ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

ADDIS ABABA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

School of Information and Technology Engineering

Operating system Individual Assignment

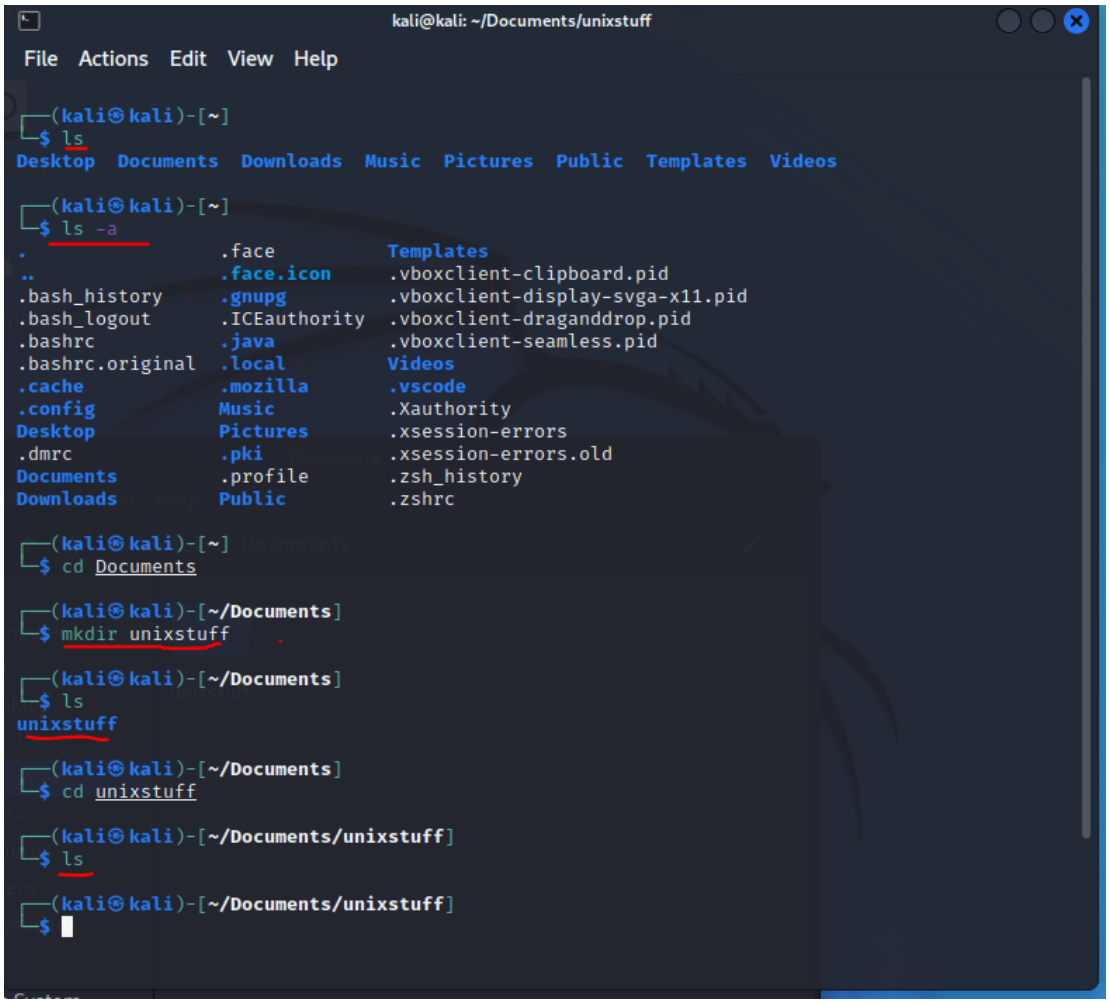
Name : Biruk Anley

Id: UGR/3923/12

Section : 1

Practicing on UNIX command

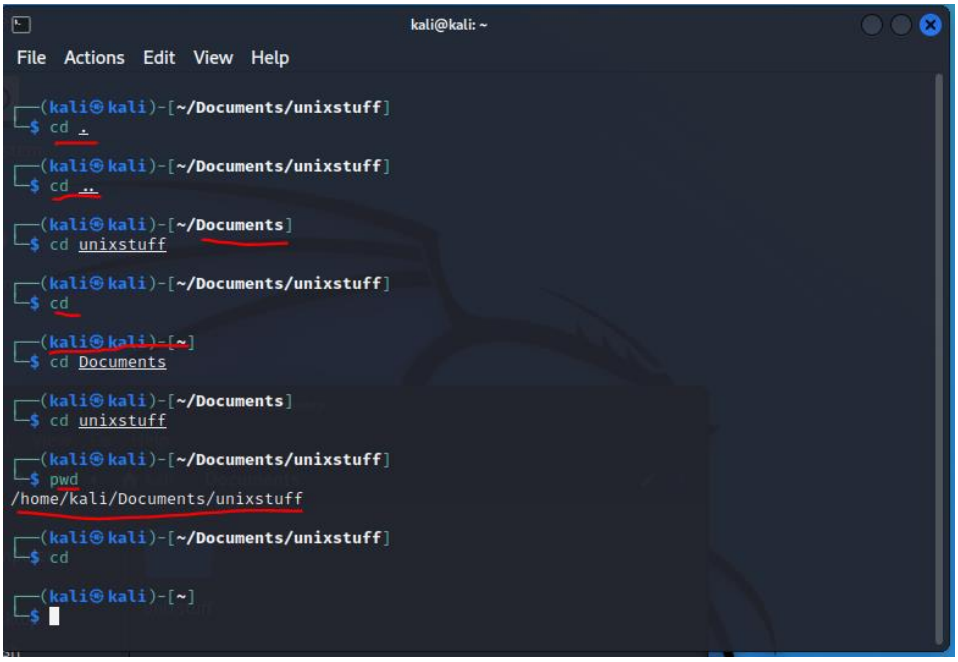
- Down below I have tried to use the command “ls” to see files that I have .
- In addition tried to create a new folder “unixstuff” so that I can use it to create files with that directory



I used the command

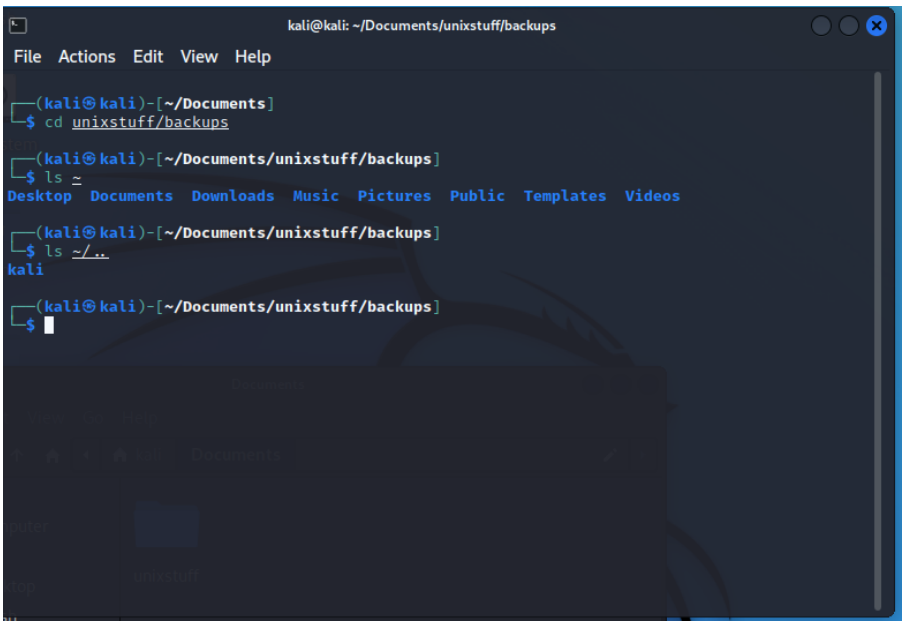
- “ls: to list files
- “ls-a” to list files whose name begin with .(dot)
- “mkdir” to create folders or directory
- “cd” to change directory so that I can use it

Down below I have tried to use (.) and (..) for navigating or swithing to different directory



I used the command

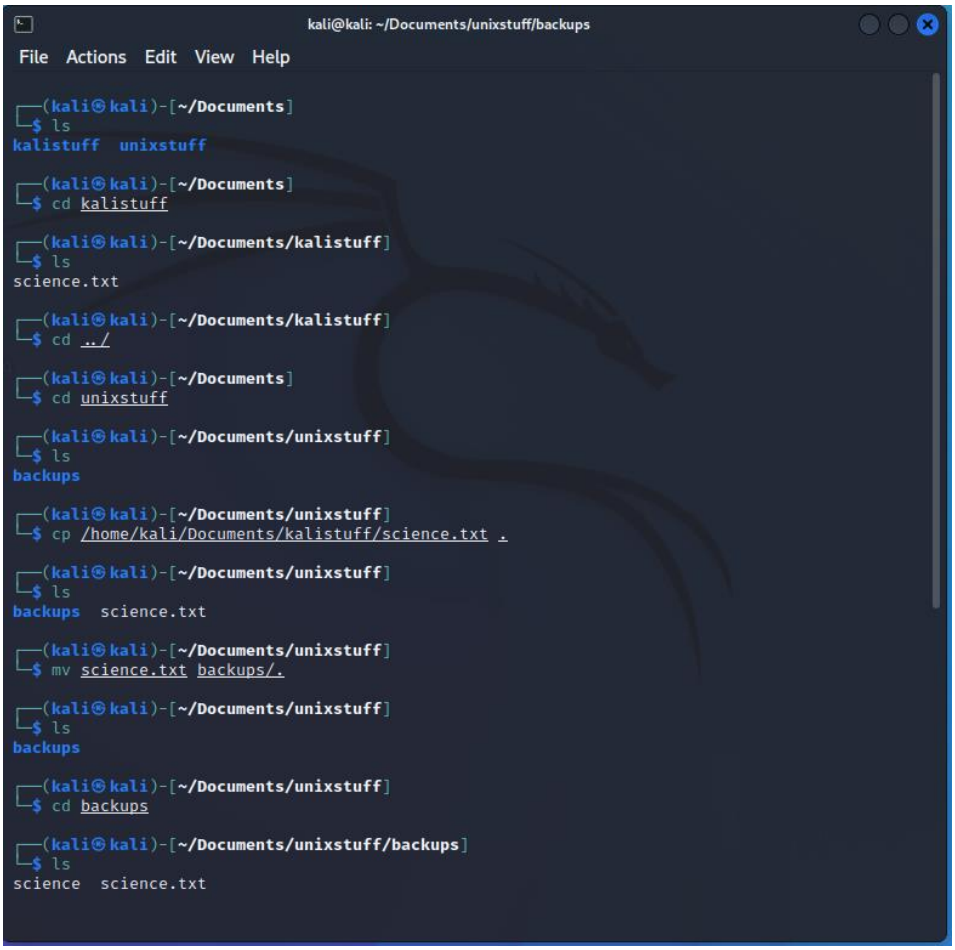
- “cd .” to see the current directory
- “cd ..” to see the parent of the directory
- “pwd” to see the path of the current directory



In the above figure I use “ls ~” to denote a user's home directory. As you see “ls~” displays home directory files which exist with home directory. In addition the command “ls~/..” tells the the root directory for any data. It display kali since my home directory for all program in my linux is Kali

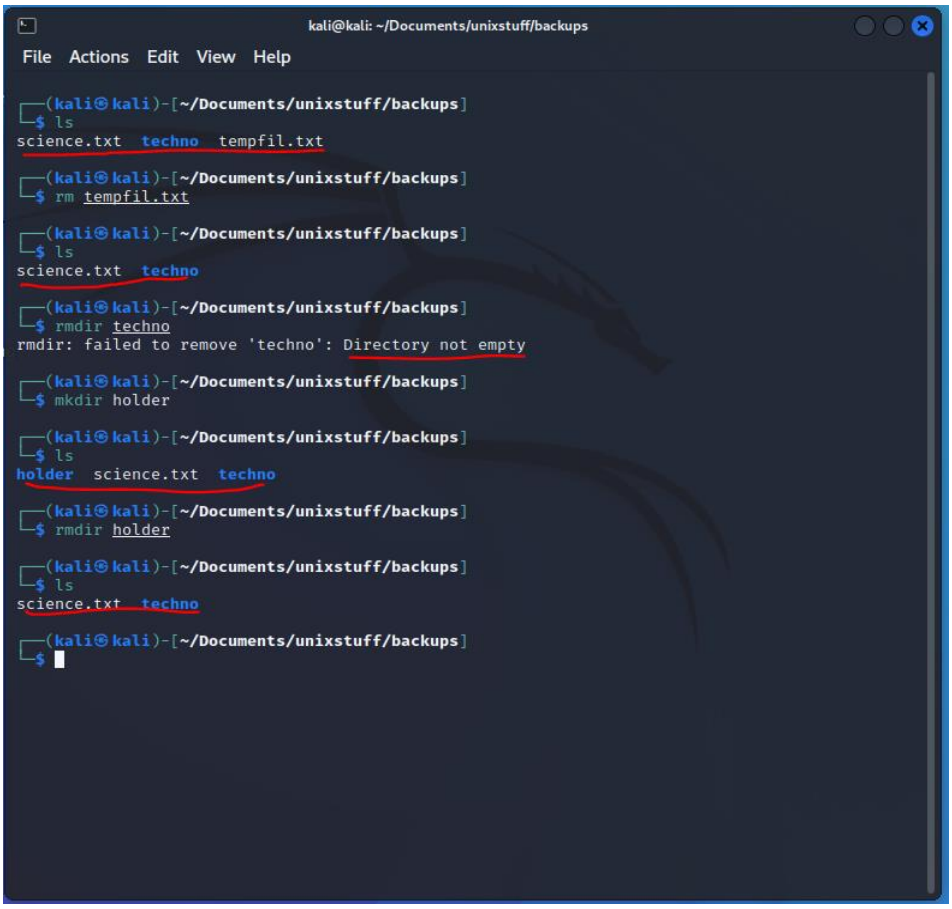
UNIX Tutorial Two

Copying and moving files among directory



In the above picture I tried to copy file “science.txt “ from unixstuff directory to Kalistaff and I use the command “cp “ with specifying the location address. In addition I have tried to move file which exist with in kalistaff and I tried to move file to backups

Removing files and directory in linux



In the above practice I have tried to remove file called temfill.txt and it was removed successfully with the command “rm” and I have tried to remove directory called holder with the command ”rmdir”

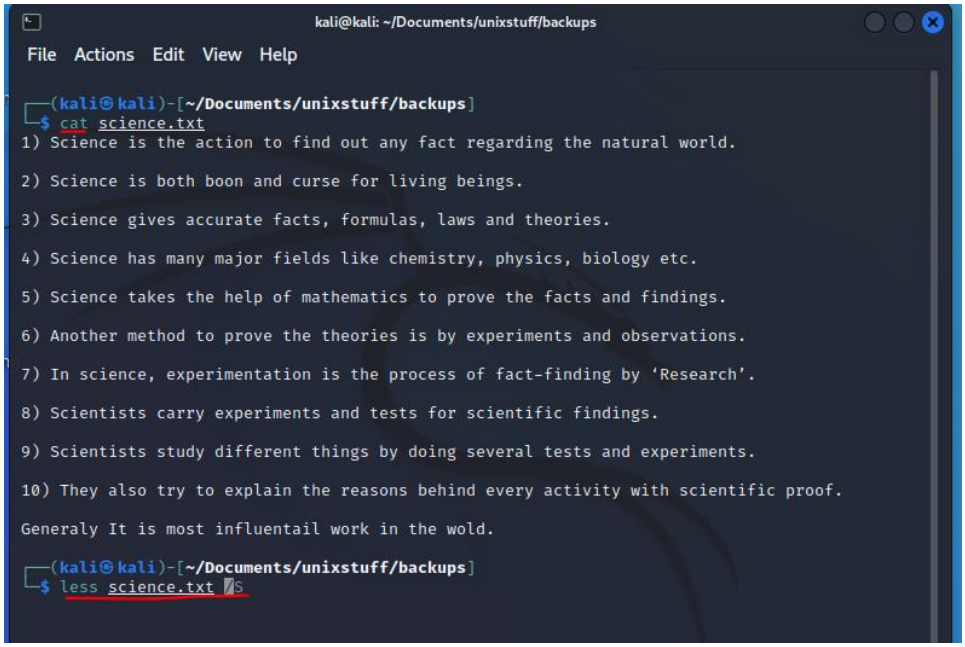
Displaying the content of A file on the screen

There are a lot of methods to display the content of a file on the screen those methods are

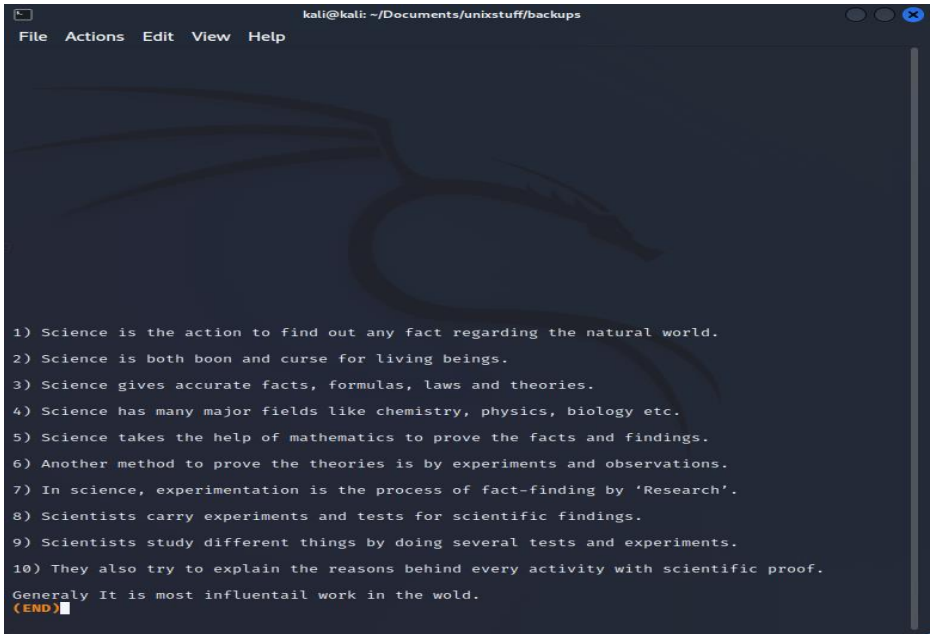
- Cat
- Less
- Head and tail

Which are listed below

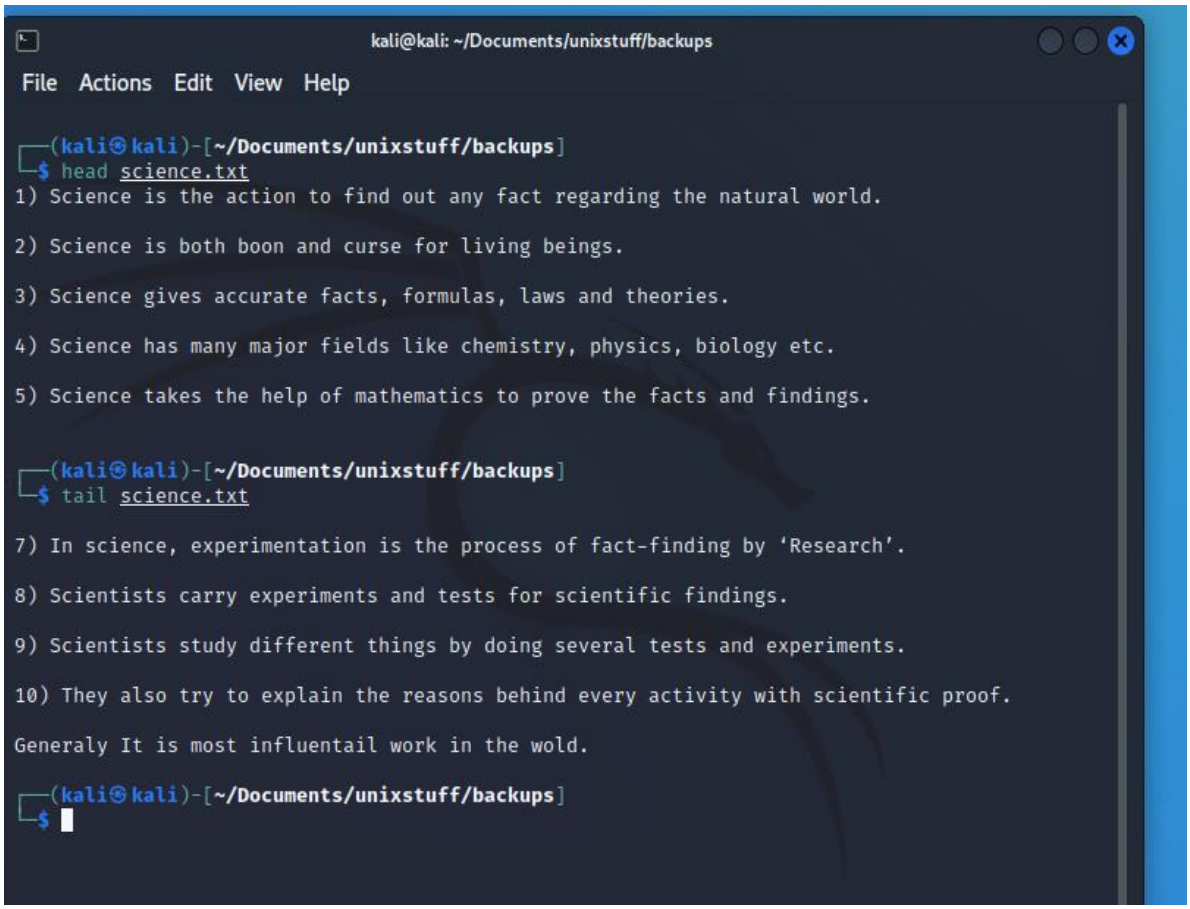
- I used to command “cat science.txt” to display to file on the screen. Cat, is not a dedicated file reader. The intended use of Cat is to take multiple inputs and stick them end to end. Cat is short for "concatenate", which means exactly that.



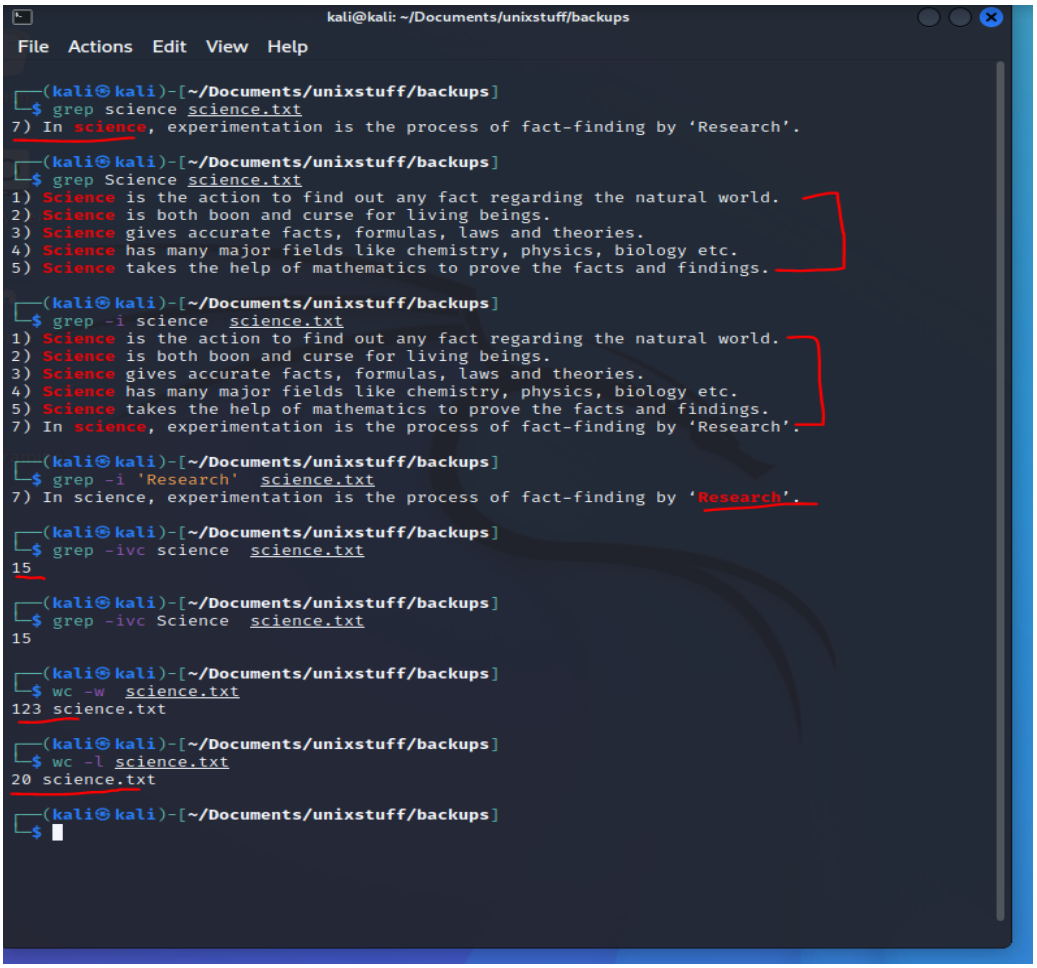
- I used the command “less.txt” to display files on the screen. Unlike that of cat, Less is a dedicated file reader that reads a file one screen at a time, and loads more of the file as you scroll through it.



- I have used the command head and tail to display the conten of some portion .
  I have seen that the command " head" will display the first ten line of a file.
  The command " tail" has displayed the last ten lines of a file.



Searching the content of files in linux



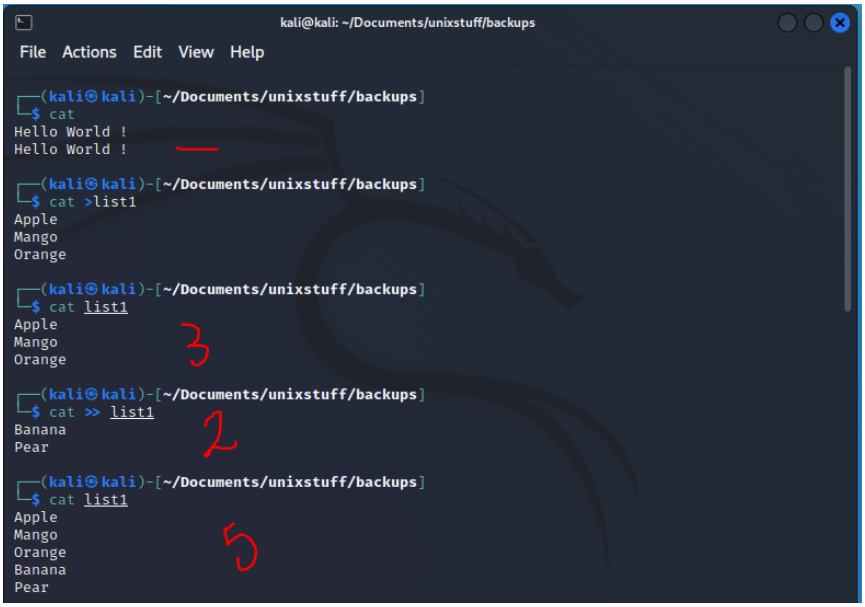
I have used the command

- "grep science" to find the occurrence of the word science and I have got 7
- "grep –i science science.txt " to ignore lowercase and uppercase
- "grep -i 'research' science.txt" to to find quoted word inside science.txt
- "grep –ivc science " to find the number of lines that scinece is not there and I have got
- "wc –w science.txt" to count a number of words and I have got 123 words
- "wc –l science.txt" to find number of lines and I have got 20 lines

UNIX Tutorial Three

Redirection

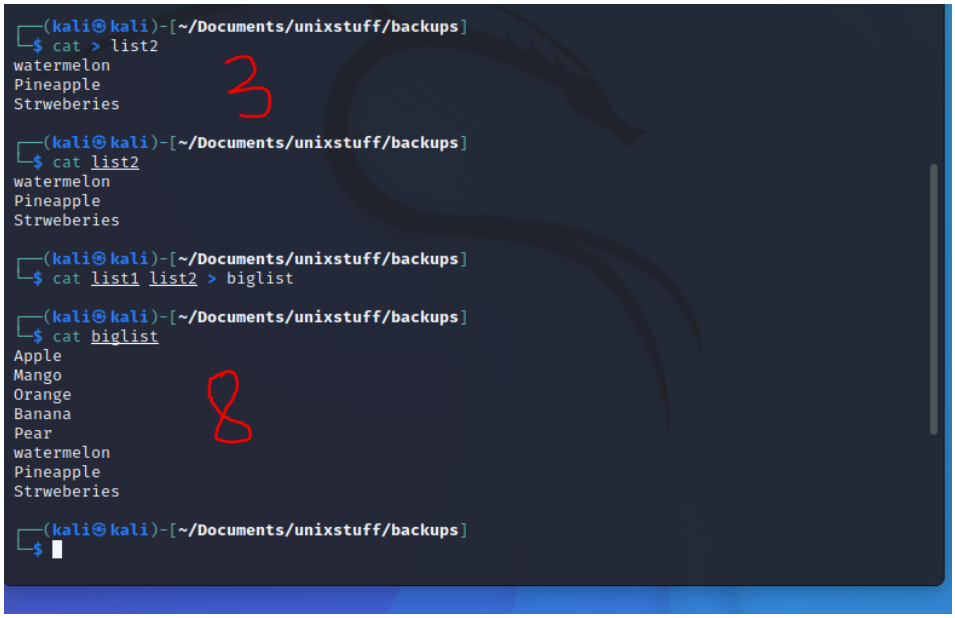
1.Redirecting the output



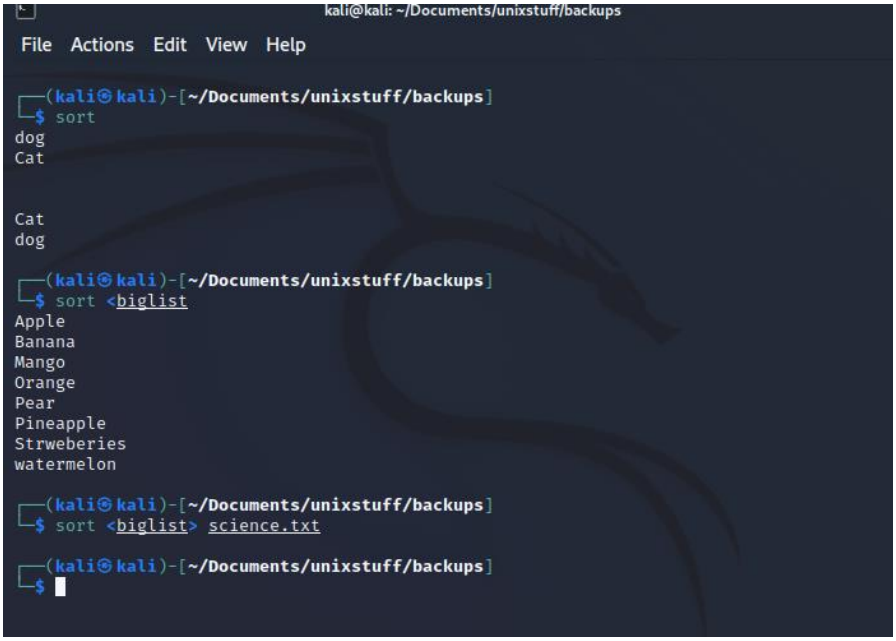
I used the command cat to redirect both the input and the output of commands.At the first I have created a list name “list1” using the command : cat > list1 .Then I use the command “ cat >> list1” to append some elements to previously one. And as we see the effect when I calll out list out the original list was increased with 2 elements.

1.B Append another file

in this practice I have created new list named as list2 and I use command “cat list1 list2 > biglist” which is the command that is used for joining the two elements and as I saw I had 3 elemts but once I merget it it form a big list which contain 8 elemnts

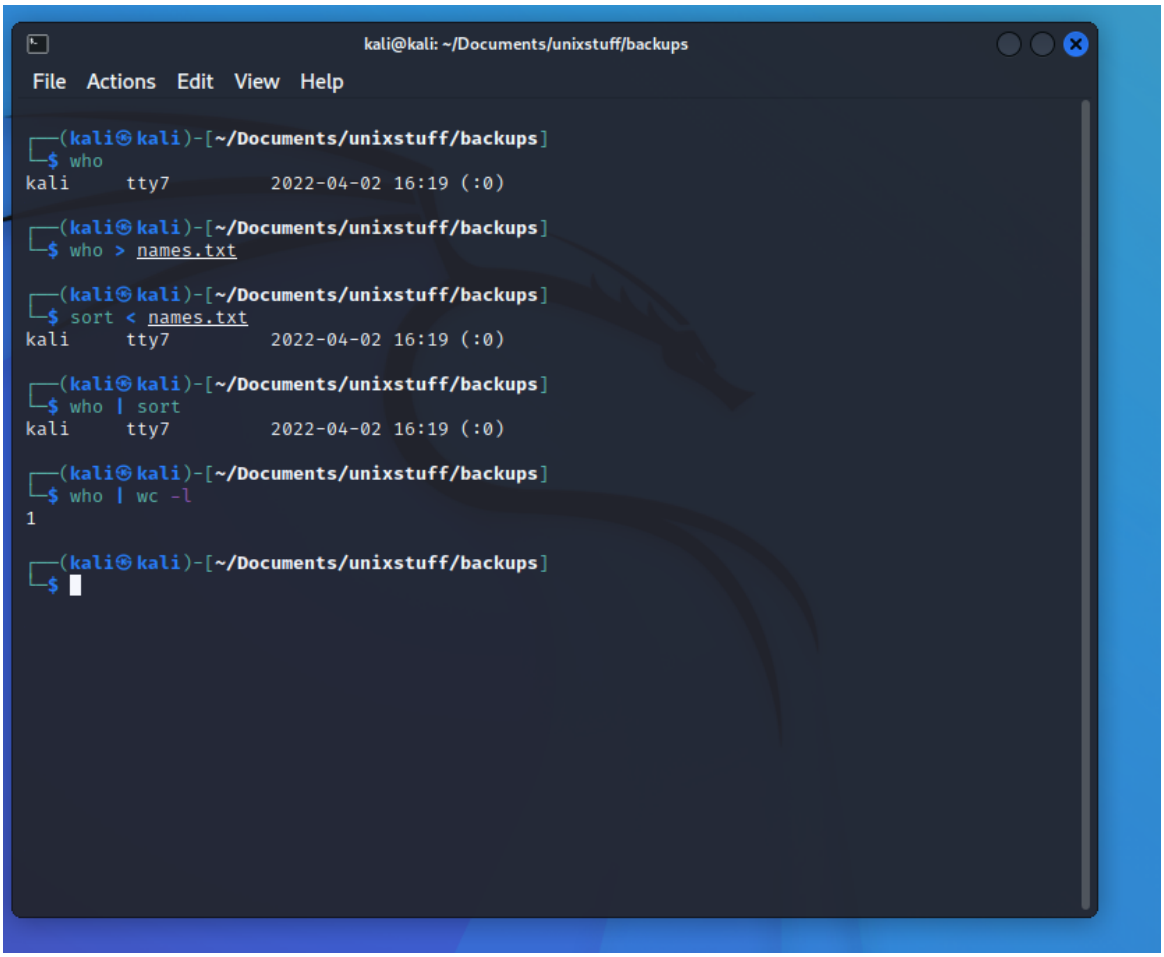


2.Redirecting the input



In this practice I used the command “sort” to sort elemnets that are listed above so I have got sorted list and then I tried to sort out the previous list (new list which is merged with list 1) and I had been succesfully sort out

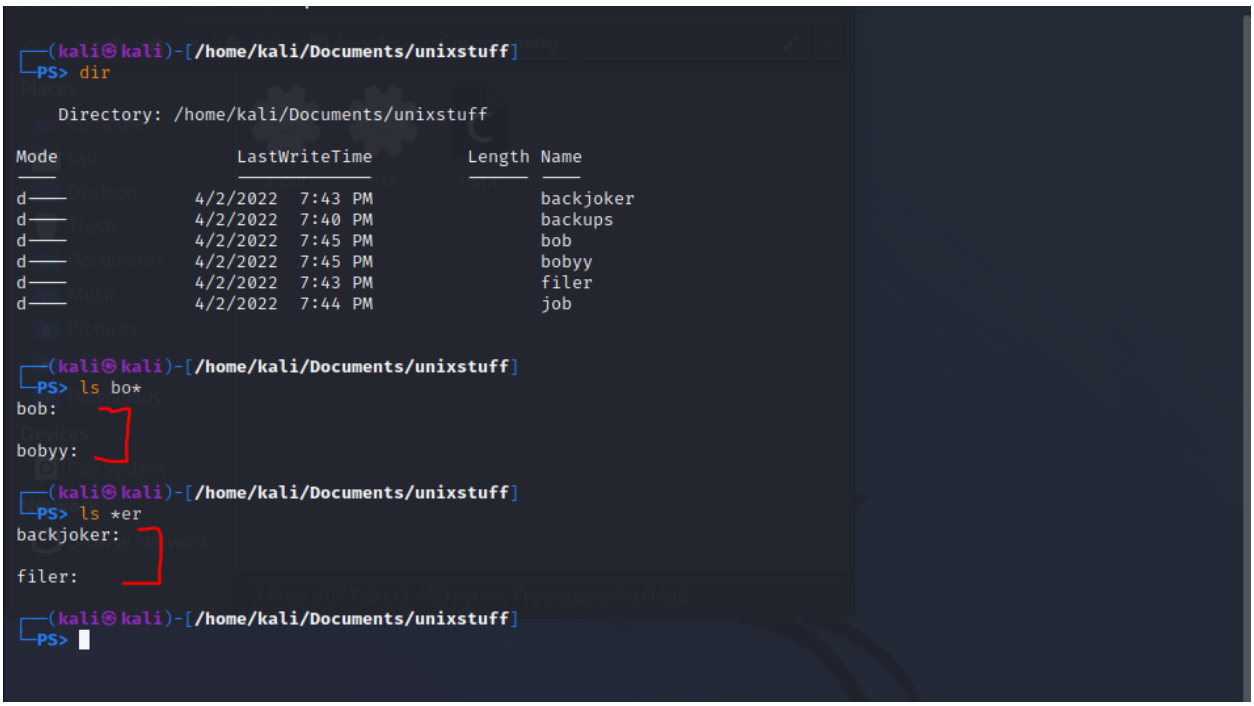
Pipes



- I use the command “who ” to display who is on the system with us and add some functionality to see those users sortedly.
- I didn’t have any other user than me so the only answer provided is Kali.
- I used the commnad “who | wc-l” to see how many users are available

UNIX Tutorial Four

The * wildcard

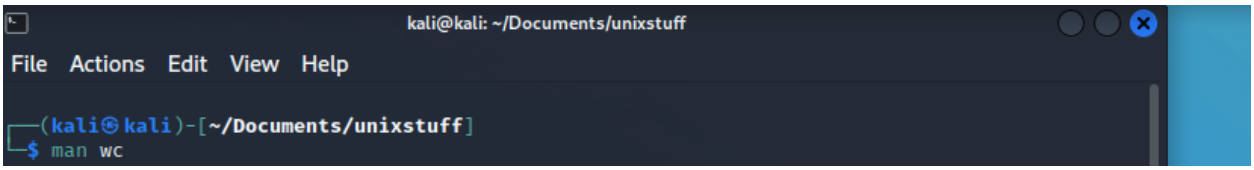


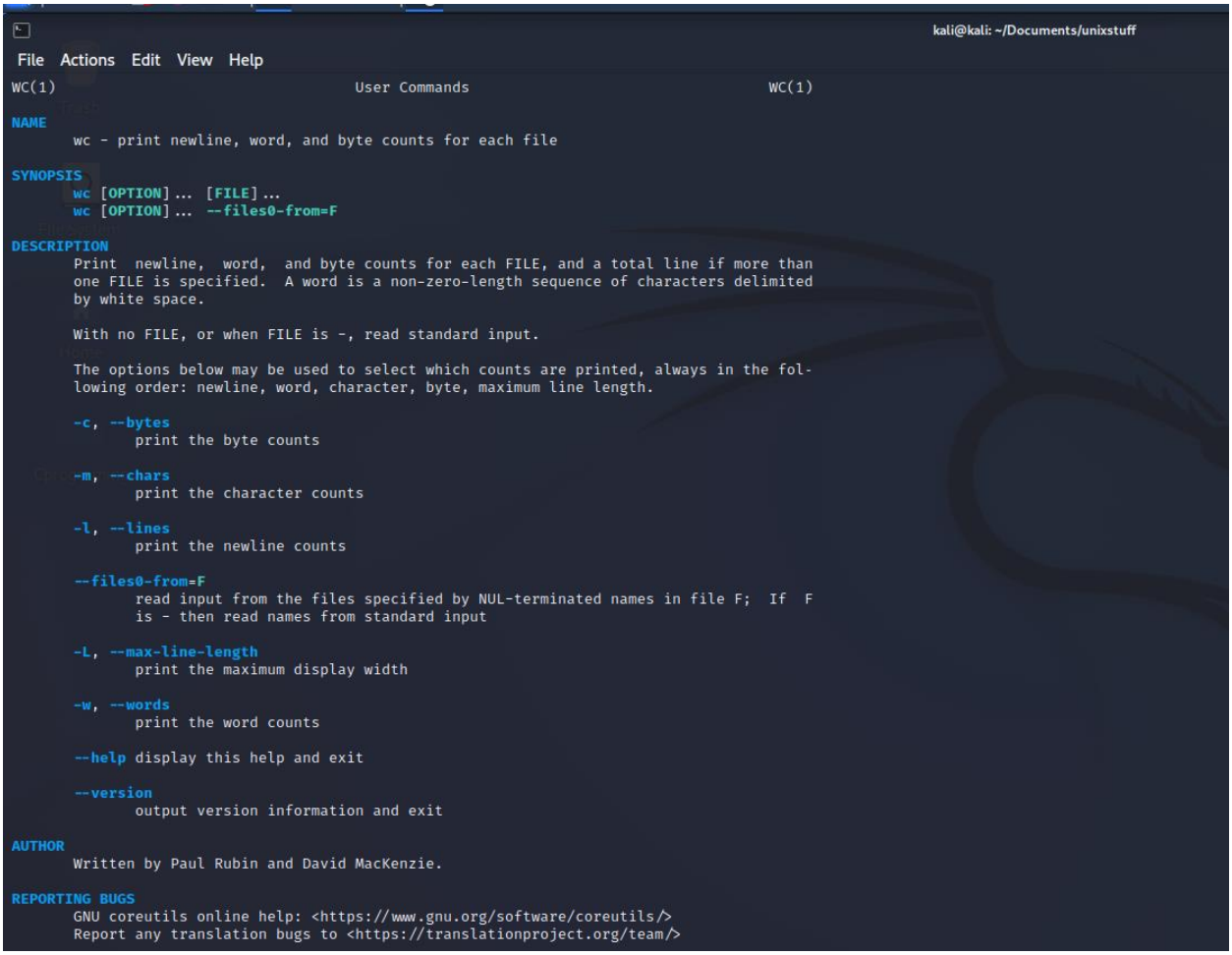
In this practice I have understood the * function on finding match files

At the first I have 7 files. I used the command “ls bo*” to see files which matches files that begin with the word “bo” and I have got 2 files “bob” and “bobyy “

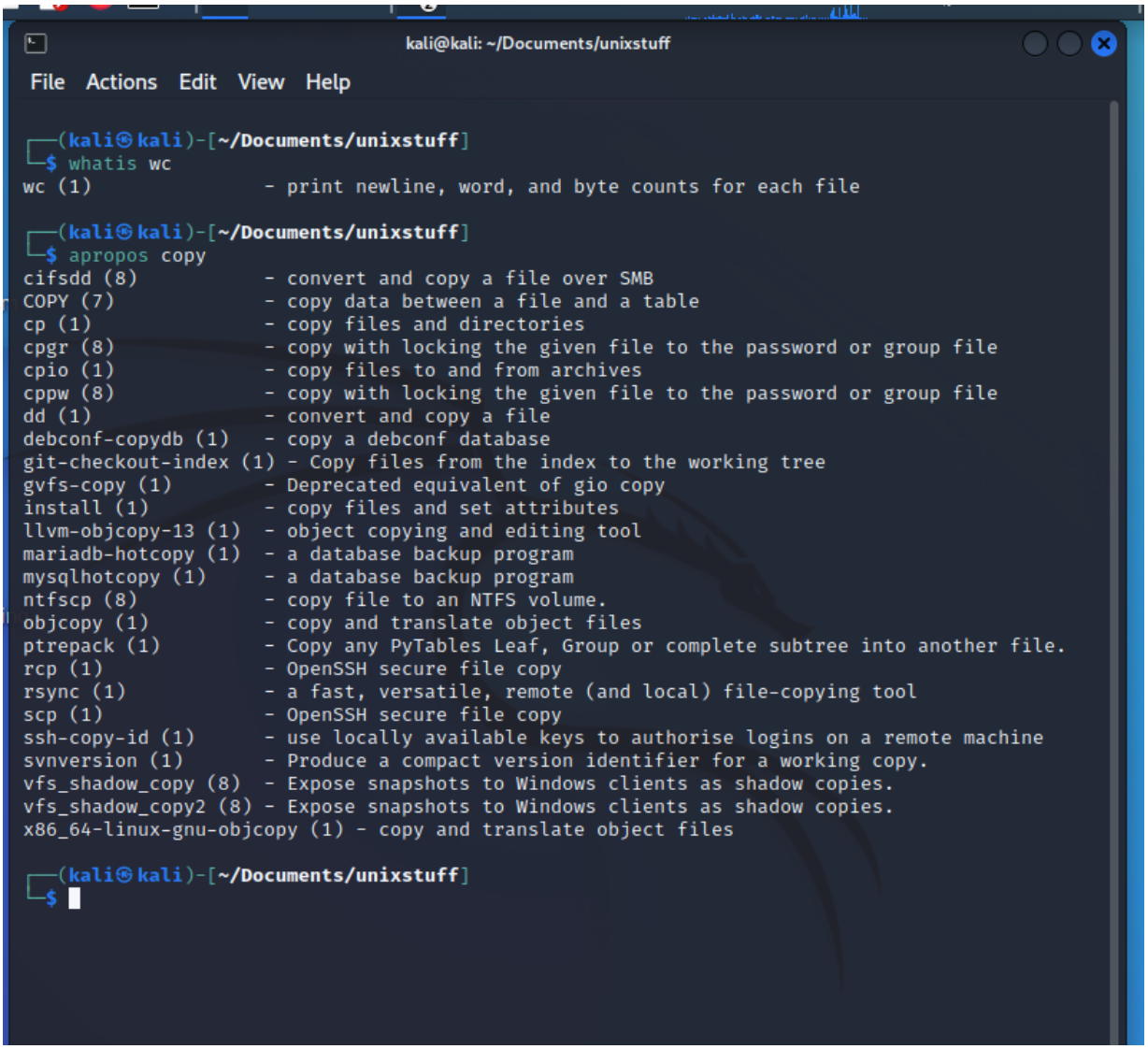
On the other hand , I used the command “ls *er” to see files which mathes files thab ends with the workd “er” and I have got 2 files named as “backjoker” and “filer”

Getting help





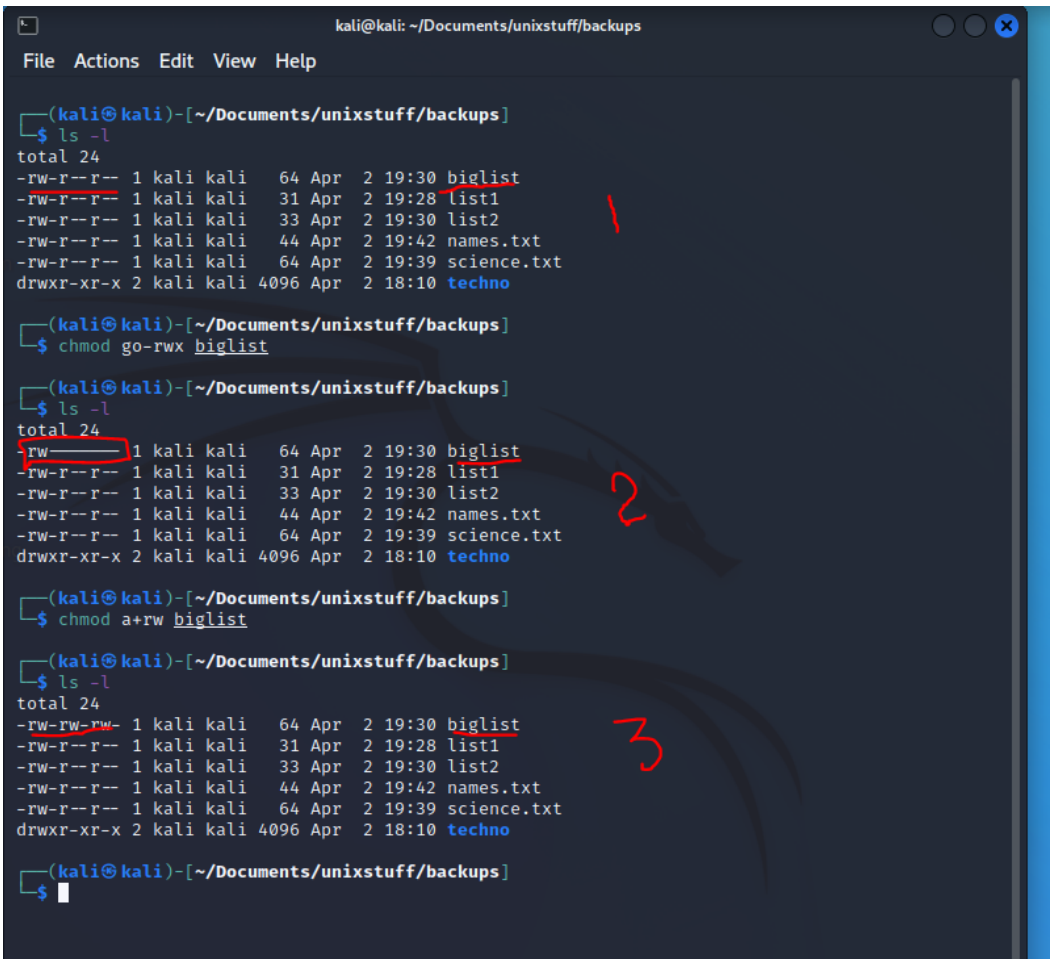
I used the command “man wc” to find out commands that is realted to unix.



I used the command “approps copy” to get description about the exact command which is reltaed to copying files from one directory to another directory.

UNIX Tutorial Five

File security in Unix

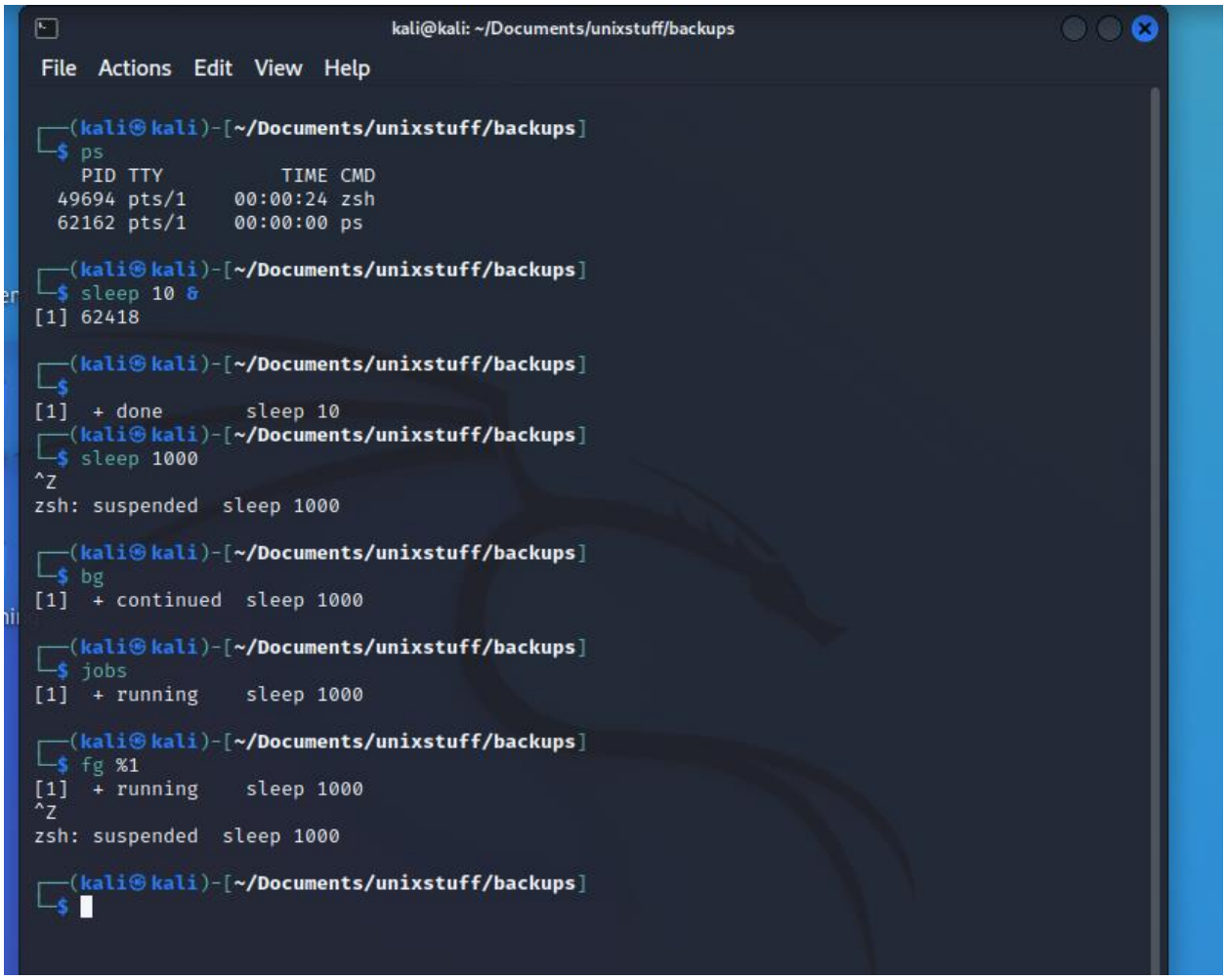


In this pracitce I have give an access rights for different files

I used the command:

- “ls –l” to know about more the associated access rights and big list has the permission to read only
- “chmod go-rwx biglist” to remove read and write operation persmission on the file “biglist” And I have watched that the Permission to read in A big list operation is now removed.
- “chmod a+rw biglist” to give the read and write operation for files that exist on biglist and I saw That A user can have the permission to read and write so I learnt how to change the permission of files

Proccess and Jobs

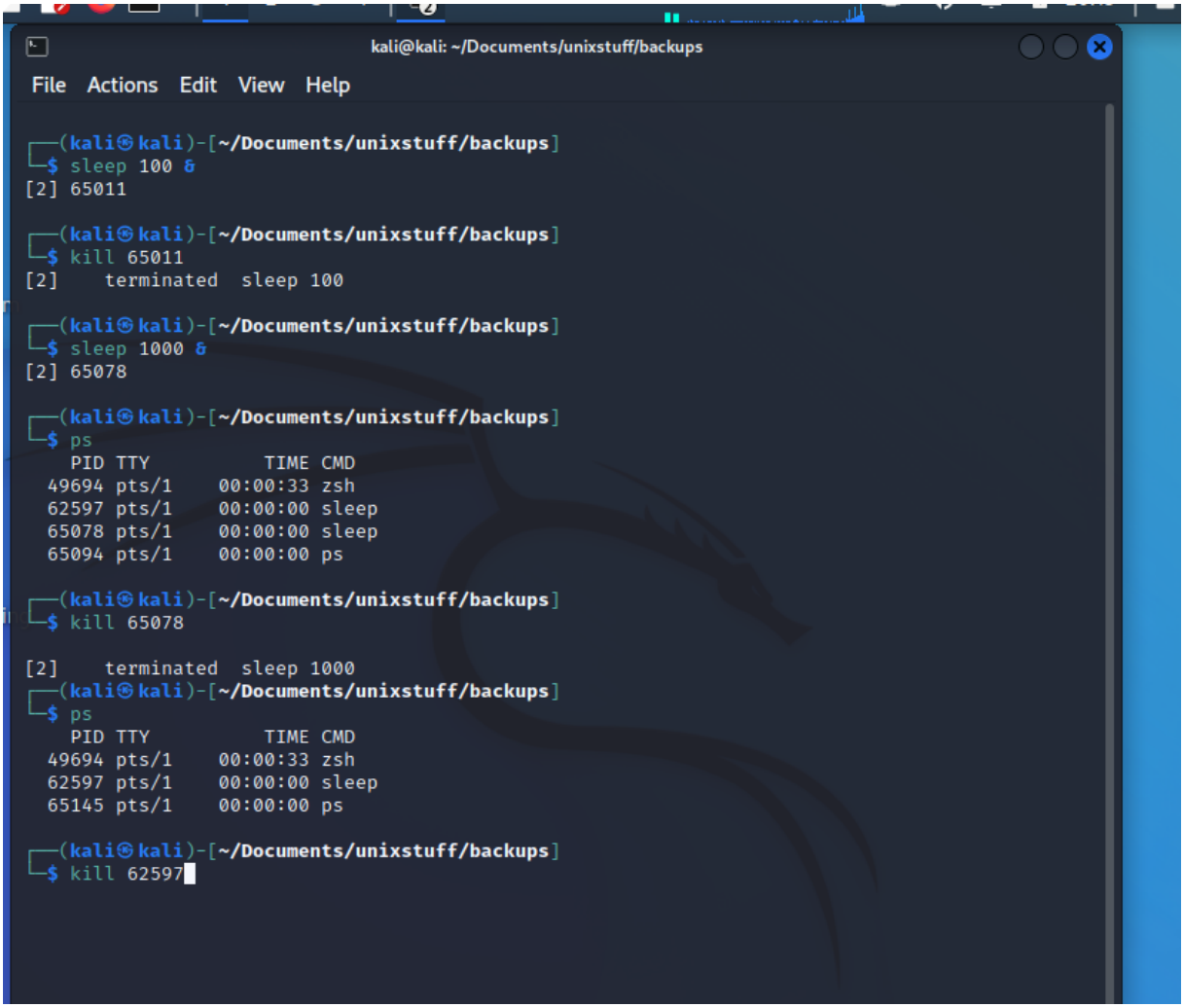


In the above command I have been practiced on process and jobs

I used the command :

- "ps" to see information about the current executable process. As a result I have seen 2 process currentyly executed
- "sleep 10&" to create a process tha run the background it implies that the sleep process will wait 10 seconds before retering the command prompt. But the & operation makes the process to run in the backgorud and returns the prmpt straight away which allows to run other programs while waiting the sleep process
- "jobs" to see what process are runnig currently and I have seen that sleep 1000 was running in the background.
- "fg %1" to restart sleep 1000 and I have seen that sleep 1000 is now suspended.

Killing A process



I have practiced to kill a process which is shown above

I have used the command :

- “sleep 10&” to create a process tha run in the background
- “ps” to see information about the current executable process. As a result I have seen 4 process that are currentyly executed
- “kill 65078” to kill off the process that I have been created before which is “sleep 100”
- “ps” to see how many left and I have seen that 3 remains
  At the first I have 4 process that are executted and after I kill one of the process 3 remains so killing the process works.