Chapter 8:   8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17

Chapter 9:   1, 3, 4, 9

Chapter 8:

8.   (i) PS1="[\u-\h \W] "

(ii) Log out and log in back to restore the default prompt.

Another way is to use a temporary variable with the old values.

Example:

$ PSTMP=$PS1

$ PS1="[\u-\h \W] "

$PS1=$PSTMP

10.   These examples are related to bash command history. With history, we can re-execute and edit previous commands using an event number (a command you typed).

(i) Re-execute event number 50.

(ii) Prints the command prior to the last one (without re-executing).

(iii) Re-execute previous command.

(iv) Replaces "doc" for "bak" in the last executed command and re-executes it.

What are their equivalents in Korn?

(i) r 50

(ii) Korn doesn't print a command without re-executing it. The similar would be: r -2.

(iii) r

(iv) r doc=bak

11. We can condense these sequences using alias:

(i) alias cpprogs="cp *.c c_progs ; cd c_progs"

(ii) alias cmpfoo="cmp foo foo.bak ; cmp foo foo.doc"

(iii) alias lscp="ls pricelist.html ; cp pricelist.html pricelist.html.bak"

14. (i) Change current directory to henry's home directory.

(ii) Change to a directory called "henry" inside the home directory of the user that issued the command.

(iii) Change to previous directory.

(iv) Change to previous directory.

15. Both are start-up files that are executed when a user log in or starts up an interactive shell.

The profile file is execute once (when a user logs in). This file is executed before the run command (rc) file. Usually, this file contains environment configuration made by the superuser and are available to all users.

On the other hand, a rc (run command) file is executed every time an interactive shell is created (for example, the terminal program in Ubuntu).

In bash, this file is usually ~/.bashrc file and contains settings specific to bash. For example, the user prompt (PS1), aliases and so on.

17. We can use the command "source ~/.profile" or ". ~/.profile".

This will work because the shell will not create another process to run this command.

Chapter 9:

1. comm -13 file1 file2 > file3.

    This command will not work properly if both files are not sorted.

3. (i) sed -n "5,10p" file

    (ii) tail -n 2 file | head -n 1

4. pr -t -n foo1 | sort -r | cut -f 2-

9. var=`date +%y`