Quiz-week-5

Due: Thursday OCT-1st 11:59 PM

1. Directory ‘diry’ has 3 files inside listed here: **$HOME/dirx****/diry**

**-filex**

**-filey**

**-filez**

1. Write a command to make a directory called ‘new-dir’ in your $HOME directory.

**$mkdir ~/new-dir**

**Or $mkdir $HOME/new-dir**

**Or $mkdir new-dir**

1. Write a command to copy all files from ‘diry’ into the new directory called ’new-dir’ you just created in your home directory. Assume that you are in your home directory.

**$cp -r $HOME/dirx/diry/. $HOME/new-dir**

Or $**cp -r dirx/diry/. new-dir**

1. Write a command to rename the ‘diry’ to dir-yy

**$mv $HOME/dirx/**diry **$HOME/dirx/**dir-yy

1. Give the command to create a hard link from a file called ‘filex’.
   1. **$cal > filex**
   2. **$ln $HOME/dirx/diry/filex**

**Or $ln ~/dirx/diry/filex**

1. Give the command to create a symbolic link from filex to a new file called ‘sym-filex’
   1. **$ln -s $HOME/dirx/diry/filex sym-filex**
2. Change the permission of dir-yy so that the owner of the directory has rwx, r-x for the group, and --- for others.
   1. **$chmod 750 dir-yy**
3. Set the UID bit on the below script file with the following content.
   1. **$ vi sayit**

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#!/bin/bash

echo `date`

echo “how are you”

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* 1. Change the permissions of the script file ‘sayit’ to 755.

**$chmod 755** sayit

* 1. SEt the UID bit on the file script file called ‘sayit’.

**$chmod 4755 sayit**

**Or** **$chmod u+s sayit**

1. Show how you set your PATH so that your path will have the following directories.
   1. **/usr/bin:/usr/sbin:$HOME/bin**

**$export PATH=$PATH: /usr/bin:/usr/sbin:$HOME/bin**

1. Set the PATH in your **$HOME/.bashrc** file so that it will always be active when you first log onto the system.

**$source ~/.bashrc**

1. Make a directory in your home directory called ‘test-data’
   1. **$mkdir $HOME/test-data**
   2. Copy all files from the /etc directory that begins with the letter ‘p’ followed by the letter ‘r’ followed any other characters to your $HOME/test-data

**$cp /etc/pr\* $HOME/test-data**

* 1. What is the size of the data in your test-data directory. Use the ‘du’ command with the proper options all the sizes of the files and also the total space used by the directory.

**$du -a $HOME/test-data**

2. Given a directory called ‘diry’ and a file called ‘filex’, please answer the following questions.

1. Write a test command to test if ‘diry’ is a directory
   1. **$ test -d diry; echo $?**
2. Write a test command to test if ‘filex’ is a file.
   1. **$ test -f filex; echo $?**
3. Write a test command to test if filex is ‘executible’ . If so, include a logical AND ( &&) clause that echo “Yes - filex is a executable”
   1. **$ [ -x filex ]****&& echo “Yes - filex is a executable”**

**$test -x filex && echo “Yes - filex is a executable”**

1. Write a test command to test if filex has a size greater than ‘zero’.

**$ [-s filex -gt 0 ] ; echo $?**

test -s filex && echo “File size is greater than zero”

1. A file system \_ inode \_ is allocated every time you create a file.