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CMPE 150
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Pre-lab 1

1. What command will show you which groups you are a member of?

The command that will show you which groups you are a member of is: groups.

2. What does the variable “\$?” show?

Variable “\$” is an environment variable named like the string following the dollar sign and replace it with the value of the variable.

3. What command will find all files with suffix ‘.txt’ in the subtree /foo/bar?

You must use the following command:

find /foo/bar -type f -name “*.txt”

4. With what command (and arguments) can you find out your kernel version and the “nodename”? [The output should not include any other information]

To find the Kernel version, we use: ‘uname -v’

To find the nodename, we use the command: ‘uname -n’

To find both, we can use the command: ‘uname -vn’

5. What is the difference between the paths “.”, “..”, and “~”? What does the path “/” refer to when not preceded by anything?

“~” is the home directory.

“.” is the current directory.

“/” is the root directory which is the highest-level directory in the directory sub tree.

“..” is the parent directory that precedes the current directory. In the directory tree, it is the directory that is directly above the current directory.

6. Which command would you use to find the ID (pid) for a running process? which command you will use to kill a running process using its ID?

To find the pid for a running process, we would have to use the command:

pidof <application name>.

To kill a process by using its ID, we can use: kill <process ID>.

7. Write a single command that will return every username in the system in alphabetical order.
[You may chain commands using piping and redirects]

The command we would have to use to display all usernames in an alphabetically sorted list is:

awk -F: '{ print \$1}' /etc/passwd | sort

8. What is the difference between “Sudo” and “Su root”?

The difference between Sudo and Su root is that Sudo runs a single command with root privileges, which does not require root user login credentials, only the user password. Su root switches you to the root user account, which requires the root password.

9. How would you make a program or script execute on a schedule or set interval? E.g. Run this program once every 30 minutes or every day at midnight.

You would have to use the command “crontab”. Using that command, you are able to modify cron, which is a system process that performs tasks automatically on a set schedule.

You can also use watch: watch -n sec <command>

Works Cited

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