

CSC412 [SSH: 131.128.138.219] - Visual Studio Code

File Edit Selection View Go Debug Terminal Help

EXPLORER

OPEN EDITORS

CSC412 [SSH: 131.128.138.219]

Labs

Lab1

scriptVersion1.sh

scriptVersion2.sh

scriptVersion3.sh

scriptVersion4A.sh

sumProg.c

Projects

path.txt

README.md

What this Assignment is About

Part I: Setup the Environment

Part II: Simple Linux Walkthrough

Part III: A Little C program

Part IV: a first simple bash script

What to submit

Show All Commands

Ctrl + Shift + P

Go to File

Ctrl + P

Find in Files

Ctrl + Shift + F

Start Debugging

F5

Toggle Terminal

Ctrl + `

1: bash

aidan@aidan412devserver:~/CSC412/Labs/Lab1\$ pwd

/home/aidan/CSC412/Labs/Lab1

aidan@aidan412devserver:~/CSC412/Labs/Lab1\$ cd ..

aidan@aidan412devserver:~/CSC412/Labs\$ cd ..

aidan@aidan412devserver:~/CSC412\$ pwd > path.txt

aidan@aidan412devserver:~/CSC412\$ more path.txt

/home/aidan/CSC412

aidan@aidan412devserver:~/CSC412\$

OUTLINE

SSH: 131.128.138.219

master*

0 0 0

prog01.pdf - Mozilla Firefox

https://sakai.uri.edu/access/content/attach

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mand with no parameter. Create a new folder using the `mkdir` command. Move to that folder and printout the path this (current) working directory by using the `pwd` command.

¹No, I won't give hand-holding directions for every single subtask of this assignment. You are computer scientists and you have to be able to follow use online documentation to complete some tasks assigned to you. If you don't know already how to do that, this assignment is a good opportunity to start learning how to do it.

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Step 2. Take a screenshot of the terminal after you executed the `pwd` command. Name the screenshot file `step2.pdf` (of course, convert the file to pdf if this is not the native format for screenshots on your system).

Print out again the path to the current working directory, but instead of getting the output in the console, *redirect* it to a file using the `>` operator: `pwd > path.txt`. You can view the content of the file either by typing `pr path.txt` or more `path.txt` (look at the man pages to see the differences between these two commands).

Step 3. Take a screenshot of the terminal showing the content of the `path.txt` file after you executed the commands listed in this subsection. Name the screenshot file `step3.pdf` (of course, convert the file to pdf if this is not the native format for screenshots on your system).

3.3 Create and delete a text file

You can create a new (empty) text file with the terminal command `touch`. You can then verify in the GUI explorer that the file has indeed been created, and confirm this by listing all the files in the current working directory. If you haven't done so already, you should probably spend some quality time getting acquainted with the various options of the `ls` command. I personally find the variant `ls -la` particularly useful. We will see in class during the semester what all the information in the list output means, and how to exploit and modify it. Now that you see that the file has been created, delete it using the `rm` command.

Step 4. Take a screenshot of the terminal and GUI explorer that you have completed this step in the assignment. Name the screenshot file `step4.pdf` (of course, convert the file to pdf if this is not the native format for screenshots on your system).

3.4 Edit a file in a text editor