1. List the user commands and redirect the output to /tmp/commands.list

```
ⅎ
                               medhat@192:~
                                                              Q
                                                                   [medhat@192 ~]$ history > tmp/commands.list
bash: tmp/commands.list: No such file or directory
[medhat@192 ~]$ history > /tmp/commands.list
[medhat@192 ~]$ cat /tmp/commands.list
   1 cd /Home/Documents/
   2 cd
   3 ls
   4 pwd
   5 ls
   6 cd Downloads/
   7 ls /home/medhat/Downloads
   8 ls
   9 cls
  10 clear
  11 ls -l
  12 ls -l /home/medhat/
  13 cd ..
  14 ls
  15 cd / Music/
  16 cd/ Music/
  17 ls
  18 cd Music/
  19 touch file1
  20 ls
```

2. Count the number of user commands



3. Start Firefox with lower priority (30), then change it back to normal

```
medhat@192:~

[medhat@192 ~]$ nice -n 19 firefox &

[1] 3348

[medhat@192 ~]$ pgrep firefox

3348

[medhat@192 ~]$ renice -n 0 -p 3348

renice: failed to set priority for 3348 (process ID): Permission denied

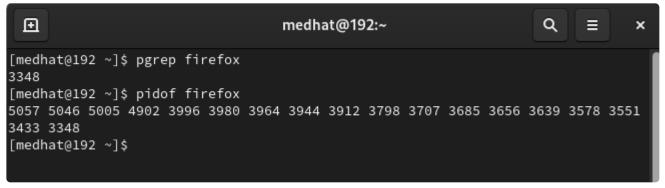
[medhat@192 ~]$ sudo renice -n 0 -p 3348

[sudo] password for medhat:

3348 (process ID) old priority 19, new priority 0

[medhat@192 ~]$
```

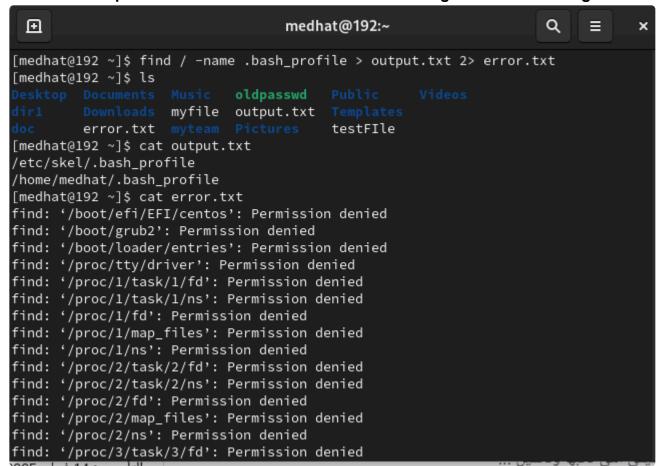
4. Get its process id by 2 way



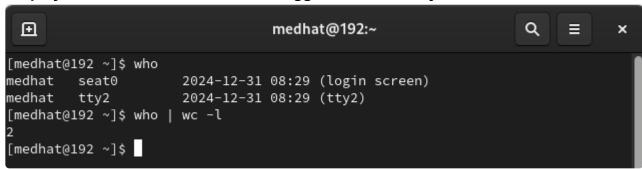
5. search for all files on the system that named .bash\_profile



6. Save their output and error in 2 different files and sending them to the background.



7. Display the number of users who is logged now to the system.



#### 8. Display lines 7 to line 10 of /etc/passwd file

```
medhat@192:~

[medhat@192 ~]$ head -n 10 /etc/passwd | tail -n 4
shutdown:x:6:0:shutdown:/sbin:/sbin/shutdown
halt:x:7:0:halt:/sbin:/sbin/halt
mail:x:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/sbin/nologin
operator:x:11:0:operator:/root:/sbin/nologin
[medhat@192 ~]$
```

## 9. What happens if you execute

- cat filename1 | cat filename2
- Read only the contents of filename2, filename1 is discarded
- Is | rm
- Nothing happens as rm accepts only files and Is outputs text

```
- **ls /etc/passwd | wc -l** --> it shows the passwd file name so the commands outputs a 1
![[Screenshot (2051) 1.png]]
```

## 10. Issue the command sleep 100.

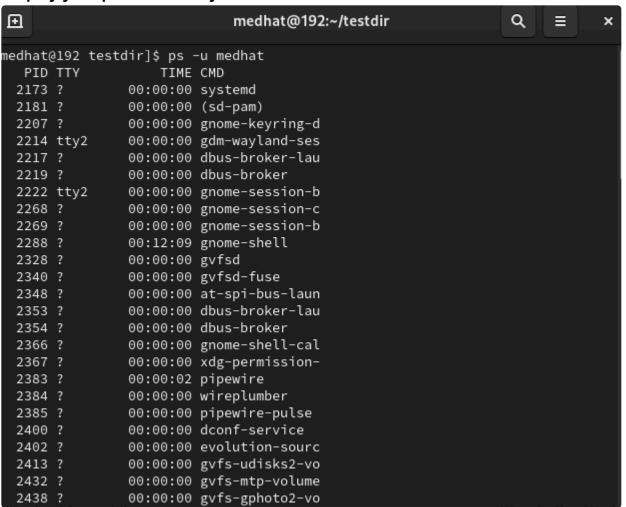
• The terminal will be inactive for 100 seconds until the specified time ends >> you should use sleep 100 & instead to let it run in the background so that it doesn't stop you from using the terminal

#### 11. Stop the last command

One way to do it is by stopping the process using CTRL + Z

```
ⅎ
                             medhat@192:~/testdir
                                                                Q | ≡
[medhat@192 testdir]$ sleep 100
^Z
[2]+ Stopped
                             sleep 100
[medhat@192 testdir]$ jobs
[1]- Running
                             nice -n 19 firefox & (wd: ~)
[2]+ Stopped
                             sleep 100
[medhat@192 testdir]$ bg %2
[2]+ sleep 100 &
[medhat@192 testdir]$ jobs
[1]- Running
                             nice -n 19 firefox & (wd: ~)
[2]+ Running
                             sleep 100 &
[medhat@192 testdir]$ fg %2
sleep 100
^Z
[2]+ Stopped
                             sleep 100
[medhat@192 testdir]$ bg %2
[2]+ sleep 100 &
[medhat@192 testdir]$ jobs
[1]- Running
                             nice -n 19 firefox & (wd: ~)
[2]+ Running
                             sleep 100 &
[medhat@192 testdir]$ kill %2
[2]+ Terminated
                             sleep 100
[medhat@192 testdir]$ jobs
[1]+ Running
                             nice -n 19 firefox & (wd: ~)
[medhat@192 testdir]$
```

## 13. Display your processes only



# 14. Display all processes except yours

•						me	dhat	t@192:~	-/test	dir		Q ≡ ×
[medhat@192 testdir]\$ ps aux   grep -v "^medhat"												
USER				%MEM	VSZ	RSS	TTY		STAT	START	TIME	COMMAND
root		1	0.0	0.4	172624	11700	?		Ss	00:11	0:03	/usr/lib/systemd/systemd
rhgb	rhgbswitched-rootsystemdeserialize 31											
root		2	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?		s	00:11	0:00	[kthreadd]
root		3	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?		I<	00:11	0:00	[rcu_gp]
root		4	0.0	0.0	0	Θ	?		I<	00:11	0:00	[rcu_par_gp]
root		5	0.0	0.0	0	Θ	?		I<	00:11	0:00	[slub_flushwq]
root		6	0.0	0.0	0	Θ	?		I<	00:11	0:00	[netns]
root		8	0.0	0.0	0	Θ	?		I<	00:11	0:00	[kworker/0:0H-events_hig
hpri]												
root		10	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?		I<	00:11	0:00	[mm_percpu_wq]
root		12	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?		I	00:11	0:00	[rcu_tasks_kthre]
root		13	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?		I	00:11	0:00	[rcu_tasks_rude_]
root		14	0.0	0.0	0	Θ	?		I	00:11	0:00	[rcu_tasks_trace]
root		15	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?		S	00:11	0:00	[ksoftirqd/0]
root		16	0.0	0.0	0	0	?		S	00:11	0:00	[pr/tty0]
root		17	0.0	0.0	0	Θ	?		I	00:11	0:01	[rcu_preempt]
root		18	0.0	0.0	0	0	?		S	00:11	0:00	[migration/0]
root		19	0.0	0.0	0	0	?		S	00:11	0:00	[idle_inject/0]
root		21	0.0	0.0	0	0	?		S	00:11	0:00	[cpuhp/0]
root		22	0.0	0.0	0	0	?		S	00:11	0:00	[cpuhp/1]
root		23	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?		S	00:11	0:00	[idle_inject/1]
root		24	0.0	0.0	0	Θ	?		S	00:11		[migration/1]
root		25	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?		S	00:11		[ksoftirqd/1]
root hpril		27	0.0	0.0	0	0	?		I<	00:11	0:00	[kworker/1:0H-events_hig

15. Use the pgrep command to list your processes only



19. Compress a file by gzip, bzip2 using tar command and decompress it again

```
Q | ≡
 ⅎ
                                    medhat@192:~/testdir
[medhat@192 testdir]$ tar -czf testfile.tar.gz testfile
[medhat@192 testdir]$ ls
testfile testfile.tar.gz
[medhat@192 testdir]$ ls -lh
total 4.8M
-rw-r--r--. 1 medhat medhat 4.8M Jan 1 08:07 testfile
-rw-r--r--. 1 medhat medhat 7.3K Jan 1 08:08 testfile.tar.gz
[medhat@192 testdir]$ tar -cjf testfile.tar.bz2 testfile
[medhat@192 testdir]$ ls -lh
total 4.8M
-rw-r--r-. 1 medhat medhat 4.8M Jan 1 08:07 testfile
-rw-r--r--. 1 medhat medhat 396 Jan 1 08:09 testfile.tar.bz2
-rw-r--r--. 1 medhat medhat 7.3K Jan 1 08:08 testfile.tar.gz
[medhat@192 testdir]$ tar -xzf testfile.tar.gz
[medhat@192 testdir]$ tar -xjf testfile.tar.bz2
[medhat@192 testdir]$ ls -lh
total 4.8M
-rw-r--r-. 1 medhat medhat 4.8M Jan  1 08:07 testfile
-rw-r--r--. 1 medhat medhat 396 Jan 1 08:09 testfile.tar.bz2
-rw-r--r--. 1 medhat medhat 7.3K Jan 1 08:08 testfile.tar.gz
[medhat@192 testdir]$ ls
testfile testfile.tar.bz2 testfile.tar.gz
[medhat@192 testdir]$ rm testfile
[medhat@192 testdir]$ tar -xzf testfile.tar.gz
[medhat@192 testdir]$ ls
testfile testfile.tar.bz2 testfile.tar.gz
[medhat@192 testdir]$
```

20. zcat testfile.tar.gz for gzip file and bzcat testfile.tar.bz2 for bzip2

21. Backup /etc directory using tar utility.

```
medhat@192:/

[medhat@192 ~]$ ls /home/
baduser d1 intern islam medhat user6
[medhat@192 ~]$ cd ..
[medhat@192 home]$ cd ..
[medhat@192 /]$ ls
afs boot etc lib media opt root sbin sys usr
bin dev home lib64 mnt proc run srv tmp var
[medhat@192 /]$ sudo tar -czf etc_backup.tar.gz etc
[sudo] password for medhat:
[medhat@192 /]$ ls
afs boot etc home lib64 mnt proc run srv tmp var
bin dev etc_backup.tar.gz lib media opt root sbin sys usr
[medhat@192 /]$
```

22. .What is the command used to view the content of a compressed dir?

tar -tf etc backup.tar.gz

```
a
  ⅎ
                                       medhat@192:/
[medhat@192 /]$ ls
                             home lib64 mnt proc run srv
bin dev etc_backup.tar.gz lib media opt root sbin sys usr
[medhat@192 /]$ tar -tf etc_backup.tar.gz
etc/
etc/mtab
etc/fstab
etc/crypttab
etc/resolv.conf
etc/dnf/
etc/dnf/modules.d/
etc/dnf/aliases.d/
etc/dnf/dnf.conf
etc/dnf/modules.defaults.d/
etc/dnf/plugins/
etc/dnf/plugins/kpatch.conf
etc/dnf/plugins/copr.conf
etc/dnf/plugins/copr.d/
etc/dnf/plugins/debuginfo-install.conf
etc/dnf/protected.d/
etc/dnf/protected.d/dnf.conf
etc/dnf/protected.d/setup.conf
etc/dnf/protected.d/systemd.conf
etc/dnf/protected.d/grub2-tools-minimal.conf
etc/dnf/protected.d/sudo.conf
etc/dnf/protected.d/yum.conf
etc/dnf/protected.d/grub2-pc.conf
```