程序的GECK的的C的编程辅导

Command Line If you can answ

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ions on the DLE using the command omplete the module

Practical I

A shell is a comma an interface between the user and the low-level operating system. Mostly it invokes small utility programmes.

Shells are the user-interface, usually always running. Takes your commands, passes them to the kernel as poted in dalls whith then carry out your job. Shells keep you a layer away from physical memory, providing a safer system.

Open a terminal/shell. You will automatically be placed into your home directory Commands we could be significant Project Exam Help

- cd (change directory)
- Is (list directory contents)
- mv (move o Fernail: tutorcs@163.com
- rm (remove)
- cp (copy)
- In (link)
 - cat (view file QQ:749389476
- more (view file one page at a time)
- chmod (change permissions)
- pwd (preser hydrong direction Orcs.com
- mkdir (make new directory)
- rmdir (remove directory)
- man (read the manual page documentation for a command)
- apropos (list commands that have a particular keyword in their description)
- find (search for files or directories)
- locate (faster than find)
- date (display the system date and time)
- who (who is on the system)
- whoami (who are you logged in as)

(not all of the above are in the practicals below)

If you have questions about the syntax of any command, try typing: 'man < command name>'.

To find out which version of Linux you are using type:

- > uname -r (shorter description)
- > uname -a

At the Prompt type:程序代写代做 CS编程辅导>pwd 程序代写代做 CS编程辅导

rectory

This tells you where you are. Type:

This gives you the

Look up Is in the n > man Is

Move around the r

hat options there are. Type:

up/down. Exit the manual (type q).

List files using Is with different options

e.g.

> Is -alg

WeChat: cstutorcs

Examine the permissions for various files.

You can move around the rise system using cd and pwd (to find out where Is (to list contents). Type

> cd ..

This takes you up Famail: tutorcs@163.com

> cd /home

Takes you to the hon correctory (0) 12 204 76 Typing cd on its own takes you to sec 204

Move from here to the booksrc, directory > cd /sec204/Deskintopsic/tutorcs.com

List the files in this directory

Let us look at some files using cat, less and more

- > cat helloworld.c
- > cat fmt_vuln.c
- > less fmt vuln.c
- > more fmt vuln.c
- > tail fmt_vuln.c

Move back to the home directory (see above), then to the sec204 directory.

Type the following command to open the nano editor > nano

Type something in here, then hit CtrlX & save it as 'myfile.txt'. This file will be added to the directory contents.

Use cat to show the contents of the file. List the permissions for the file (e.g. Is –g m*) Use chmod to chante permissions of the filter you sign from the sthers - check the permissions after each command

- > chmod 700 myfile.txt
- > chmod go+rw m
- > chmod 774 myfi

Copy the file in the that another name: myfile1.txt. If you have a file of the same name that a subject of the same name that

> cp myfile.txt myf

See if there are any differences between the two files > diff myfile.txt myfile1.txt

Create a new directory each at: cstutorcs > mkdir docs

Copy the new file to the gazadirectory. The cost the cost the cost the position or the cost the position of th

Rename myfile1.tx Light and Linux to the sec204 directory. Move back to this directory.

List the files in the line try 749389476

Is myfile*.txt

Delete myfile2.txt (b) to byfile.txt to both wildcard.

rm my*2.txt

Try to delete the docs directory.

> rmdir docs

Make a new directory *documents*. Move all the contents of the *docs* directory using the following:

mv ./docs/* ./documents

Now try and delete the docs directory.

Rename the documents directory docs.

In an editor (e.g. nano) create a list of random numbers (each on a new line) save it as numlist and check the result.

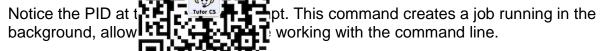
sort -n numlist > sorted

Look at the results in sorted.

then type the follow程。筛碱写代做 CS编程辅导

sort -n numlist > sorted; cat sorted; rm sorted

Type > nano &



> jobs

To see what jobs are running

> ps -ef WeChat: cstutorcs

This displays all the processes, the user name, PPID (parent process id), start time and full command line.

Stop the process you've just created. The 'kill' command is used to stop a process. This sends the process a 'SIGTERM' signal, meaning terminate. This can be carried out using the job number > kill %1 (or whate region and bertius orcs @ 163.com

or using the PID $> kill\ 1502$ QQ: 749389476 meaning terminate PID 20202749389476

Some processes will not respond (if they are in an error condition, or are programmed to ignore SPERM) or to see the process immediately

> kill -9 1502

Then use

- > history
- > !115 (or a recent command line number)
- > !! (repeats last command)
- > clear