Information Technology Institute

LAB4

1-List the user commands and redirect the output to /tmp/commands.list

```
[student@workstation ~]$ cat /etc/passwd > /tmp/commands.list
[student@workstation ~]$ cat /tmp/commands.list
```

2. Count the number of user commands

```
[student@workstation ~]$ wc -l /etc/passwd
46 /etc/passwd
```

3. Get all the users names whose first character in their login is 'g'.

```
[student@workstation ~]$ grep ^g /etc/passwd
games:x:12:100:games:/usr/games:/sbin/nologin
geoclue:x:987:985:User for geoclue:/var/lib/geoclue:/sbin/nologin
gdm:x:42:42::/var/lib/gdm:/sbin/nologin
gnome-initial-setup:x:977:977::/run/gnome-initial-setup/:/sbin/nologin
```

4-Get the logins name and full names (comment) of logins starts with "g".

```
[student@workstation ~]$ grep ^g /etc/passwd | cut -d: -f1,5
games:games
geoclue:User for geoclue
gdm:
gnome-initial-setup:
```

5. Save the output of the last command sorted by their full names in a file.

```
[student@workstation ~]$ grep ^g /etc/passwd | cut -d: -f1,5 > fullName.txt
[student@workstation ~]$ cat fullName
cat: fullName: No such file or directory
[student@workstation ~]$ cat fullName.txt
games:games
geoclue:User for geoclue
gdm:
gnome-initial-setup:
```

6. Write two commands: first: to search for all files on the system that named .bash_profile. Second: sorts the output of ls command on / recursively, Saving

```
[student@workstation ~]$ find / -type f -name ".bash_profile" 2>/dev/null
/home/student/.bash_profile
/home/marwan/.bash_profile
/etc/skel/.bash_profile
```

```
[student@workstation ~]$ ls -lR / 2>error.txt |sort >t1.txt
```

7. Display the number of users who is logged now to the system.

```
[student@workstation ~]$ who | wc -l
2
```

8.Display lines 7 to line 10 of /etc/passwd file

```
[student@workstation ~]$ head -n10 /etc/passwd | tail -n4
shutdown:x:6:0:shutdown:/sbin:/sbin/shutdown
halt:x:7:0:halt:/sbin:/sbin/halt
mail:x:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/sbin/nologin
operator:x:11:0:operator:/root:/sbin/nologin
```

9. What happens if you execute:

-cat filename1 | cat filename2

ignore file1 and show file2

-ls | rm

Not remove ls

- ls /etc/passwd | wc –l

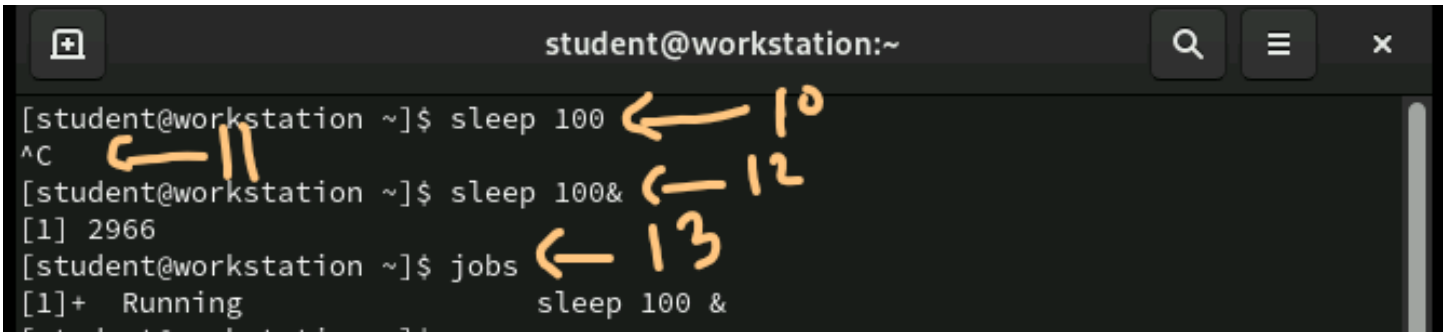
output =>1

10. Issue the command sleep 100.

11. Stop the last command.

12. Resume the last command in the background

13. Issue the jobs command and see its output.



14.Send the sleep command to the foreground and send it again to the background.

```
[student@workstation ~]$ fg %1
sleep 100
^C
```

15. Kill the sleep command.

```
[student@workstation ~]$ sleep 100&
[1] 3084
[student@workstation ~]$ kill 3084
[1]+  Terminated              sleep 100
```

16. Display your processes only

```
[student@workstation ~]$ ps -u
USER         PID %CPU %MEM    VSZ   RSS TTY      STAT START   TIME COMMAND
student     1281  0.0  0.1 378108  8668 tty2     Ssl+ 11:39   0:00 /usr/libexec/
student     1283  0.1  1.2 809532 70180 tty2     Sl+  11:39   0:04 /usr/libexec/
student     1533  0.0  0.3 513580 21212 tty2     Sl+  11:39   0:00 /usr/libexec/
student     3048  0.0  0.1 225096  6132 pts/0    Ss   12:28   0:00 bash
student     3094  0.0  0.0 225920  3588 pts/0    R+   12:31   0:00 ps -u
```

17.Display all processes except yours

```
[student@workstation ~]$ ps aux | grep -v $USER
```

18. Use the pgrep command to list your processes only

```
[student@workstation ~]$ ps aux | grep -i $USER
```

19.Kill your processes only.

```
[student@workstation ~]$ pkill -u $USER
```