UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO SCHOOL OF COMPUTING

IS1104 - Application Laboratory
Activity 8

Write all the commands you used to perform the following tasks and upload it to the UGVLE.

Working with directories

1.   Display your current directory.
2.   Change to the /etc directory.
3.   Now change to your home directory using only three key presses.
4.   Change to the /boot/grub directory using only eleven key presses.
5.   Go to the parent directory of the current directory.
6.   Go to the root directory.
7.   List the contents of the root directory.
8.   List a long listing of the root directory.
9.   Stay where you are, and list the contents of /etc.
10.   Stay where you are, and list the contents of /bin and /sbin.
11.   Stay where you are, and list the contents of ~.
12.   List all the files (including hidden files) in your home directory.
13.   List the files in /boot in a human readable format.
14.   Create a directory testdir in your home directory.
15.   Change to the /etc directory, stay here and create a directory newdir in your home directory.
16.   Create in one command the directories ~/dir1/dir2/dir3
17.   Remove the directory testdir.

Working with files

1.   List the files in the /bin directory
2.   Display the type of file of /bin/cat, /etc/passwd and /usr/bin/passwd.
3a.   Download ucsc logo and student handbook from the following links using wget command
Ucsc logo
http://www.nbqsa.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/UCSC-Logo-Better.jpg
Handbook
http://ucsc.cmb.ac.lk/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Undergraduate-Handbook-2017.pdf
3b.   Display the type of file of ucsc logo and Handbook
3c.   Rename UCSC-Logo-Better.jpg to UCSC-Logo-Better.pdf.
3d.   Display the type of file of ucsc logo and Handbook.

4.   Create a directory ~/touched and enter it.

5.   Create the files today.txt and yesterday.txt in touched.

6.   Edit the files using vi by adding the yesterday date and today date to relevant files..

7.   Copy yesterday.txt to copy.yesterday.txt

8.   Rename copy.yesterday.txt to kim

9.   Create a directory called ~/testbackup and copy all files from ~/touched into it.

10.   Use one command to remove the directory ~/testbackup and all files into it.

11.   Create a directory ~/etcbackup and copy all *.conf files from /etc into it. Did you include all subdirectories of /etc ?

12.   Use rename to rename all *.conf files to *.backup.

User management

1.   Create a user account named serena, including a home directory and a description (or comment) that reads Serena Williams. Do all this in one single command.

2.   Create a user named venus, including home directory in one single command.

3.   Verify that both users have correct entries in /etc/passwd, /etc/shadow and /etc/group.

4.   Verify that their home directory was created.

File permission

1.   As normal user, create a directory ~/permissions. Create a file called <your_inde>.txt owned by yourself in there.

2.   Copy a file owned by root from /etc/ to your permissions dir, who owns this file now ?

3.   As root, create a file in the users ~/permissions directory.

4.   As normal user, look at who owns this file created by root.

5.   Change the ownership of all files in ~/permissions to yourself.

6.   Make sure you have all rights to these files, and others can only read.

7.   With chmod, is 770 the same as rwxrwx--- ?

8.   With chmod, is 664 the same as r-xr-xr-- ?

9.   With chmod, is 400 the same as r-------- ?

10.   With chmod, is 734 the same as rwxr-xr-- ?

11.   Create a file as root, give only read to others. Can a normal user read this file ? Test writing to this file with nano.

13a.   Create a file as normal user, give only read to others. Can another normal user read this file ? Test writing to this file with nano.

13b.   Can root read this file ? Can root write to this file with nano ?

14.   Create a directory that belongs to a group, where every member of that group can read and write to files, and create files. Make sure that people can only delete their own files.

Reference : Linux Fundamentals - Paul Cobbaunt