

Pre-Lab 1

- 1) The command that shows which groups a person is a member of is “groups”.
- 2) The exit code of the previous command is put into the shell parameter, \$? . Thus, the command, echo “\$?”, shows the exit status of the previous command.
- 3) “CTRL – z” will suspend a currently running process and to place it as a background process, the command “bg” will need to be done.
- 4) “uname –v –n” is the command that needs to be done to find out your kernel version and the “nodename.”
- 5) “cd .” doesn’t do anything and leaves the person in the same directory they already were in
“cd ..” changes the current directory to its parent directory
“cd ~” changes the current directory to the home directory
“cd /” changes the current directory to the root directory
- 6) “ps aux | grep my_process” would be the command to use to find the “pid” for a running process. my_process can be replaced with the name of any process you would like to see the “pid” of.
- 7) The command that will return every user’s default shell is
“cut –d: f1,7 /etc/passwd”
- 8) “su root” switches you to the root user account and requires the root account’s password. “sudo”, however, runs just a single command with root-privileges and does not switch to the root user or require a separate root user password.
- 9) We would place that program or script into a cron folder. The crontab has folders designated to daily, hourly, and more. We would place this program/script into one of these folders and then the program will run periodically.
- 10) See the txt file for my script.

Received Help From These Websites:

- 1) <http://linux-training.be/index.php?nav=fundamentals>
- 2) http://linuxcommand.org/writing_shell_scripts.php
- 3) <http://www.howtogeek.com/111479/htg-explains-whats-the-difference-between-sudo-su/>