Lab #1. Linux Commands (No submission is required)

- The TLCL book is publicly available at: http://sourceforge.net/projects/linuxcommand/
- HGU CSEE Standard on assignments:
  - Submitting assignments or program codes written by others or acquired from the internet without explicit approval of the professor is regarded as cheating.
  - Showing or lending one's own homework to other student is also considered cheating that disturbs fair evaluation and hinders the academic achievement of the other student.
  - It is regarded as cheating if two or more students conduct their homework together and submit it individually when the homework is not a group assignment.
- When you report the lab results to the TA, s/he will ask your answers to the following questions.

1. Read Chapters 4-5 of TLCL (pages 25-53) carefully and exercise all commands in the textbook thoroughly on Peace. Write an answer to each of the following questions and explain how you find your answer.

a) Every Linux command falls in one of the four categories listed in the textbook. Indicate the categories of the following Linux commands by putting 'E' for the executables; 'B' for the commands built into the shell; 'F' for the shell functions; and 'A' for the aliases.

- cd (   )   - mkdir (   )   - ln (   )   - la (   )
- ll (   )   - alias (   )   - which (   )   - rm (   )

cd : shell builtin
ll : alias for ls -lh
mkdir : alias for nocorrect mkdir
alias : shell builtin
ln ; /bin/ln
which : sheel builtin
la : alias for ls -lAh
rm : /bin/rm

shell builtin : shell builtin
alias : alias
excutable : /bin 안에 소속되어있으면
function : user define function

b) Write a command that moves all files beginning with "hgu" in the current directory to a directory called "child_dir".

mv hgu* child_dir

c) Write a command that copies all files beginning with either an "h", a "g", or a "u" in the current directory to a directory called "child_dir".

cp [hgu]* child_dir

d) Write a command that lists all files beginning with "HGU_" followed by exactly two numerals, in a sub directory called "child_dir".

ls -a ./child_dir/HGU_[0-9][0-9]

e) What would happen when the command below is given? What does the option "-ru" mean?
$ cp -ru sub1 sub2

f) What would happen when the command below is given? Would the subdirectories of "sub1" be copied into "sub2"?
$ cp sub1/* sub2