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Class: ITE-Y3-M

Report Lab2

1. Review command:

- a. man: used to display the user manual of any command that we can run on the terminal.
- b. Who: used to display the users that are currently logged into your Unix computer system.
- c. cat: used to display content of file in terminal.
- d. cd: used to change directory.
- e. cp: used to copy file, group of file or directory.
- f. ps: used to display or view information related to the processes running in a Linux system.
- g. Is: It is used to list information about files and directories within the file system.
- h. mv: used to move file, group of file or directory.
- i. used to remove objects such as files, directories, symbolic links and so on from the file system like UNIX.
- j. mkdir: used to make directory.
- k. rmdir: used to remove empty directory.
- I. echo: used to display line of text/string that are passed as an argument .
- m. more: command is used to view the text files in the command prompt, displaying one screen at a time in case the file is large (For example log files).
- n. date: used to display the system date and time.
- o. time: used to determine the duration of execution of a particular command.
- p. kill: used to terminate processes manually.
- q. history: used to view the previously executed command.
- r. chmod: used to change the access permissions of file or directory.
- s. chown: used to change owner of file or directory.
- t. finger: used to display user information lookup command which gives details of all the users logged in.
- u. pwd: use to prints the path of the working directory.
- v. cal: used to see the calendar of a specific month or a whole year.
- w. logout: used to Logout of a login shell.
- x. shutdown: used to power-off or reboot the machine computer.
- 2. Login to the system and do the following:
 - a. Use the appropriate command to determine your login shell



b. Use the /etc/passwd _le to verify the result of previous step

 Use the who command and redirect the result to a file called your_name_mylab2a.
 Use the more command to see the contents of your name mylab2a.

d. Use date and who in one line.

```
leang@leang-x550vx
Wed Oct 28 01:14:59
leang@leang-x550vx
leang tty1
leang pts/0
leang pts/1
leang pts/2
leang@leang-x550vx

    date;who > /home/leang/RUPP/OS_RUPP/lab2/lab2/NgounMengleang_Mylab2b.txt

    2020-10-28 12:43 (:0)
leang pts/1
leang pts/2
leang@leang-x550vx

    date;who > /home/leang/RUPP/OS_RUPP/lab2/lab2/NgounMengleang_Mylab2b.txt

    2020-10-28 12:43 (:0)
leang pts/2
leang@leang-x550vx
```

e. Write a sed command that deletes the first character in each line in a file. regex for search ^.

f. Write a sed command that deletes the character before the last character in each line in a file. Regex for search .(.)\$

g. Write a sed command that swaps the first and second words in each line in a file. Regex for search \(^(\w+)([|,])(\w+)\)

3. Do the following:

```
leangeleang-x550vx cat /etc/passwd | awk -F : '(print $1 " is at " $6)'
root is at /root
nobody is at /
dbus is at /
blus is at /
the second is at /root
nobody is at
```