# CHAPTER 8

1. pwd

2. cd /etc

3. cd and the enter key

4. cd /boot/grub and use the tab key

5. cd ..

6. cd /

7. ls

8. ls -l

9. ls /etc

10. ls /bin /sbin

11. ls ~

12. ls -al ~

13. ls -lh /boot

14. mkdir ~/testdir

15. cd /etc ; mkdir ~/newdir

16. mkdir -p ~/dir1/dir2/dir3 17. Remove the directory testdir. rmdir testdir

18. cd /bin, pushd /lib, pushd /proc, popd

# CHAPTER 9

1. ls /bin

2. file /bin/cat /etc/passwd /usr/bin/passwd

3a. wget http://linux-training.be/files/studentfiles/wolf.jpg wget http://linux-training.be/files/studentfiles/wolf.png wget http://linux-training.be/files/books/LinuxFun.pdf

3b. file wolf.jpg LinuxFun.pdf

3c. mv wolf.jpg wolf.pdf

3d. file wolf.pdf LinuxFun.pdf

4. mkdir ~/touched ; cd ~/touched

5. touch today.txt yesterday.txt

6. touch -t 200810251405 yesterday.txt (substitute 20081025 with yesterday)

7. cp yesterday.txt copy.yesterday.txt

8. mv copy.yesterday.txt kim

9. mkdir ~/testbackup ; cp -r ~/touched ~/testbackup/

10. rm -rf ~/testbackup

11. cp -r /etc/\*.conf ~/etcbackup Only \*.conf files that are directly in /etc/ are copied.

12. On RHEL: touch 1.conf 2.conf ; rename conf backup \*.conf On Debian: touch 1.conf 2.conf ; rename 's/conf/backup/' \*.conf

# Chapter 10

1 head -12 /etc/services

2 tail -1 /etc/passwd

3

cat > count.txt

One

Two

Three

Four

4 cp count.txt cnt.txt

5 cat count.txt > catcnt.txt

6 tac catcnt.txt

7 more /etc/services

8 strings /usr/bin/passwd

9 ls -lrS /etc

10 Commands

11 cat /etc/passwd >> tailing.txt

12 mv tailing.txt tmp.txt ; cat /etc/passwd tmp.txt > tailing.txt

# Chapter 11

1

ls /bin/cat ; file /bin/cat

ls /bin/dd ; file /bin/dd

ls /bin/echo ; file /bin/echo

2 ls -lh /boot/vm\*

3 /dev/zero is a linux device that can be used to read zeros

4 /dev/random is a linux device that acts as a random number generator

5 Block devices are devices that the system reads and writes in blocks of characters, while character devices send and receive data one character a time.

6

/etc/hosts contains hostnames with their ip address

/etc/resolv.conf contains the ip address of a DNS name server.

7 ls -al /etc/skel/. Yes, there should be hidden files there.

8 Intel

9 0, because it is a procedure. Procedures are commands issued to the kernel that yield results.

10 No

11 they are in the ‘system binaries’, because they are only to be used by the system

12 directory; directory

13   
tty-terminal: echo Hello > /dev/tty1

pts-terminal: echo Hello > /dev/pts/1

14 urandom generates an unsigned random number

# CHAPTER 32

1. mkdir ~/permissions ; touch ~/permissions/myfile.txt

2. cp /etc/hosts ~/permissions/

3. (become root)# touch /home/username/permissions/rootfile

4. ls -l ~/permissions

5. chown user ~/permissions/\*

6. chmod 644 (on files) chmod 755 (on directories)

7. yes

8. no

9. yes

10. no

11a. umask ; umask –S

11b. umask -S u=rwx,go=

12. (become root) # echo hello > /home/username/root.txt # chmod 744 /home/username/root.txt (become user) vi ~/root.txt

13a. echo hello > file ; chmod 744 file

13b. yes it can

14. mkdir /home/project42 ; groupadd project42 chgrp project42 /home/project42 ; chmod 775 /home/project42