CS367 Lab 1

Below are a series of instructions that you are to complete, *in the order specified*, on a Unix system of your choice. Each instruction below must be accomplished using a *single* Unix command that was given in class. Do *not* change directories before executing a command unless instructed to do so.

Create a text file containing the commands you typed for each instruction, along with your answers for any problems that ask explicit questions. Clearly number your answers, and *do not submit output* or extraneous commands/false-starts. Print-out and turn-in the commands as a hard-copy.

Begin in your home directory. At any time you may start over by returning to your home directory and typing **rm -r lab01**.

Use relative pathnames except where you are specifically instructed to use absolute pathnames.

1. *using a single command* output in a sentence your name, your current shell, and your current terminal type; use the appropriate shell variables for your shell and terminal type.

2. output the absolute pathname of your current directory.

3. list the contents of the directory **/usr/local/cs367** in long format using an absolute pathname. Note that this directory contains a single file.

4. copy the file in **/usr/local/cs367** to your home directory using absolute pathnames.

5. uncompress the file you copied in step **(4)**.

6. extract the contents from the tar file created by step **(5)**. You should now have a directory named **lab01** in your home directory.

7. create a directory called **test1** in **lab01** using an absolute pathname.

8. go into the directory **test1** that you created in step (**7**).

9. go into the directory **lab01**.

10. list the contents of the current directory in long format with hidden files shown.

11. go to your home directory.

12. make a copy of the directory **test1** (created in (**7**)) called **test2**, also within the directory **lab01.**

13. while remaining in your home directory, list the contents of directory **lab01** using an absolute pathname and recursively listing subdirectories encountered (**hint**: you may need to use **man** to find out how to do this; it is ***not*** the "-r" flag).

14. in the output from step **(13)** note the file that resides inside the directory **lab01/dir2**. Display the contents of that file using **more**. Search forward for the first occurrence of "**sinsa**" (without quotes). What did you type to perform the search? What is the entire line containing the first occurrence of **sinsa**?

15. rename the file you worked with in step **(14)** so that it is now named **newfile** and still resides in **dir2**.

16. make a copy of the file **newfile** in the directory **lab01**. Do not change the file name.

17. delete the original **newfile** (in **dir2**) using an absolute pathname.

18. go into the directory lab01.

19. create a directory **test3** inside **dir2**.

20. make a copy of the directory **dir2** in **lab01** with the name **dir3**.

21. move the directory **dir3** into **dir2**.

22. list the contents of the root directory using an absolute pathname.

23. output who is currently on the system, outputting column headings above the regular output (**hint**: you may need to use **man** to find out how to do this)

24. list the contents of your home directory using an absolute pathname and with hidden files shown.

(**note:** questions **25** and **26** may not yield results on a system other than **cs367.sou.edu**; answer the question as stated regardless)

25. use pathname expansion to list all files in the directory **/usr/include** whose filenames begin with either '**c**', '**o**', or '**x**', and which end with either an '**h**' or a '**b**'. Use an absolute pathname.

26. using pathname expansion, make a copy of all files in **/usr/include** whose filenames contain "**ring**" into your **dir2** directory. Use absolute pathnames.

27. Output your name, your current shell (using the appropriate shell variable), and the literal characters '*****' and '**~**'.

28. copy all files in the current directory whose filenames begin with an **'s'** or an **'n'** and contain the word **"file"** into the directory **dir2**. Use pathname expansion to specify the files.

29. remove all files from **dir2** whose file names contain an **'s'** followed by either a **'.'** or an **'o'**. Use pathname expansion to specify the files.

30. Create a tar file containing the directory **dir2**.

31. List the files in the tar file you created in (**30**).

32. Compress the tar file you created in (**31**).

33. Delete the directory **dir2**.