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Homework 02

1. Review of Unix/Linux general purpose utility command:

man : display the user manual of any **command** that we can run on the terminal.

Who : displays a list of users who are currently logged into the computer.

Cat : allows us to create single or multiple files, view contain of file, concatenate files and redirect output in terminal or files.

Cd : used to change the current working directory in Linux.

cp : used to copy files or group of files or directory.
Ps : used to list the currently running processes.

Ls : used to list all file and directory in current working directory

mv : is a *command* line utility that moves files or directories from one place to another.

Rm : used to remove files or directories

mkdir: used to create directory

rmdir: used remove empty directories from the file system in **Linux**. Echo: used to display line of text/string that are passed as an argument.

More : used to view the text files in the command prompt, displaying one screen at a time in

case the file is large. (Ex : more +30 sample.txt)

date : used to display the system **date** and time.

Time : used to determine how long a given **command** takes to run.

Kill : used to terminate processes manually.

History: used to show you all of the last *commands* that have been recently used.

Chmod: used to change the access mode of a file and directory. Chown: used to changing the owner of a given file **or** folder.

Pwd : used to print current working directory.

Cal : is a calendar command in Linux which is used to see the calendar of a specific month or a whole year.

Logout : to **log out** of the **terminal**.

Shutdown command: used to turn off a computer.

- 2. Login to the system and do the following:
 - a. Use the appropriate command to determine your login shell:
 - → To determine login shell use this command: \$ echo \$SHELL

```
tithsambath@tithsambath-Vostro-3580: ~ Q = - □ & tithsambath@tithsambath-Vostro-3580: ~ Q = - □ & tithsambath@tithsambath-Vostro-3580: ~ $ echo $SHELL /bin/bash tithsambath@tithsambath-Vostro-3580: ~ $ □
```

- b. Use the /etc/passwd file to verify the result of previous step
 - → To verify the result of previous step use this command : cat /etc/passwd

```
tithsambath@tithsambath-Vostro-3580:~$ cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin/nologin
```

- c. Use the who command and redirect the result to a file called your name mylab2a.
 - → To redirect the result to a file with who command use this '>'

e.g: who > Tithsambath_Dyly_mylab2a.txt

```
tithsambath@tithsambath-Vostro-3580:~/Documents/Rupp/ITE/Year III/Operating Syst em/Homework/OS-Personal-Homework-Y3/Lab2/lab2 - Linux Command & Scripting Introd uction$ who > Tithsambath_Dyly_mylab2a.txt tithsambath@tithsambath-Vostro-3580:~/Documents/Rupp/ITE/Year III/Operating Syst em/Homework/OS-Personal-Homework-Y3/Lab2/lab2 - Linux Command & Scripting Introd uction$ cat Tithsambath_Dyly_mylab2a.txt tithsambath :0 2020-10-27 07:54 (:0)
```

d. Use the date and who commands in sequence (in one line)

e. Write a sed command that deletes the first character in each line in a file

```
tithsambath@tithsambath-Vostro-3580:~$ cat myfile
Hello World

Fast Food

Real Life

Cow Boy
tithsambath@tithsambath-Vostro-3580:~$ sed 's/^.//' myfile
ello World

ast Food

eal Life

ow Boy
tithsambath@tithsambath-Vostro-3580:~$
```

f. Write a sed command that deletes the character before the last character in each line in a file

```
tithsambath@tithsambath-Vostro-3580:~$ cat myfile
Hello World

Fast Food

Real Life

Cow Boy
tithsambath@tithsambath-Vostro-3580:~$ sed 's/\(.\)\(.\)\$/\2/' myfile

Hello Word

Fast Fod

Real Lie

Cow By
tithsambath@tithsambath-Vostro-3580:~$
```

g. Write a sed command that swaps the first and second words in each line in a file

```
tithsambath@tithsambath-Vostro-3580:~$ cat myfile
Hello World

Fast Food

Real Life

Cow Boy
tithsambath@tithsambath-Vostro-3580:~$ sed 's/^\(\w\{3,\}\) \(\w\{3,\}\)/\2 \1/gm' myfile
World Hello

Food Fast
Life Real

Boy Cow
tithsambath@tithsambath-Vostro-3580:~$
```

3. (a) pipe your /etc/passwd file to awk, and print out the home directory of each user.

```
cat: /etc/passwd/: Not a directory
tithsambath@tithsambath-Vostro-3580:~$ cat /etc/passwd | awk -F : '{print $6}'
/dev
/bin
/usr/games
/var/cache/man
/var/spool/lpd
/var/mail
/var/spool/news
/var/spool/uucp
/var/backups
/var/list
/var/run/ircd
/var/lib/gnats
run/systemd
nonexistent
/home/syslog
/nonexistent
/var/lib/avahi-autoipd
/var/lib/usbmux
/proc
/var/lib/misc
 home/cups-pk-helper
run/speech-dispatcher
/run/hplip
/nonexistent
/var/lib/colord
/var/lib/geoclue
/run/gnome-initial-setup/
/var/lib/gdm3
/home/tithsambath
```