CIS-350
Infrastructure Technologies
Lab 4 Report

Student Name: _____**ETHAN GRIMES**_____

Your home directory is your login directory. Linux commands are case sensitive. The vast majority of them is written in lower case. File names and directory names are also case sensitive. For example, John and john are two different files.

1. What command would you use to create a new file named *FirstNames* using a *pico* editor?

   pico FirstNames

2. What command would you use to create a new file named *LastNames* using a *vi* editor?

   vi LastNames

3. What command would you use to compile program *Prog2.c* written in C language?

   cc Prog2.c

4. What command would you use to display the directory in a long form, including invisible files? Use piping to prevent the listing to scroll off the screen.

   ls -al | more

5. What command would you use to sort in the descending order the data coming from a file named *FirstNames* and routing the output to a file *FirstNamesSorted*? Execute the command in foreground.

   sort FirstNames -r > FirstNamesSorted

6. What command would you use to sort in the descending order the data coming from a file named *FirstNames* and routing the output to a file *FirstNamesSorted*? Execute the command in background.

   sort FirstNames -r > FirstNamesSorted &

7. What command would you use to grant yourself (the owner) the read, write and execute authority to a file named *FirstNames*?

   chomod rwx FirstNames

8. How would you use the *alias* command to change the *ls* command to the *list* command for the current log in session?

   alias list=ls

9. What commands/keys would you use to start (record) and end your interactive session with Linux, and save it in file *Lab4Linux*?

   Start: script Lab4Linux
   End: CRTL-D

10. What command would you use to display the terminal control-key settings?

    stty -a

11. What command would you use to display a banner for *Kim*?

    banner Kim

12. What command would you use to compile a C program named *Prog4.c* and save an object file (if compilation is successful) in a file named *Prog4.out*

    cc -o Prog4.out Prog4.c

13. What steps/commands are needed to move a task/process already running in foreground to background?

    a. CRTL-Z b. bg

14. Say, that Linux assigned the job/task id number = *3* to a task running in background. What command would you use to move this task/process from background to foreground?

    fg 3

15. What combination of keys would you use to erase the entire command?

    CTRL-U

16. Describe briefly what does the command *stty -a* do

    It displays the terminal control key settings.

17. Describe briefly which commands did not work.

    No issues with the commands
