**Kareem Ibraheem**

**Day 3**

**Cont. Lab 2**

13. Create a folder called myteam in your home directory and change its permissions to read only for the owner.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

14. Log out and log in by another user

A black background with colorful text

Description automatically generated

15. Try to access (by cd command) the folder (myteam)

A black background with green text

Description automatically generated

16. Using the command Line

* Change the permissions of oldpasswd file to give owner read and write permissions and for group write and execute and execute only for the others (using chmod in 2 different ways)

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

* Change your default permissions to be as above.



* What is the maximum permission a file can have, by default when it is just created? And what is that for directory.

A file -by default- is created with read permission for both owner and group, write permission for the owner, no permissions for other and no execute permission for anyone.  
A directory on the other hand -by default- has read and write permissions for the owner, read and execute permissions for the group and execute permission for others.

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

* Change your default permissions to be no permission to everyone then create a directory and a file to verify.

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

17. What are the minimum permission needed for:

* Copy a directory (permission for source directory and permissions for target parent directory)

Read and execute permissions for the source directory, write permission for the destination directory.

* Copy a file (permission for source file and and permission for target parent directory)

Read permission for the source file, write permission for the destination directory.

* Delete a file

write permission for the parent directory, no permissions needed for the file itself.

* Change to a directory

Execute permission for the destination directory.

* List a directory content (ls command)

Read and execute permissions.

* View a file content (more/cat command)

Only the read permission for the file.

* Modify a file content

Only the write permission for the file.

18. Create a file with permission 444. Try to edit in it and to remove it? Note what happened

file3 is not editable, nor it is removable.

A computer screen shot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

19. What is the difference between the “x” permission for a file and for a directory?

This permission for a file means that the file is executable as a script or a command, whereas for a directory it means that its content is accessible and executable if appropriate permissions are present.

**Lab 3**

1. Using vi write your CV in the file mycv. Your CV should include your name, age, school, college, experience,...



A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

2. Open mycv file using vi command then: Without using arrows state how to:

a. Move the cursor down one line at time.

J key

b. Move the cursor up one line at time.

K key

c. Search for word age

“/age”

d. Step to line 5 (assuming that you are in line 1 and file is more than 5 lines).

“5G” or “:5”

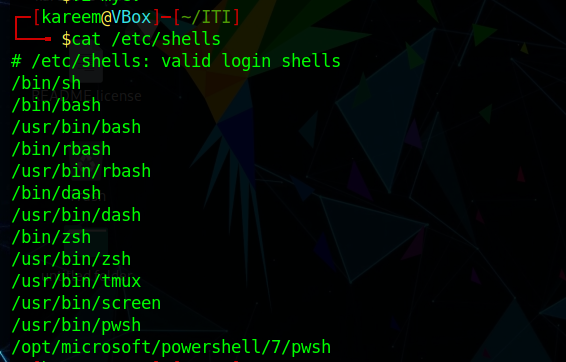
e. Delete the line you are on and line 5.

“dd” then “5delete”

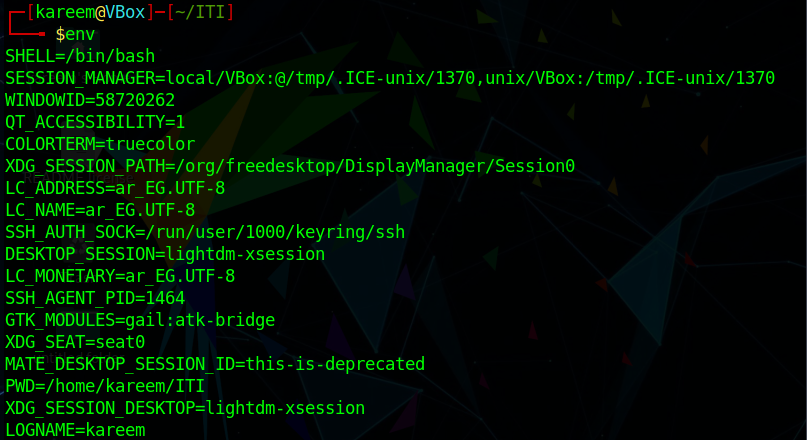
f. How to step to the end of line and change to writing mode in one-step.

“$ + a key”

3. List the available shells in your system.



4. List the environment variables in your current shell.



5. List all of the environment variables for the bash shell.

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

6. What are the commands that list the value of a specific variable?

Echo, env + grep, printenv + grep, set + grep.

7. Display your current shell name.

A computer screen with text

Description automatically generated

8. State the initialization files of: sh, ksh, bash.

Sh: .profile & .login

Ksh: .profile & .kshrc

Bash has many files, they’re as follows: /etc/profile, ~/.bash\_profile, ~/.bash\_login, ~/.profile, ~/.bashrc, ~/.bash\_logout

9. Edit in your profile to display date at login and change your prompt permanently

A green and black screen with a green arrow

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10. Execute the following command : echo \

What is the purpose of \ ? it indicates that the proceeding char is a regular character instead of being interpreted as a predefined character.

Notice the prompt ”>” what is that? The echo \ command is waiting for further input to be typed.

and how can you change it from “>” to “:”? ???

11. Create a Bash shell alias named ls for the “ls –l” command

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