MID-TERM PRACTICE HANDOUTS(ULI101-FALL)

Imp: This Practice Handout is designed to be done in a step-by-step format. Each successive Handout builds up on the prior Handout.

**PRACTICE HANDOUT: #1**

-COMMANDS in UNIX/LINUX:

You could be asked to DEFINE the following command, there could be MATCH THE FOLLOWING or TRUE/FALSE or MCQs.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Whenever you are asked to DEFINE a command, always try to put an example of that command in addition to explaining it, if possible.

HINT: You can always use "man" command on your linux terminal to check the command description/defination.

QUESTION: Define these Commands with atleast one example:

1. Basic File System Commands: pwd, cd, tree, ls, mkdir, rmdir, mv, cp -R, rm, man

2. Comman file utilities: cat, more, less, touch, file, find,diff

3. Grep, sort, uniq, head, tail

4. Additional File Manipulation commands such as tr, cut, wc

-You can refer to your course notes. Here is link to download course notes pertaining to each Week: <https://wiki.cdot.senecacollege.ca/wiki/ULI101_Weekly_Schedule>

-One of the Best Websites to Practice these commands is : geeksforgeeks.org

You can simply type in Google, for instance - "grep command in linux by geeksforgeeks". You can do same thing for each command.

**PRACTICE HANDOUT: #2**

-Creating and navigating through a Directory Structure:

1. Confirm you are in home directory

2. Make a Directory Structure as shown below:

Text

Description automatically generated

3. Keeping in mind, you are in your home directory, record the answers to the Following Questions:

Here comes the QUESTIONS:

1. change your current directory to directory "egg\_Bagel" using absolute path

2. change your current directory to directory "Croissants" using relative path

3. change your current directory to directory "chipotle\_Wrap" using relative-to-home pathname

4. change your current directory to directory "dinner" using relative path

5. change your current directory to directory "tim\_beibs" using relative path

6. change your current directory to directory "habenaro" using absolute path

7. change your current directory to directory "breakfast" using relative-to-home pathname

**PRACTICE HANDOUT: #3**

1. create two empty files "choc\_glazed.txt" and "birth\_cake.txt" inside directory "tim\_beibs".

2. open birth\_cake.txt using vi editor

3. Copy the following content inside this file using the traditinal copy/paste method

This is SLG Session for ULI101.

It is Seneca College.

Life is nice at Seneca.

Always look into eye while talking to someone.

Always look into eye while talking to someone.

This Practice session is kinda fun.

Money can't buy happiness.

Above line is not true.

Money buys a lot of happiness.

I am sick of writing this much text.

4. Save the file and exit vi editor.

5. Issue a LINUX Command to display content of file "birth\_cake.txt"

6. Issue a LINUX Command to display only first 5 lines of file "birth\_cake.txt".

7. Issue a LINUX Command to display only last 4 lines of file "birth\_cake.txt".

8. Issue a LINUX Command to display lines of file "birth\_cake.txt" that contain "happiness".

9. Issue a LINUX Command to display difference between "birth\_cake.txt" and "choc\_glazed.txt".

10. Issue a LINUX Command to Sort the lines inside file "birth\_cake.txt".

11. Issue a LINUX Command to only print unique lines (print only one occurence of repeated lines) of file "birth\_cake.txt".

**PRACTICE HANDOUT: #4**

-chmod command with octal method

Make sure you are in directory "tim\_hortons"

Using OCTAL METHOD, set these permissions for file "birth\_cake.txt"

1. Give write permission to users, read and write permission to group, and execute permission to others for file "birth\_cake.txt" using relative path.

2. Give read permission to user(u), write and execute for group(g) and read and execute for others(o) for file "birth\_cake.txt" using absolute path.

3. Give write permission to users, read and write permission to group, and execute permission to others for file "birth\_cake.txt" using relative-to-home path.

- Now, change your current location to directory "egg\_Bagel" of "tim\_hortons" directory.

4. Give exectue permission to users, read and execute permissions to group and others for file "birth\_cake.txt" using relative path.

- Now, change your current location to directory "habenaro" of "tim\_hortons" directory.

5. Give read and write permission to users,and execute permission to others(no permissions for group) for file "birth\_cake.txt" using relative path.

6. Give write permission to users,read and execute permission to group,read and write permission to others for file "birth\_cake.txt" using absolute path.

**PRACTICE HANDOUT: #5**

By now, You should have the following Directory sturcture for directory "tim\_hortons"

Text

Description automatically generated

1. Write a single Linux command to provide a detailed listing of all files in the /bin directory, sending the output to a file called "choc\_glazed" in the “lunch” directory (append output to existing file and use a relative pathname).

2. Write a single Linux command to redirect the stderr from the command:

cat prime.txt netflix.txt hotstar.txt to a file called "choc\_glazed" contained in the “lunch” directory. (overwrite previous file’s contents and use only relative pathnames)

3. Write a single Linux command:

cat ~/fan.txt ~/box.txt ~/tim\_hortons/lunch/tim\_beibs/choc\_glazed.txt and redirect stdout to a file called “food.txt” to the “dinner” directory and stderr to a file called “errors.txt” to the “habenaro” directory. (overwrite previous contents for both files and use only relative-to-home pathnames).

4. Write a single Linux command to redirect the stdout from the command:

cat ~/fan.txt ~/box.txt ~/tim\_hortons/lunch/tim\_beibs/choc\_glazed.txt to a file called “food.txt” to the “dinner” directory and throw-out any standard error messages so they don’t appear on the screen (append output to existing file and use only relative pathnames).

5. Write a single Linux pipeline command to display contents of "birth\_cake.txt" file of "tim\_beibs" directory but pause one screen at a time to view and navigate through all of the directory contents. Use a relative-to-home pathname.

6. Write a single Linux pipeline command to display the sorted contents (in reverse alphabetical order) of the “tim\_hortons” directory. Use a relative pathname.

7. The text file called “birth\_cake.txt” contains 10 lines. Write a single Linux pipeline command to only displays lines 5 through 8 for this file. Use only relative pathnames.

8. Write a single Linux pipeline command to sort the contents of "birth\_cake.txt" file in reverse order, with only first five lines displaying on the terminal screen as well as append to file “food.txt” to the “dinner” directory. (Use a relative pathname).

9. Write a single Linux pipeline command to display the number of characters contained in the last 3 lines of the file called “pants.txt”. Use a relative pathname.

10. Write a single Linux pipeline command to display the number of characters contained in the last 3 lines of the file called "birth\_cake.txt". Use a relative pathname.

11. Write a single Linux pipeline command to display only the first 10 characters of each line contained in your file "birth\_cake.txt". Also, keep in mind that your command makes sure that the output should pause at each screenful so you can navigate through the display contents. (Use a relative pathname)