(1) Run command ‘look excl’ to see the output. What does this command do?

ANS: It shows file or directory.

Text

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(2) Create a file named myfile with four lines as follows. Then run ‘look excl myfile’ to see output. Write down the output and figure out what this command do.

Output is exclaimation. We use a cat command to create a file named myfile. Then the input is look excl myfile.

Text

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(3) Type in the command ‘look air | grep e | wc -w’ to see the output. What does this command do? Explain from the output.

A picture containing graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

Output is 42, this command counts the number of lines, words, and bytes in the files specified by the File parameter

**2) spell**

(1) Create a file with the following contents. Then use spell to list all of the misspelled words.  
 Write down your command and output.  
 It is a wonderfull dday today.

Text

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**3) set and unset.**

(1) Enter C shell. How do you do it? Write down the command.

We do it by the command ‘exec /bin/csh’.

(2) Create a local variable AA by ‘set AA=20’.  
(3) Run ‘echo $AA’ to see the output. Write down the output.  
(4) Run ‘echo AA’ to see the output. Write down the output.

Text

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(5) What is the difference between (3) and (4)?

In number 3, the value of AA which is 20 is showing. But, in number 4, AA is printed which is a string

(6) Run ‘unset AA’ then ‘echo $AA’. What will be output? So what does ‘unset’ command do to variable AA?

Text

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The unset command deletes the variables.

(7) Change shell to bash. Write down the command you use.

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(8) Create a variable by ‘AA=200’. Then do the same procedure from (3) to (6).

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**4) setenv and unsetenv**

(1) Go to C shell. Type the following commands to display all environment variables and their values under UNIX-like operating systems:  
(2) Run ‘echo $HOME’, ‘echo $OSTYPE’, ‘echo $HOST’, and ‘echo $USER’ to see the output. What each one is set to and representing?

Text

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(3) Type in ‘setenv PS $HOME’. Then ‘cd $PS’ to go to home directory.  
(4) Type in ‘unsetenv PS ‘. Then ‘echo $PS‘ to see the output.

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Here, The last output is showing that PS is an undefined variable because we have already used unsetenv command before that step.

5) export  
 (1) Change shell to bash. Create a variable named a by ‘a=200’.   
 (2) Enter ‘echo $a’ to see the output. What is that?

- The output is 200

(3) Then enter a subshell by ‘bash’. Run ‘echo $a’ again. What is the output? Why is the output like that?

Text

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(5) Go back to the previous shell by ‘exit’ then run ‘export a’. Enter a subshell by ‘bash and run ‘echo $a’. So what is the effect of the ‘export’ command?

Graphical user interface, text, application

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(6) Type in ‘export PS1="\e[0;37m[\u@\h \W]\$ \e[m " ’ and see the prompt color change.   
You can change the color code (e.g. 0;31 to 0;35 or 0;32) to change to different color.

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**6) Write**  
(1) Use a command to know all of the users who log in to the same machine.  
Write to one of your classmates who have been login to the same machine by ‘write <user name>’.

(3) You two can start conversing with and write messages to each other on the screen. At the end of the Conversation, enter CTRL-D.

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**7) mail**

(1) Send email to your classmate by ‘mail –s <subject> <user name>’ if he is login to the same machine. Then type in the message. Enter CTR-D to send. Send to different machine by ‘mail m-s <subject> <email address>.

Text

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**8) alias and unalias**  
(1) Create an alias ll to do the same thing of ‘ls –la’ by “alias ll=’ls –la’”.

(2) Now type in ll. What is the output?

Text

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

(3) Enter ‘unalias ll’ then enter ‘ll’ what is the output?

Text

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**9) tty**

(1) Run the‘ tty’ command, and note the device name of your terminal. Write down the name of your terminal.  
ANSWER: /dev/pts/9

(2) run command ‘echo hello > /dev/pts/<you should put the number you got from part (1). This command display hello on your screen.

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(3) Run the following two commands:  
 echo "I said hello" > hello.file  
 cp hello.file /dev/tty  
 What do these commands do?

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**10) ps**

Each process is a running program.  
   
(1) Run the command ‘sleep 100&’ to put it into background to you can have prompt back.

(2) Enter ‘ps’ to know its process ID. What is the PID?

(3) Kill it by ‘kill <the PID you found in step (2).  
(4) Enter ‘ps’ to see if it has been terminated.

Text

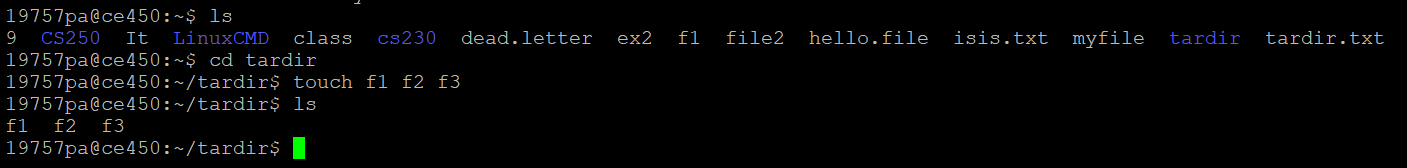
Description automatically generated

Text

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**11) tar**

(1) Create a directory named tardir. Add three files f1, f2, f3 in tardir.



(2) Now archive tardir by ‘tar –cvf tardir.tar tardir’. Write down the size of tardir.tar.

The size is 10240 bytes

Text

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(3) Now archive and compress tardir by ‘tar –cvzf tardircompress.tar.gz tardir’. Write down the size of this compressed tarball. Is compressed tarball smaller?

A picture containing graphical user interface

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(3) Remove every files in tardir.

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(5) Uncompress and Extract the tar file by ‘tar –xzvf tardircompress.tar.gz –C tardir’. List the contents of tardir. Have all files been unzipped and extracted back?

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No, the files are not recoverable