**UNIX File System & Permissions**

**1: Give the execute permission for the user for a file chap1.**

**2: Give execute permission for user, group and others for a file add.c**

**3: Remove the execute permission from user, give read permission to group and others for a file aa.c**

**4: Give execute permission for users for a.c, kk.c, nato and myfile using single command.**

**5: Change the directory to root directory. Check the system directories, like bin, etc, usr etc.**

**Using Pipes and Filters**

**1: Redirect the content of the help document ls, into a file called as lsdoc. cat ls > lsdoc**

**2: Display the content of the lsdoc page wise. less lsdoc**

**3: Display only the first 4 lines of the lsdoc file. head -n 4 lsdoc**

**4: Display only the last 7 lines of the file lsdoc. tail -n 7 lsdoc**

**5: Remove the file lsdoc. rm lsdoc**

**6: There will be B’day celebration from the friends file, find how many B’day parties**

**will be held. If two of the friends have the B’date on the same day, then we will be**

**having one party on that day.**

**7: Display the lines starting with Ma, in the file friends. grep ‘^Ma’ friends**

**8: Display the lines starting with Ma, ending with i or ending with id, in the file friends. grep ‘^M.\*[]i\|id[]$’ friends**

**9: Print all the files and the directory files from the current directory across all the sub directories, along with its path find . -type f**

**10: Print only the Directory files. find . -type d**

**11: Display the files starting with chap, along with its path. Find . -type f -name ‘chap\*’**

**12: Sort the file friends in ascending order of names. sort friends**

**13: Display the contents of the file friends in uppercase letters. cat friends | tar [a-z] [A-Z]**

**14: Store the contents of your home directory in a file called dir. ls ~ > dir**

**15: From the above file dir, display the file permissions and the name of the file only. ls -l $(cat dir) > files**

**16: From the same dir file, store only the file names in a file called files. ls -l $(cat dir) | awk ‘{print $1,$9}’**

**17: From the same dir file, store only the permissions of files in a file called perms.** **ls -l $(cat dir) | awk ‘{print $1}’ > prems**

**18: From the same dir file, store only the file sizes in a file called sizes. ls -l $(cat dir) | awk ‘{print $5}’ > sizes**

**19: Display the file names, sizes and permissions from your directory in that order. ls -l |awk ‘{print $9, $5, $1}’**

**20: Display the number of users working on the system. who | wc -1**

**21: Find out the smallest file in your directory. ls -lS | tail -n 1**

**22: Display the total number of lines present in the file friends. wc -l friends**

**23: Write a command sequence that prints out date information in this order: time,**

**day of week, day number, month, year :**

**13:44:42 IST Sun 16 Sept 1994**

**date “+%T %A %d %b %Y”**

**24: Write a command sequence that prints the names of the files in the current**

**directory in the descending order of number of links.**

**ls -l |sort -k2 -n -r | awk ‘{print $9}’**

**25: Write a command sequence that prints only names of files in current working**

**directory in alphabetical order. ls -1 | sort**

**26: Write a command sequence to print names and sizes of all the files in current**

**working directory in order of size.**

**ls -1S | awk ‘{print $9, $5}’**

**27: Determine the latest file updated by the user.**

**ls -1t | head -n 1**