Kyle Zhang
CSE150
April 5, 2020

1. [5] What command will show you which groups you are a member of?

groups

2. [5] What does the variable “$?” show?

“$?” shows the exit code of the previous command.

3. [5] What command will find all files with suffix ‘.txt’ in the subtree /foo/bar?

find /foo/bar -name “*.txt”

4. [5] With what command (and arguments) can you find out your kernel version and the “nodename”? [The output should not include any other information]

uname -nv

5. [5] What is the difference between the paths “.”, “..”, and “~”? What does the path “/” refer to when not preceded by anything?

“.” = current directory
“..” = parent directory
“~” = home directory
The path “/” with nothing preceding it refers to the home directory.

6. [5] Which command would you use to find the “pid” for a running process?

pidof

7. [10] Write a single command that will return every username in the system in alphabetical order. [You may chain commands using piping and redirects]

who | cut -d’ ‘ -f1 | sort OR
awk -F: {print $1} etc/passwd | sort

8. [10] What is the difference between “sudo” and “su root”?

The user can use su root if you know the root password to become the root, but sudo only gives the user sudo rights and allows the user to become root without entering the root password.

9. [10] How would you make a program or script execute on a schedule or set interval? E.g. Run this program once every 30 minutes or every day at midnight.

You can use the system process “cron” and create a crontable in order to schedule a program or script.

10. [40] Write a shell script that only prints the odd numbered lines of each file in the current directory, except for the script itself. The output should be filename: line for each odd numbered line. You do not need to print line numbers.

[10] Bonus: write the script in a way that it works no matter the filename given to the script.