CIS2107_Lab01: UNIX Commands

Points: **100**

Objectives:

- To practice identifying parts of a UNIX command.
- To further examine man pages for file maintenance commands.
- To practice using various utility commands for the beginner.
- To practice a few commonly used UNIX commands.

Rules:

- Create a Word document. The file name is: *lab1_lastName_firstName.doc* (e.g., *lab1_ajaj_ola.doc*).
  - Font: Times New Roman.
  - Font size: 10.
- No PDF files submissions.
- No email submissions. All should go through Canvas.
- Answer all parts in order, fill out all exercises below and upload one single .doc into Canvas.
- So, you will write question number, then you will put the answer (or the screenshot as needed).
- For screen shots, you can do any of the following:
  - Use Print Screen option in Windows. (Video).
  - Use Snipping Tool in Windows (video).
  - Use Grab tool in Mac OS. (Video).
  - Use Print Screen option in Mac OS (Video).

Instructions

- Log on to your UNIX system.

[Q1] [20 points] After you have successfully logged-in using your method from above, in the console or terminal window, type the following UNIX commands on the command line. Note and provide screenshots of the screen after each command (The command line prompt is shown as a $, which may be different on your system):

```
[1]   $ ls
[2]   $ pwd
[3]   $ xy
[4]   cd ..
[5]   $ pwd
[6]   $ cd
[7]   $ pwd
[8]   $ cd /usr/local
[9]   $ ls
[10]  $ cd
```

[Q2] [20 points] Use the man command on your UNIX system to construct a table of one sentence long descriptions for all ten (10) file maintenance commands found below. Put the description part of the manual page that you see displayed on-screen into your own words in one-sentence format, being careful to include the most important aspect(s) of the command as you find them stated in the description.

#		
1	`more`	
2	`cp`	
3	`mv`	
4	`rm`	
5	`ls`	
6	`mkdir`	
7	`cd`	
8	`pwd`	
9	`rmdir`	
10	`whoami`	

[Q3] [10 points] Create a text file named "manual_mkdir" of the contents of the man page for the command `mkdir` by typing

the following command on the UNIX command line:

```
$ man mkdir > manual_mkdir
```

This command is similar to what is shown in the textbook, and is an example of output redirection; the > character redirects the output of the manual page from the man command to a file, which you have specified as manual_mkdir.

[Q4] [10 points] Depending upon the default shell that you run when you login to your UNIX system, create 5 command aliases for any 5 commands you find useful. Remember: aliases last for active sessions only, once you log-off, they will be gone.

[Q5] [15 points] Use the `cal` command to display the calendar for the following years: 4, 52, 1752, 1952, 2004, and 2005.

- **a.** Write down the commands you used to display the calendar years.
- **b.** Does the command work fine both leap and non-leap years? How could you tell?
- **c.** How many days does the year1752 have? What happened? Search www.google.com for "Gregorian calendar". How many hits did Google show for your search? Read one of the top sites and write down the reason for your surprise. Why our calendar is called the Gregorian calendar? Write down the URL of the Webpage that you read for your answer.

[Q6] [15 points] Use the following commands to display information about your computer system:

- (To display the name of the operating system)
  ```
  $ uname
  ```
- (To display the domain name of your system),
  ```
  $ uname -n
  ```
- And (to display the name of the CPU in your system). Show your sessions in your answers.
  ```
  $ uname -p
  ```

  - **a.** What is the name of your operating system?
  - **b.** What is the domain name of your computer system?
  - **c.** What CPU is in your computer system?

[Q7] [5 points] Use `who` command to display the names of users currently using your UNIX system.

- **a.** How many users are currently using your UNIX system?

[Q8] [5 points] Find out what shells are installed and available for your use on your UNIX system.
For example; type in

```
$ bash
```

Hit enter and notice your user name.
Now, type in

```
$ tcsh
```

Hit enter and notice your user name.

- Log out of UNIX system.