HANDS-ON 3

Task	Hint
Start the Terminal	
1. Display all the environment variables that refer to paths	env|grep PATH
Copy .bashrc file from your home directory to $VSC_HOME/,barhrc-orig	cp $VSC_HOME/.bashrc $VSC_HOME/.bashrc-orig
2. Create a directory in your $VSC_SCRATCH dir that has a name of output of `uname -s` command	mkdir $VSC_SCRATCH/`uname -s`
Create a file called system in that directory that includes information given by `uname -a` command	echo `uname -a`> $VSC_SCRATCH/`uname -s`/system
Add the following information to that file: VSC_INSTITUTE is $VSC_INSTITUTE and I am $USER where $USER and $ VSC_INSTITUTE are refer to environment variables	echo "VSC_INSTITUTE is $VSC_INSTITUTE and I am $USER" >> $VSC_SCRATCH/`uname -s`/system
Display the file	cat $VSC_SCRATCH/`uname -s`/system
3. Define a new directory doc that refers to $VSC_HOME/Documents and directory downloads that refers to $VSC_HOME/Downloads	export doc=$VSC_HOME/Documents export downloads=$VSC_HOME/Downloads
Go to downloads dir and then do to doc dir. Go back to your home directory. Print the value of doc variable	cd $downloads cd $doc cd echo $doc
4. Make an alias so that la command refers to ls -la	alias la='ls -la'
Test ls on your $VSC_HOME dir	cd; la
Open a new session and check if the command works	
Add alias to your .bashrc file	
Open a new session and check if the command works	

5. Print the value of PS1 Save it to ps.txt file in your home dir Try to experiment and create your own PS1, e.g. PS1="\e[0m $LOGNAME \e[0m \e[36m\h\e[0m \e[32m\t\e[0m [:\l] -\j- \e[31m\w\e[0m \n\e[36m> \e[0m" or PS1=":\e[0m $LOGNAME@\e[31m\h\e[0m \W $" When satisfied add it to your .bashrc file and open a new session to test it	echo $PS1 echo $PS1> $VSC_HOME/ps.txt
6. Get back the original .bashrc file	cp $VSC_HOME/.bashrc-orig $VSC_HOME/.bashrc