17\_\_\_

1\_\_ cp -R rx wx

2\_\_ cp r wx

3\_\_ chmod 000 myfile

rm myfile

4\_\_ cd => x

5\_\_ ls => r

6\_\_ cat => r

7\_\_ modify file content => w

18\_\_\_

touch newfile

ls -l newfile

vi newfile

//كان بيكتب تعديل بس فيه رساله تحذير تحت

//مش هيقدر يعدل عندي خالص... عشان هو read only

rm newfile

Yes,

It's deleted

//الحل

مش هيقدر يعدل في الملف بس هيقدر يحذفه من عندي

19\_\_\_

Excute on files means the right to execute them.

for directories, execute permission allows you to enter the directory (i.e., cd into it), and to access any of its files.

1\_\_\_

touch mycv

vi mycv

2\_\_\_

1\_ Enter + J

2\_ Enter + K

3\_ /age

4\_:5

5\_ dd

5d

6\_ A

Lab3

3)chsh-I

4) env printenv

5)man bash

6) echo "$VARIABLENAME"

7) echo "$SHELL"

8) **sh**, Bash reads the /etc/profile instructions

8)ksh  is used to set environment variables for all Korn Shell users.

9) ps1=**\d**

**10)**echo\>>>> Allow to type commands

11) alias ls=“ls –l”

10)sleep 100

11)^z

12)bg % 1

13)jobs

14)fg 1 bg%1

15) kill -KILL%1

16)top

19)pkillall

1)ls-LR/ >/tmp/commands.list

2) who | wc -l

3 cut -d ":" -f 1 /etc/passwd | grep ^g

4)grep ^# /etc/passwd

5) grep ^# /etc/passwd > logins

6)grep ^ .bash-profile

Sort< Ls –LR / 2> dev/null

7) users | wc –w

8)head –n10 /etc/passwd |tail – n4

9)

1)show two files

2)show files and dirs. And remove empty files and dirs.

3)count of line

17) pgrep -l -U $eka

18) pgrep –u eka

Lab5

3) tar -cvf system-back.tar /Backup /etc\

4) find /directory/home/ -mtime -2 –ls

5) find /etc root user

6) find /home -type d

7) find /etc/passwd -name "\* .profile "

8) etc/passwd ……. Text

/etc……… configuration files

9) ls -i /

Ls –i/etc

Ls –i /etc /hosts

11) ln –s /etc/passwd /boot.

12) مينفعش