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 U
    - scriptVersion2.sh U
    - scriptVersion3.sh U
    - scriptVersion4A.sh U
    - sumProg.c U
- Projects
- path.txt U
- README.md
- test.txt U

Show All Commands Ctrl + Shift + P

Go to File Ctrl + P

Find in Files Ctrl + Shift + F

Start Debugging F5

Toggle Terminal Ctrl + `

PROBLEMS TERMINAL ... 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$ touch test.txt
aidan@aidan412devserver:~/CSC412$ ls
Labs  path.txt  Projects  README.md  test.txt
aidan@aidan412devserver:~/CSC412$
```

OUTLINE

SSH: 131.128.138.219 master* 0 0

prog01.pdf - Mozilla Firefox

Untitled docume | CRBPF2E.pdf - On | Sakai@URI : CSC4 | prog01.pdf

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

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3 of 9 Automatic Zoom

- 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

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

There is an old and very silly dispute among Unix users as to which text editor, `vi`/`vim` or `emacs`, is *the* one and true text Unix editor. You can pick your camp in this tired old battle, or you can simply eschew it by opting for one of the newer text editors (Robert, our TA, advocates `nano`, which I have nothing polite to say about, being a `vi` person myself, like anybody with proper taste[2]).

Use the text editor of your choice to open a next text file, type in the customary line `Hello World!` and save the file.

[2] I never claimed that old, silly disputes were beneath me.

Menu Sep10 16:58 88%