



Labs - Practice Course

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Calculate disk usage

Introduction

Write a script **calcul_disk_usage.sh** which calculates the disk space occupied by a group of files of a certain type :

- The target folder (first argument).
- The type of the searched files, with a specific extension (second argument).
- The maximum depth of research (third argument).

These three parameters are passed as arguments to your script in the specified order.

If the shell script **calcul_disk_usage.sh** is not called with the right number of arguments or false arguments (ex: non-numeric value for the depth), the corresponding error is displayed and a help message for using the command is shown. You can also control :

- If the target folder exist and is a directory.
- If the result of your search contain at least a file.
- That the specified extension is in a valid list that you defined.

Tips

- Make a first version without any argument, with a null depth of research or a full depth, and a specific extension with a start of research from your current folder. (ex : All files with txt extension from the current folder in any child folder)
- A second script version with the target folder argument
- A third script version with the extension of the searched file
- A fourth script argument with the depth of your research

Help

The following concepts will be used to make the script :

- The bash command `du` (for Disk Usage) which return the occupied disk space for a file.
- The bash command `find` to search and print a list of files according to their extension (one filter from many possible). For this command, beware of file's name with spaces (`IFS=$'\n'`)
- And of course, the math expressions to calculate the total amount of disk space with an addition.

Example of execution

The display must necessarily look like this example:

```
1 username@hostname:$ ./calcul_disk_usage.sh $HOME txt 2
2 /home/catanese/phpmyadmin.txt size = 4
3 /home/catanese/.minetest/debug.txt size = 456
4 /home/catanese/Vidéos/torrent.txt size = 4
5 /home/catanese/prive/ssh_one_and_one.txt size = 4
6 /home/catanese/install/torrent.txt size = 4
7 /home/catanese/bin/README_yGenerate_QCM.txt size = 4
8 /home/catanese/bin/monfichier.txt size = 4
9 Number of files found 7, size : 480 octets
```

```
1 username@hostname:$ ./calcul_disk_usage.sh $HOME txt invalid
2 Search depth must be an integer
3 Command syntax ./calcul_disk_usage.sh TARGET_DIRECTORY EXTENSION DEPTH
```

```
1 username@hostname:$ ./calcul_disk_usage.sh invalid txt 2
2 The name of the directory entered does not exist
3 Command syntax ./calcul_disk_usage.sh TARGET_DIRECTORY EXTENSION DEPTH
```

```
1 username@hostname:$ ./calcul_disk_usage.sh $HOME invalid 2
2 Extension name is not in the list
3 Command syntax ./calcul_disk_usage.sh TARGET_DIRECTORY EXTENSION DEPTH
```

```
1 username@hostname:$ ./calcul_disk_usage.sh $HOME/workspace java 2
2 Number of files found 0, size : 0 octets
```

```
1 username@hostname:$ ./calcul_disk_usage.sh $HOME/workspace java 4
2 /home/catanese/workspace/VISUEL/src/geodesie/CRepereMadone.java size =
4
3 /home/catanese/workspace/VISUEL/src/geodesie/CPoint3D.java size = 20
4 /home/catanese/workspace/VISUEL/src/enregistrement/
    CEnregistrementVG0XThread.java size = 4
5 /home/catanese/workspace/VISUEL/src/enregistrement/
    CEnregistrementKPCEThread.java size = 4...
6
7 /home/catanese/workspace/VISUEL/src/ihm/FenRejeu.java size = 20
8 /home/catanese/workspace/VISUEL/src/ihm/FenPrepa.java size = 16
9 /home/catanese/workspace/VISUEL/src/ihm/FenObj.java size = 116
10 /home/catanese/workspace/VISUEL/src/ihm/FullScreenToggleAction.java
    size = 4
```

```
11 /home/catanese/workspace/Test_Auto_IHM_Java/src/simple_ihm/Main_IHM.  
     java size = 8  
12 Number of files found 58, size : 1336 octets
```

Role-playing dice

Introduction



The goal of this exercise is to create a script that will display X dice with a random number between 1 and 6 in the terminal.

Display

The dice have to be like that :

```
1      .-----.  
2      /     *   /|  
3      /-----/ |  
4      |-----| *|  
5      |     *   | /  
6      |-----| /|  
7      |-----| /
```

The display must necessarily look like this example :

```
1 isen@isen $ ./my-dice  
2 how many dice : 3  
3  
4
```

```
5      .-----.
6      /     1   /|
7      /-----/  |1
8      |     1   |/
9      |-----|  /
10     |     |   |/
11     |-----|  /
12      .-----.
13      /     6   /|
14      /-----/  |6
15      |     6   |/
16      |-----|  /
17      |     |   |/
18      |-----|  /
19      .-----.
20      /     4   /|
21      /-----/  |4
22      |     4   |/
23      |-----|  /
24      |     |   |/
25      |-----|  /
```

Requirement

- The sample of the ASCII art of the dice is present on your docker instance : /opt/dice.ascii
- The script must have contextual help with the ‘-h’ option.
- The management of the random must be done with the command *shuf* (man shuf).
- The script name is : my-dice and upload on Moodle.
- The script can be executed without option with user interaction (like the example of “Display”).
- The script can be executed with the option ‘-n’ followed by a number (ex: ./my-dice -n 3).
- The minimum number of dice must be 1 and the maximum must be 6. You need to check it and return the contextual help if it’s not good.

Advise

- You can use sed to replace something in the dice.
- You can create a variable which will sotck the return of the shuf command for each die.
- Pay attention to the spaces of the ascii art in relation to the variable.

Sticks Game

Introduction

The goal of this exercise is to create the Sticks Game.

This game is a duel between computer and human player.

There are N sticks. Each gamer has to take 1, 2 or 3 sticks. If the gamer take the last stick, he loses.

Requirements

- The numbers of sticks is given in **argument**.
- The numbers of sticks have to be a number between 10 and 30.
- The human player is the first gamer.
- When the computer play, it take randomly sticks, but it wants to win. So if there are 3 sticks, it take 2. If there are 2 sticks, it takes 1.
- The random number must be between 1 and 3. The modulo can take the value of 0. In this case, a new random number must be recalculated until it has a value between 1 and 3.
- All parameters must be tested. (if the script asks a number, so the script must check if the gamer typed a valid number).
- The display must follow the example.
- There must be a function to display the number remaining sticks .
- The name of script must be : sticks_game.sh

Sample with human player is winner

```
1 isen@isen $ ./sticks_game.sh 10
2 Start Sticks Game with 10 sticks
3 | | | | | | | | | |
4 | | | | | | | | | |
5 How many sticks do you take ? 3
6 | | | | | | |
7 | | | | | | |
8 Computer takes 2
9 | | | | |
10 | | | | |
11 How many sticks do you take ? 1
12 | | | | |
13 | | | | |
14 Computer takes 2
15 | |
16 | |
```

```
17 How many sticks do you take ? 1
18
19
20 You win
```

Sample with computer is winner

```
1 isen@isen $ ./sticks_game.sh 10
2 Start Sticks Game with 10 sticks
3
4
5 How many sticks do you take ? 3
6
7
8 Computer takes 1
9
10
11 How many sticks do you take ? 3
12
13
14 Computer takes 2
15
16
17 How many sticks do you take ? 1
18 You lose
```

Sample with checks

```
1 isen@isen $ ./sticks_game.sh notNumber
2 The sitck number is not a number
3 isen@isen $ echo $?
4 1
5 isen@isen $ ./sticks_game.sh 9
6 The sitck number is not between 20 and 30
7 isen@isen $ echo $?
8 2
9 isen@isen $ ./sticks_game.sh 31
10 The sitck number is not between 20 and 30
11 isen@isen $ ./sticks_game.sh 10
12 Start Sticks Game with 10 sticks
13
14
15 How many sticks do you take ? notNumber
16 It is not a number
17 How many sticks do you take ? 5
18 You have take sitck between 1 and 3
19 How many sticks do you take ?
```

Sticks Game

Introduction

The goal of this exercise is to create the Sticks Game.

This game is a duel between computer and human player.

There are N sticks. Each gamer has to take 1, 2 or 3 sticks. If the gamer take the last stick, he loses.

Requirements

- The number of sticks is given in **argument**.
- The number of sticks have to be a number between 10 and 30.
- The human player is the first gamer.
- When the computer plays, it takes randomly sticks, but it wants to win. So if there are 3 sticks, it takes 2. If there are 2 sticks, it takes 1.
- The random number must be between 1 and 3. The modulo can take the value of 0. In this case, a new random number must be recalculated until it has a value between 1 and 3.
- All parameters must be tested. (if the script asks a number, so the script must check if the gamer typed a valid number).
- The display must follow the example.
- There must be a function to display the number of remaining sticks.
- The name of the script must be : sticks_game.sh

Sample with human player is winner

```
1 isen@isen $ ./sticks_game.sh 10
2 Start Sticks Game with 10 sticks
3 | | | | | | | | | |
4 | | | | | | | | | |
5 How many sticks do you take ? 3
6 | | | | | | | | |
7 | | | | | | | | |
8 Computer takes 2
9 | | | | | | | | |
10 | | | | | | | | |
11 How many sticks do you take ? 1
12 | | | | | | | | |
```

```
13 | | | |
14 Computer takes 2
15 |
16 |
17 How many sticks do you take ? 1
18 |
19 |
20 You win
```

Sample with computer is winner

```
1 isen@isen $ ./sticks_game.sh 10
2 Start Sticks Game with 10 sticks
3 | | | | | | | | |
4 |
5 How many sticks do you take ? 3
6 |
7 |
8 Computer takes 1
9 |
10 |
11 How many sticks do you take ? 3
12 |
13 |
14 Computer takes 2
15 |
16 |
17 How many sticks do you take ? 1
18 You lose
```

Sample with checks

```
1 isen@isen $ ./sticks_game.sh notNumber
2 The sitck number is not a number
3 isen@isen $ echo $?
4 1
5 isen@isen $ ./sticks_game.sh 9
6 The sitck number is not between 20 and 30
7 isen@isen $ echo $?
8 2
9 isen@isen $ ./sticks_game.sh 31
10 The sitck number is not between 20 and 30
11 isen@isen $ ./sticks_game.sh 10
12 Start Sticks Game with 10 sticks
13 | | | | | | | | |
14 |
15 How many sticks do you take ? notNumber
```

```
16 It is not a number
17 How many sticks do you take ? 5
18 You have take sitck between 1 and 3
19 How many sticks do you take ?
```

The Cash Register

The purpose of the exercise is to create a cash register for a store.

Main requirements

- The tree must be:
 - `/home/isen/EXAM/CashRegister/CashRegister.sh`: your script
 - `/home/isen/EXAM/CashRegister/CashRegister.d` : your folder where all sales will be stored.
 - `/home/isen/EXAM/CashRegister/CashRegister.d/YYYYMMDD.csv` : One day sales (example: 20221013.csv)
- One day sales are stored in CSV format like this: `HH-MM;customer name;amount; payment method` (example: 13-28;LEFEBVRE;28;CARD)
- Amounts are always whole numbers (integer)
- The means of payment are only: CASH, CARD or BANK_CHECK

Step 1 : the launch menu

When you run your script, it should display the following menu:

```
1 isen@lefebvre_l_client ~/EXAM/CashRegister $ ./CashRegister.sh
2 Select your action
3     add a sale: ADD
4     close day: CLOSE
5     quit: QUIT
6 nokeyword
7     Please select ADD|CLOSE|QUIT
8 Select your action
9     add a sale: ADD
10    close day: CLOSE
```

```

11         quit: QUIT
12 ADD
13     add sale
14 Select your action
15     add a sale: ADD
16     close day: CLOSE
17     quit: QUIT
18 CLOSE
19     close
20 Select your action
21     add a sale: ADD
22     close day: CLOSE
23     quit: QUIT
24 QUIT
25     Good Bye

```

You must use : - a case/esac - a loop: while - the read command - 1 function per keyword, i.e. 4 functions
 - 1 function to display the menu

Step 2 : add a sale

You must complete your ADD function to save a sale in the file (be careful at the very first execution, it may be necessary to create some folders, file).

If ever the file of the day exists, it must be completed.

You must check when entering whether: - customer name is not empty - the amount is indeed an int - the payment method is correct

You must of course respect the example below

```

1 isen@lefrevre_l_client ~/EXAM/CashRegister $ ./CashRegister.sh
2 Select your action
3     add a sale: ADD
4     close day: CLOSE
5     quit: QUIT
6 ADD
7 Customer:
8 Customer: Loic
9 Amount: pas un chiffre
10 Amount: 12

```

```

11 Means of payment (CARD|CASH|BANK_CHECK): ERROR
12 Means of payment (CARD|CASH|BANK_CHECK): CARD
13 Select your action
14     add a sale: ADD
15     close day: CLOSE
16     quit: QUIT
17 ADD
18 Customer: Guillaume
19 Amount: 12
20 Means of payment (CARD|CASH|BANK_CHECK): CASH
21 Select your action
22     add a sale: ADD
23     close day: CLOSE
24     quit: QUIT
25 QUIT
26 Good Bye
27 isen@lefebvre_l_client ~/EXAM/CashRegister $ cat CashRegister.d
    /20221013.csv
28 20-16;Loic;12;CARD
29 20-16;Guillaume;12;CASH

```

Step 3 : the closing of the day

You must complete your CLOSE function to display : - show total by payment method - display the total of the day

```

1 isen@lefebvre_l_client ~/EXAM/CashRegister $ cat CashRegister.d
    /20221013.csv
2 20-16;Loic;12;CARD
3 20-16;Loic;12;CARD
4 20-16;Loic;12;CARD
5 20-16;Loic;12;CARD
6 20-16;Loic;12;CARD
7 20-16;Loic;12;CARD
8 20-16;Guillaume;12;CASH
9 20-16;Guillaume;12;CASH
10 20-16;Guillaume;12;CASH
11 20-16;Guillaume;12;CASH
12 20-16;Guillaume;12;CASH
13 isen@lefebvre_l_client ~/EXAM/CashRegister $ ./CashRegister.sh
14 Select your action
15     add a sale: ADD
16     close day: CLOSE
17     quit: QUIT
18 CLOSE

```

```
19 TOTAL CASH : 60
20 TOTAL CARD : 72
21 TOTAL BANK_CHECK : 0
22 TOTAL : 132
23 Select your action
24     add a sale: ADD
25     close day: CLOSE
26     quit: QUIT
27 QUIT
28     Good Bye
```