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CE 150/L

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Pre-Lab 1

1. $ groups
2. $? Is used to find the return value of the last executed command
3. The command [find /foo/bar -type f -name "*.txt"] will find all the files with the suffix ".txt" in foo/bar
4. The command "uname -rn" gives us the kernel version and the "nodename"
   a. Source: https://www.liquidweb.com/kb/how-to-check-the-kernel-version-in-linux-ubuntu-centos/
5. "." is the current path level, ".." goes to parent directory path, "~" is a shortcut to get back into your home directory
   a. Source: https://www.cs.jhu.edu/~joanne/unix.html
6. PID is a unique number that identifies each of the running processes in operating systems. Use pidof <application name> to find the "PID" of a running process
7. Using "sort *filename > output* " command will sort the filename by line into another output. To show the output command "cat *output*" will show the sorted items alphabetically
   a. Source: https://www.computerhope.com/unix/usort.htm
8. "su root" allows you to run a shell to become the root user account and requires the root password. "sudo" also allows you to start a program with the credentials of another user but requires a single command line that doesn't switch user accounts or requires a password
   a. Source: http://linux-training.be/index.php?nav=fundamentals
9. watch -n sec <command>
   a. Source: https://www.tecmint.com/run-repeat-linux-command-every-x-seconds/