

Infrastructure Technologies

Lab 3 Report

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(Your home directory is your login directory.)

1. What command displays your working directory? **pwd**
2. What command moves you to the parent directory? **cd ..**
3. What command allows one to go to the root directory? **cd /**
4. What command displays all files and directories in a short form? **ls**
5. What command displays all files (excluding invisible files) and directories in a long form? **ls -l**
6. What command displays the content of a file *mary*? **cat mary**
7. What command allows one to obtain the manual on-line help on the *mkdir* command? **man mkdir**

For answers to questions 8 and 9 you may have to refer to the class notes posted on Blackboard. This material is covered more explicitly in Lab 4. It was also covered in class demos on Linux.

8. What steps/commands are needed to move a task/process already running in foreground to background?
 - a. **^Z or CTRL + Z**
 - b. **bg**
9. Say, that Linux assigned the job id number = 5 to a task running in background. What command would you use to move this process from background to foreground? **fg 2**
10. What command would you use to sort (in the ascending order) data coming from a numeric file *MyNumbers* and reroute the sorted output to a file *MyNumbersSorted*?

sort< MyNumbers >MyNumbersSorted

11. Display the content of the directory in a long form. Include invisible files and protect the directory list from scrolling off the screen. **ls -al | more**
12. What command would you use to open the *pico* editor to create a file *students*? **pico students**
13. What command would you use to open the *vi* editor to create a file *joe*? **vi joe**
14. What command would you use to remove the directory *letters*? **rmdir letters**
15. What command is used to change the password? **passwd**
16. What does the command *cat mary > letters* do?

The contents of mary are displayed and rerouted to letters

17. Write a script file below that

- (a) moves you to your home directory from anywhere
- (b) creates 4 directories named *joe1*, *joe2*, *joe3*, and *joe4* under your home directory
- (c) copies all files with extension *c* from your home directory to the *joe1* directory
- (d) changes your home directory to the *joe1* directory
- (e) displays all files in a long form including invisible files in the *joe1* directory and protects the files

from scrolling off the screen

- (a) **cd**
- (b) **mkdir joe1 joe2 joe3 joe4**
- (c) **cp *.c joe1**
- (d) **cd joe1**
- (e) **ls - al | more**

Contents of file “eval” and notes:

The unix system is slightly different than then the windows command line. However, it doesn't seem much more difficult to use in comparison.

The only issue that I encountered with this lab was the transfer of eval to my local machine. I had to change the local directory to fix this issue.