Working with a Vi Editor:

1: Create a file using vi. Enter the following text:

A network is a group of computers that can communicate with each other, share

resources, and access remote hosts or other networks. Netware is a computer network

operating system designed to connect, manage, and maintain a network and its

services. Some of the network services are Netware Directory Services (NDS), file

system, printing and security.

1. Change the word “Netware” in the second line to “Novell Netware”.

vi network.txt ---- open the file in the Vi editor

Esc /Netware

cw “Novell Netware”

Esc

wq

b. Insert the text “(such as hard disks and printers)” after “share resources” in the

first line.

c. Append the following text to the file:

“Managing NDS is a fundamental administrator role because NDS provides a single

point for accessing and managing most network resources.”

Type g

Type a

Working shell

1. Type some text on the shell separated by space

Hi I am Aditya

1: Move cursor one word back

Ctrl + Left Arrow

2: Move cursor one word forward

Ctrl + Right Arrow

3: Move cursor to the first character

Ctrl + a

4: Move cursor to the end

Ctrl + e

5: Delete test from second word to last character

Ctrl +a

Ctrl + right arrow

Ctrl +k

6: Delete the current line

Ctrl +a

Ctrl +k

2: In lab 4 we have created a file errorlog.txt. Display it using cat command using

command completion.

cat errorlog.txt

3: Display history of command used so far.

history

4: Search ls command in history file

history | grep ls

5: Repeat the last command rd

!!

6: Execute 3 command from history file.

!<7,8,9>

7: What are the different shells available.

* The Bourne Shell (sh)
* The C Shell (csh)
* The Korn Shell (ksh)
* The Bourne Again Shell (bash)

Understanding access permissions

7.1: Create an empty file “demofile” and perform following instruction

1. Revoke read permission from owner and use cat command.

2. Revoke write permission from owner and open using vi

editor and add some contain in it.

3. Add read and write permission to owner.

4. Revoke write and execute from other and group

5. Add write permission to group only

6. Assign read permission to all

7. Revoke read permission from others

8. Give the execute permission for the user for a file chap1

9. Give the execute permission for user, group and others for a file add.c

10. Remove the execute permission from user, give read permission to

group and others for a file aa.c

11. Give execute permission for users for a.c, kk.c, nato and myfile using

single command

7.2: Create an directory “demo” and copy /etc/passwd file in it

1. Display contents of demo

2. Revoke read permission from demo directory and use ls

command on it

3. Revoke write permission from demo directory and try to copy

/etc/profile file in it

4. Delete passwd file from demo directory

5. Revoke execute permission from demo directory and try cd

command on demo.

Using Process-Related Commands

1. Find out the PID of the processes that are activated by you

2. Find out the information about all the processes that are currently active

3. Start a different process in the background. Find out the status of the background

process using the PID of the same.

4. Run a job in background

5. Bring a last background job in fore ground

6. Run 3 jobs in background and bring first job in foreground

7. Stop current job

8. Start stopped job

9. Run a job

10. Kill last job

11. Kill your shell using process id

12. Execute a ls command by setting priority as -10 using nice command

13. Display a date on every hour using cron tab