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CS340 Assignment 2

1. Root Directory (/)
   1. Get a listing of your **root** directory (use **ls –l**)
2. Binary Directory (/bin)
   1. Go to **/bin** directory (use **cd /bin**)
   2. List its contents
   3. List 6 commands that you recognize.
3. Device Directory (/dev)
   1. Get a listing of the **/dev** directory. Do you recognize any device?
4. Etc Directory (/etc)
   1. Go to **/etc** directory.
   2. Do a long listing; mention a few files that you have already heard about.
   3. What is the most used permission? What does it mean?
   4. Using the **cat** command, take a look at the profile and **login.defs** files.
   5. Using **cat**, check the **passwd** file or similar; look for yourself in the file.
5. Library Directory (/lib)
6. Temp Directory (/tmp)
7. Passwd Directory (/etc/passwd)
8. Home Directory
   1. Type: **echo $HOME**
   2. Type: **pwd**
9. Shells and Shell Environment Variables
   1. Check your default shell using: **echo $SHELL**
   2. Use the **chsh** command and find a list of available shells.
   3. Change the current shell a **tcsh** (if possible).
   4. Check your new shell. The chance will not be listed until the next login.
   5. Type **ps** (process status – gives a list of running processes.) What do you observe?
10. Shell Environment Variables
    1. At the shell prompt, type **set | more** and then press **ENTER**. What is displayed on your screen?
    2. Identify and list the settings for the variables shown above.
    3. Use the man command and read about the **setenv** command
    4. At the shell prompt, type **csh** and press **ENTER**. Next, type **setenv | more** and then press **ENTER**. Identify and list the settings for all environment variables.
11. Processes
    1. Learn about the **ps** command using man.
    2. Give a list of possible states together with their significance. Identify your login shell.
    3. Type **ps –l** and explain the significance of: F, S, UID, PID, PPID, C, PRI, NI, ADDR, SZ, WCHAN, TTY, TIME, CMD fields.
    4. Use the **top** command to monitor the CPU activity in real time. It displays the status of the first 15 of the most CPU-intensive task on the system as well as the CPU activity. To stop the execution of top, press **CTRL+C**.
    5. Give the total number of tasks, number of running processes, sleeping processes, stopped processes, and zombies.