -l DIR/myFile
```

What value or values of DIR (directories above) would this work for, and `GardnerMinshew` could not do an `ls` command to find the name myFile? X basketball

9. (3 points) How would you use the `ls` command to output exactly the following without using the string "`football`" or "`clubhaus`"? -1

Command: `ls` [f,c]* (your options & params go here)

Output: `football clubhaus`

10. (4 points) Give the simplest way to use the `ls` command list only the items in the current directory whose filename is 4 symbols long? This should not recurse, only list files in the current directory. -1

ls ????

11. (3 points) Give another command that can output the same as the previous question but is simpler (e.g., no switch/option) and uses the same filename matching pattern -3

12. (3 points) How would you use the ls command to make a listing similar to that near the top of this page, only not alphabetical but with the files printed oldest first? -1

ls -ltr

13. (4 points) Describe how the `assert` macro works and how you use it in a program, and who its output is intended for. The assert macro is intended for the programmer and is used to help the programmer with debugging by making sure that values for specific variable stay connected or constant.

✓

14. (3 points) What advantage does the `TRACE` macro discussed and demonstrated in class have over debugging with just `fprintf` or `printf` directly in your code?

-1 You do not have to write it in every time, and continually displays the output.

15. (3 points) Explain when and how the TRACE macro output is "turned on" (enabled) or "turned off" (disabled). If there is more than one way to do it, which is "best", and why?

-3

16. (3 points) What advantage does the `DEBUG` macro package discussed and demonstrated in class have over debugging with the `TRACE` macro?

-2 The DEBUG macro allows the programmer to step through their code step by step and to set breakpoints to analyze the code and variables at specific points.

✗

17. (5 points) Give a shell file pattern (for example, for use with `ls`) that would match the English description (below, *legal character* means any symbol that is legal to be in a filename; you should not have to enumerate them):

    The letter 'p', followed by any three legal characters, followed by a decimal digit, followed by zero or more of any legal character, ending with a 'W'.

    p???[.]*W

-1

Why?

18. (5 points) Give an English description of what the shell file pattern `??[aeiou]*t?` would match.

    Two single legal characters excluding a period follow by a single character that is: a, e, i, o, or u. Then followed by zero or more legal characters until the next t and then followed by a single legal character.

19. (5 points) Explain what the `mv` command does to the inode of a file and the directory the file is in.

-2 mv moves the inode and its entire contents to a different directory.

20. (5 points) Give the command that would take the output of the `date` command and set the shell variable `var` with it.

var = `date`

NOTE: Do this problem LAST. It is here for a challenge for someone who got all the rest of the problems done and still has time. It is only worth five points (but a lot of bragging rights…) so unless you are sure your answers above are right it is not worth working on. Two helpers:

- the `-n` flag of echo means a newline will not be printed after the arguments, as it by default is.
- Putting the '`@`' before a command in make means the command will not be printed out if it is executed, but it will execute (and any output from the command of course is printed).

Given the `Makefile` (and assuming all pertinent files exist):

```
TARGETS= hurts unavoidable truth conclusion cold hard

all: $(TARGETS)

truth: cold
        @echo -n "gs dro"
        @touch truth

conclusion: unavoidable
        @echo le
        @touch conclusion

cold: facts
        @echo -n daw
        @touch cold

unavoidable: hard
        @echo -n "gs ru"
        @touch unavoidable

hurts: truth
        @echo ol
        @touch hurts

hard: reality
        @echo -n cou
        @touch hard
```

21. (5 points) What will the following sequence of commands output:

-5

```
$ make > /dev/null
$ touch facts reality
$ make conclusion hurts
```