1. $ echo 'echo Antwerp' > first.bash

$ chmod +x first.bash

$ ./first.bash Antwerp

1. #!/bin/bash

if [ -f $1 ]

then echo $1 exists!

else echo $1 not found!

fi

if [ -f $2 ]

then echo $2 exists!

else echo $2 not found!

fi

1. #! /usr/bin/bash

echo "please enter filename"

read filename

find . -name "$filename" | egrep '.'

if [ "$?" -ne 0 ]

then echo "file does not exist"

fi [ -w $filename ] && echo "Writable" echo "Not Writable"

test -r $filename && echo "Readable" echo "Not Readable"

echo "the file owner is:"

stat -c “%U” $filename

chmod +wr $filename

[ -w $filename ] && echo "Writable" echo "Not Writable"

test -r $filename && echo "Readable" echo "Not Readable"

1. #! /usr/bin/bash

echo "please enter filename" ## asks you to input a file

read filename ## yor file input

find . -name "$filename" | egrep '.' ##this looks for th file

if [ "$?" -ne 0 ] ## this checks if the file exists or not

then

echo "file does not exist" ## this will be written if the file doesn't exist

fi

[ -w $filename ] && echo "Writable" echo "Not Writable" ## this check if it is

test -r $filename && echo "Readable" echo "Not Readable"

## writable or not

echo "the file owner is:" stat -c “%U” $filename

chmod +wr $filename

[ -w $filename ] && echo "Writable" echo "Not Writable"

test -r $filename && echo "Readable" echo "Not Readable"

echo "$(date) : part 1 -start" > /tmp/log

5. #!/bin/bash

for i in 3 4 5 6 7

do

echo Counting from 3 to 7, now at $i

done

6. #!/bin/bash

for i in seq 1 17000

do

echo Counting from 1 to 17000, now at $i

done

7. #!/bin/bash

i=3 while [ $i -le 7 ]

do

echo Counting from 3 to 7, now at $i

let i=i+1

done

8. #!/bin/bash

i=8 until [ $i -lt 4 ]

do

echo Counting down from 8 to 4, now at $i

let i=i-1

done

9. Ls .txt

10. #!/bin/bash

echo -n "Enter a number : " read n1

echo -n "Enter another number : " read n2

let sum="$n1+$n2"

let pro="$n1$n2"

echo -e "Sum\t: $n1 + $n2 = $sum"

echo -e "Product\t: $n1 \* $n2 = $pro"

11.

echo -n "Enter a number between 1 and 100 : "

read n1

if [ $n1 -lt 1 -o $n1 -gt 100 ]

then

echo Wrong number... exit 1

fi

12. if [ $sum -eq $pro ]

then echo Congratulations $sum == $pro fi

1. useradd -m -c "Serena Williams" serena ; passwd serena

useradd -m -c "Venus Williams" venus ; passwd venus

useradd -m -c "Justine Henin" justine ; passwd justine

tail /etc/passwd ; tail /etc/shadow ; ls /home

Keep user logon names in lowercase!

1. useradd -s /bin/ksh kornuser ; passwd kornuser
2. useradd -s /bin/date einstime ; passwd einstime. adding organized users?
3. who ; whoami ; who am i ; w ; id ; echo $USER $UID
4. A)usermod -L venus

B)grep serena /etc/shadow; passwd -d serena ; grep serena /etc/shadow

1. Log on as root and type: passwd einstime
2. log on as serena, then execute: passwd serena (fail)
3. For an existing user: chage -M 10 serena

For all new users: vi /etc/login.defs PASS\_MAX\_DAYS = 10

1. chage -W 4 kornuser
2. A)If you used passwd, then the salt will be different for the two encrypted passwords.

B)Yep

1. when you create a new user in a new home dir
2. vipw warns you if a user is already in a file
3. cat /etc/shells
4. -d
5. grep harry /etc/shadow

passwd -S harry

1. groupadd tennis;

groupadd football;

groupadd sports

1. usermod -a -G tennis,sports venus
2. groupmod -n foot football
3. vi /etc/group
4. id (RELOG SERENA)