

King Abdulaziz University Faculty Of Computing and Information Technology Information Technology Department CPIT-490

Lab-2

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Use the tree tool to list the content of the /home directory and its sub-directories in a tree-like format.

```
mail -> ../mail
rsyslog [error opening dir]

systemd-private-f978c0bb63424b108c80e5b3ce44c7b9-a
systemd-private-f978c0bb63424b108c80e5b3ce44c7b9-c
systemd-private-f978c0bb63424b108c80e5b3ce44c7b9-f
systemd-private-f978c0bb63424b108c80e5b3ce44c7b9-m
systemd-private-f978c0bb63424b108c80e5b3ce44c7b9-s
systemd-private-f978c0bb63424b108c80e5b3ce44c7b9-s
systemd-private-f978c0bb63424b108c80e5b3ce44c7b9-s
systemd-private-f978c0bb63424b108c80e5b3ce44c7b9-s
systemd-private-f978c0bb63424b108c80e5b3ce44c7b9-s
systemd-private-f978c0bb63424b108c80e5b3ce44c7b9-s
systemd-private-f978c0bb63424b108c80e5b3ce44c7b9-s
systemd-private-f978c0bb63424b108c80e5b3ce44c7b9-s
systemd-private-f978c0bb63424b108c80e5b3ce44c7b9-s
systemd-private-f978c0bb63424b108c80e5b3ce44c7b9-u

www
html
index.html

42888 directories, 454265 files
azzoz@ubuntoserver:~$
```

When would you use tree over ls?

When we want to see what a directory contains in a tree format, a directory will show with its branches of directories and files.

Create a directory called *code* under your home directory with the following structure.

```
code/
           my-project
                               LICENSE.txt
                                NOTICE.txt
                                                                                                        @ubuntoserver:-$ mkdir code/
@ubuntoserver:-$ mkdir my-project/
@ubuntoserver:-$ rmdit my-project/
nd 'rmdit' not found, did you mean:
mand 'rmdic' from deb cannaputtls (3.7p3-17)
mand 'rmdir' from deb coreutils (8.32-4.1ubuntu1)
sudo apt install <deb name>
@ubuntoserver:-$ rmdir my-project/
@ubuntoserver:-$ rmdir my-project/
@ubuntoserver:-$ code/
                                README.txt
                                            assembly
                                            it
                                                           filters
                                                           java
                                                                                                                                            mv NOTICE.txt my-project/
mv README.txt my-project/
cd my-project/
ny-project$ mkdir src
                                                           resources
                                                           webapp
                                                                                                                                                               nnod: 3-1-c
d src/
rc$ mkdir assembly && mkdir it && mkdir main && mkdir site && mkdir test
                                                                                                                                                                    cd main/
mains militers && mkdir java && mkdir resources && mkdir webapp
mains cd ...
cd test/
                                                                                                                                                                          $ mkdir filters && mkdir java && mkdir resource:
                                                           filters
                                                           java
                                                           resources
```

- Find the owner and group owner of the file README.txt?
- Edit the file *README.txt* using a text editor and write your name inside it.
- Use the command chmod to change the write permission of the owner, so the owner can't write to the file. Keep the write permission for the group. List the permissions using Is-l code/my-project/README.txt to inspect it. Now, edit the file and save it. What happens?
- Change the write permission of both the owner and group owner, so they can't write to the file. Now, edit the file and save it. What happens?
- Create a new directory called *project-2* under */home/<your-user-name>/code*. mkdir code/project-2.
- Copy the content of *code/my-project* into *code/project-2* using one command using: cp -r code/my-project/* code/project-2.
- Rename *project-2* directory into *java-starter*.
- Remove the directory *code/my-project* and its content.

```
azzoz@ubuntoserver:~/code/my-project$ nano README.txt
azzoz@ubuntoserver:~/code/my-project$ ls -l README.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 azzoz azzoz 20 Feb 7 12:02 README.txt
azzoz@ubuntoserver:~/code/my-project$ chmod 464 README.txt
azzoz@ubuntoserver:~/code/my-project$ ls -l README.txt
-r--rw-r-- 1 azzoz azzoz 20 Feb  7 12:02 README.txt
azzoz@ubuntoserver:~/code/my-project$ chmod 444 README.txt
azzoz@ubuntoserver:~/code/my-project$ ls -l README.txt
r--r--r-- 1 azzoz azzoz 20 Feb 7 12:02 README.txt
azzoz@ubuntoserver:~/code/my-project$ cd ../../
azzoz@ubuntoserver:~$ mkdir /home/azzoz/code/project-2
azzoz@ubuntoserver:~$ cp -r code/my-project/* code/project-2/
azzoz@ubuntoserver:~$ cd code/
azzoz@ubuntoserver:~/code$ mv project-2/ java-starter
azzoz@ubuntoserver:~/code$ rm -r my-project/
rm: remove write-protected regular file 'my-project/README.txt'? y
azzoz@ubuntoserver:~/code$
```

- Create a new directory /home/<vour-user-name>/backup
- Run rsync -r /home/<your-user-name>/code/ /home/<your-user-name>/backup/

```
azzoz@ubuntoserver:~$ mkdir /home/azzoz/backup
azzoz@ubuntoserver:~$ rsync -r /home/azzoz/code/ /home/azzoz/backup/
```

• What happens to the directory at /home/<your-user-name>/backup/java-starter/src/main/java/? List it?

- Now run rsync again, rsync -r /home/<your-user-name>/code/ /home/<your-user-name>/backup/.
- What happens to the directory at /home/<your-user-name>/backup/java-starter/src/main/java/? List it?

```
azzoz@ubuntoserver:/home$ rsync -r /home/azzoz/code/ /home/azzoz/backup/
azzoz@ubuntoserver:/home$ is /home/azzoz/code/ /home/azzoz/backup/java-starter/src/main/java
file10.java file20.java file31.java file42.java file63.java file63.java file65.java file75.java file86.java file97.java
file10.java file21.java file32.java file43.java file54.java file65.java file76.java file87.java file98.java
file11.java file22.java file33.java file44.java file55.java file67.java file78.java file89.java
file12.java file23.java file34.java file45.java file56.java file67.java file78.java file89.java
file141.java file25.java file36.java file47.java file68.java file79.java file7.java file89.java
file141.java file25.java file36.java file47.java file58.java file69.java file7.java file89.java
file161.java file26.java file36.java file48.java file59.java file69.java file69.java file89.java
file17.java file28.java file39.java file39.java file59.java file69.java file71.java file81.java file82.java
file18.java file29.java file39.java file40.java file60.java file71.java file81.java file89.java
file19.java file28.java file31.java file31.java file60.java file71.java file81.java file84.java
file19.java file28.java file30.java file31.java file60.java file71.java file81.java file84.java
file19.java file30.java file31.java file62.java file62.java file74.java file85.java file85.java
file81.java file30.java file31.java file62.java file63.java file74.java file85.java file96.java
```

- Use the command ls -1 to find the owner and group owner of the ~/code/java-starter/NOTICE.txt file.
- Use the command chown to change the user owner of the file ~/code/java-starter/NOTICE.txt into the root user. Now, open the file and edit it? What happens?

```
azzoz@ubuntoserver:/home$ ls -l /home/azzoz/code/java-starter/NOTICE.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 azzoz azzoz 0 Feb 7 12:13 /home/azzoz/code/java-starter/NOTICE.txt
azzoz@ubuntoserver:/home$ sudo chown root /home/azzoz/code/java-starter/NOTICE.txt
[sudo] password for azzoz:
azzoz@ubuntoserver:/home$ nano /home/azzoz/code/java-starter/NOTICE.txt
azzoz@ubuntoserver:/home$
```

The file has edited successfully because the group can read and writer to the file

• Use the command chown to change the user owner and group of the directory ~/code/java-starter into root and group wheel.

```
azzoz@ubuntoserver:/home$ sudo chown root:wheel /home/azzoz/code/java-starter
```

```
azzoz@ubuntoserver:/home$ ls -l /home/azzoz/code
total 4
drwxrwxr-x 3 root wheel 4096 Feb 7 12:47 java-starter
```

• Use the command chown to change the user owner and group of the directory ~/code/java-starter and its subdirectories into root and group wheel.

• Use the command ls to inspect the access permissions of the file ~/code/java-starter/LICENSE.txt. What can the following user categories do: user owner, group, all others?

User owner can read and write, group can read and write, other can read.

• Use the command chmod to change the permissions of the directory ~/code/java-starter and its subdirectories where you grant read and write permission to the owner user, none to group members, and none to others. What happens when you run ls on the ~/code/java-starter directory? Why?

```
azzoz@ubuntoserver:/home$ sudo chmod 600 -R /home/azzoz/code/java-starter
azzoz@ubuntoserver:/home$ ls -l /home/azzoz/code/java-starter/
ls: cannot open directory '/home/azzoz/code/java-starter/': Permission denied
azzoz@ubuntoserver:/home$
```

Getting permission denied, because only the root can read the directory, and the owner is root.

• Undo the previous steps by changing the owner and group into your default user name and group name. Also, change the access permissions of the file ~/code/java-starter/LICENSE.txt to the earliest values you listed in the first step.

```
azzoz@ubuntoserver:/$ sudo -i
root@ubuntoserver:~# sudo chmod 664 -R /home/azzoz/code/java-starter/
root@ubuntoserver:~# sudo chown azzoz:azzoz -R /home/azzoz/code/java-starter/
root@ubuntoserver:~# ls -l /home/azzoz/code/java-starter/
total 12
-rw-rw-r-- 1 azzoz azzoz 0 Feb 7 12:13 LICENSE.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 azzoz azzoz 6 Feb 7 12:47 NOTICE.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 azzoz azzoz 20 Feb 7 12:13 README.txt
drw-rw-r-- 7 azzoz azzoz 4096 Feb 7 12:13 src
root@ubuntoserver:~#
```