**1) look**

(1) Run command ‘look excl’ to see the output. What does this command do?

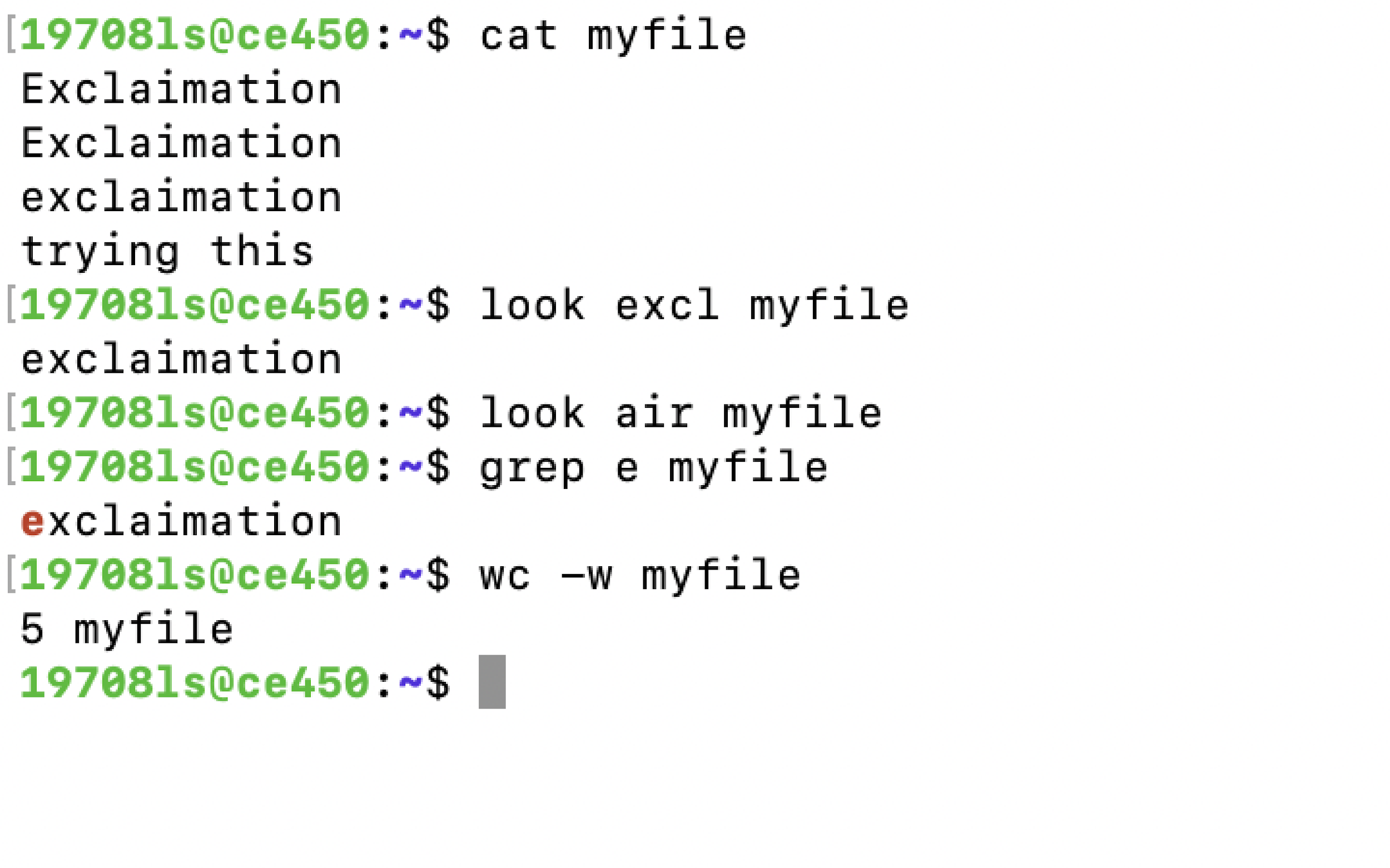
Output shows that 'No such file or directory’

(2) Create a file named myfile with four lines as follows. Then run ‘look excl myfile’ to see output. Write down the output and figure out what this command do.  
 Exclaimation  
 Exclamation  
 exclamation

trying this

Output is exclaimation. We use a cat command to create a file named myfile. Then the input is look excl myfile.

(3) Type in the command ‘look air | grep e | wc -w’ to see the output. What does this command do? Explain from the output.

Write: look air myfile.grep e myfile. Output is exclamation. wc -w myfile. Output is 5 myfile. 

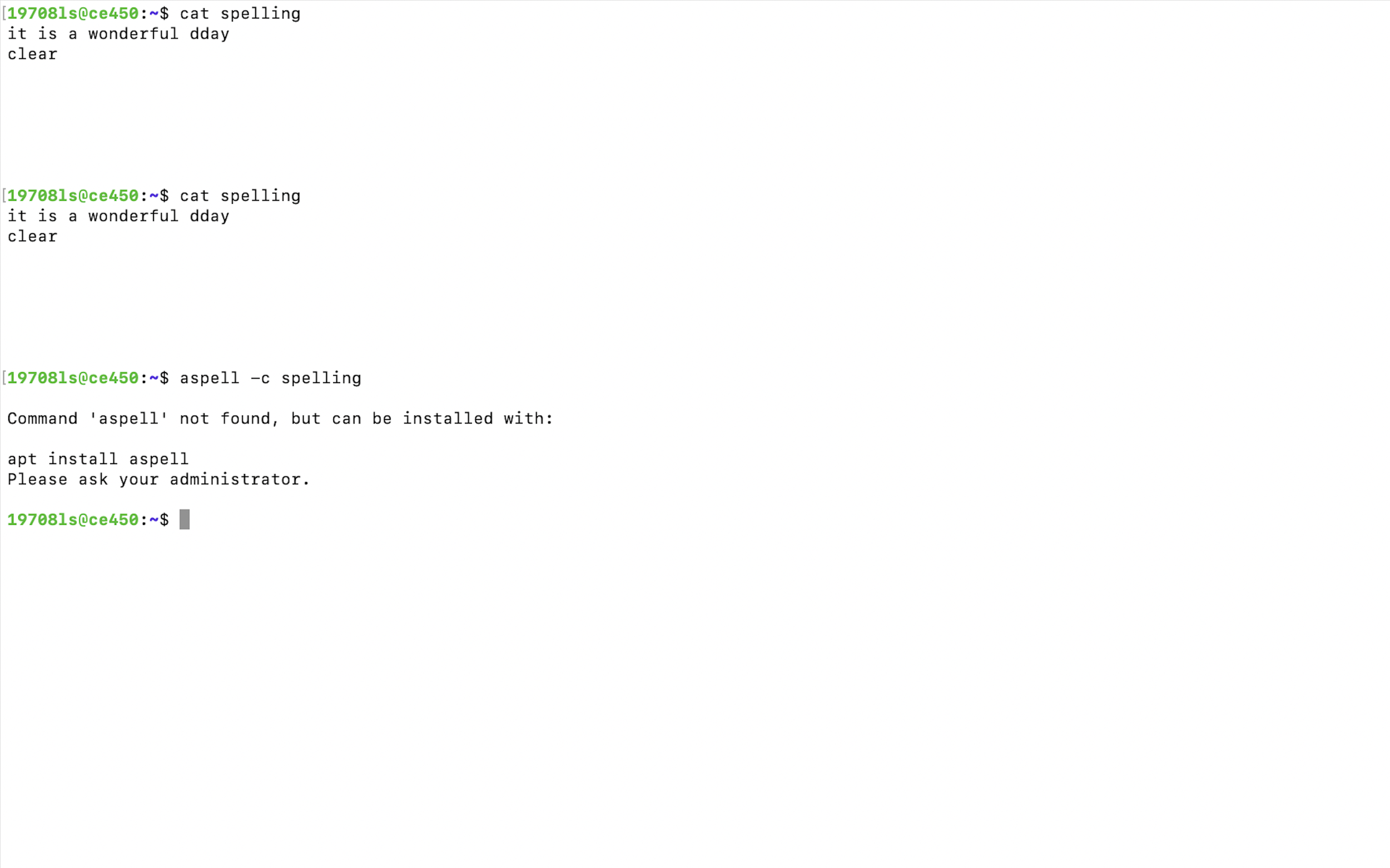
**2) spell**

(1) Create a file with the following contents. Then use spell to list all of the misspelled words.  
 Write down your command and output.  
 It is a wonderfull dday today.

Write cat>spelling

It is a wonderfull dday today. Write control+d to save it.

Write aspell -c spelling. Command is not found in the terminal.



**3) set and unset.**

(1) Enter C shell. How do you do it? Write down the command.

Write ‘exec /bin/csh’

(2) Create a local variable AA by ‘set AA=20’.  
This command instructs the corresponding shell to place in memory the variable named AA with a current value of 20.

write AA=20

(3) Run ‘echo $AA’ to see the output. Write down the output.

write ‘echo $AA’. It shows 20

(4) Run ‘echo AA’ to see the output. Write down the output.

Write echo AA. It will show AA

(5) What is the difference between (3) and (4)?

In number 3, the value of AA which is 20 is showing

In number 4, AA is printed which is a string

(6) Run ‘unset AA’ then ‘echo $AA’. What will be output? So what does ‘unset’ command do to variable AA?

It shows that the variable isn’t defined

(7) Change shell to bash. Write down the command you use.

Write cat /etc/shells.

(8) Create a variable by ‘AA=200’. Then do the same procedure from (3) to (6).



4) setenv and unsetenv

(1) Go to C shell. Type the following commands to display all environment

variables and their values under UNIX-like operating systems:

(2) Run ‘echo $HOME’, ‘echo $OSTYPE’, ‘echo $HOST’, and ‘echo $USER’ to see

the output. What each one is set to and representing?

(3) Type in ‘setenv PS $HOME’. Then ‘cd $PS’ to go to home directory.

(4) Type in ‘unsetenv PS ‘. Then ‘echo $PS‘ to see the output.

ANSWER

Setenv PS $HOME : cd $PS

Pwd ,home directory

Unsetenv PS

Echo $PS

The last output shows PS is an undefined variable



5) export

(1) Change shell to bash. Create a variable named a by ‘a=200’.

exec /bin/bash

(2) Enter ‘echo $a’ to see the output. What is that?

200

(3) Then enter a subshell by ‘bash’. Run ‘echo $a’ again. What is the output? Why

is the output like that?

Subshell can’t access the local variables.

(5) Go back to the previous shell by ‘exit’ then run ‘export a’. Enter a subshell by

‘bash and run ‘echo $a’. So what is the effect of the ‘export’ command?

ANSWER: After exiting and exporting, the previous value of a comes back. Then

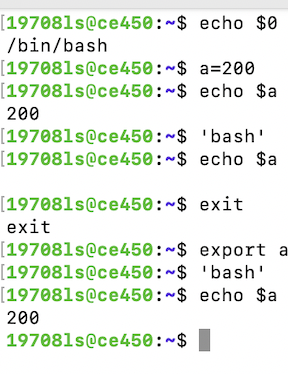
we enter another shell by typing bash and when we print the value of a,200 gets

printed.

Export helps to get the value back from a shell by making it a global variable in

each new shell.

**Screenshot answer of 3 and 5**



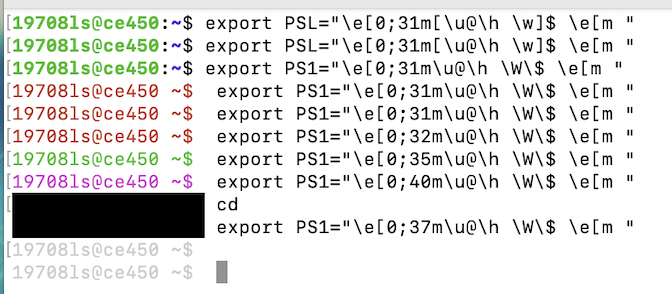
(6) Type in ‘export PS1=&quot;\e[0;37m[\u@\h \W]\$ \e[m &quot; ’ and see the prompt

color change.

You can change the color code (e.g. 0;31 to 0;35 or 0;32) to change to different

color.

**ANSWER:**



6) Write

(1) Use a command to know all of the users who log in to the same machine.

Write to one of your classmates who have been login to the same machine by

‘write &lt;user name&gt;’.

type who.

(2) Type in the message that will show on his screen.

write &gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;

Message from .......@......sfbu.edu on pts/3 at 06:01… aw van mug

(3) You two can start conversing with and write messages to each other on the

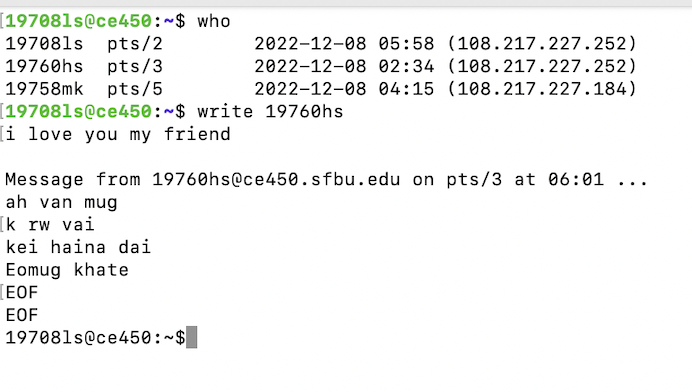
screen. At the end of the Conversation, enter CTRL-D.

Type write username

Alex Yang is our professor.

Press control+d

**Screenshot of answer 2 and 3**



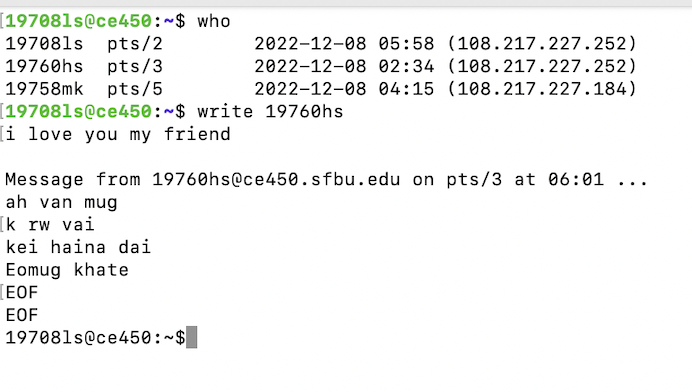
7) mail

(1) Send email to your classmate by ‘mail –s &lt;subject&gt; &lt;user name&gt;’ if he is login

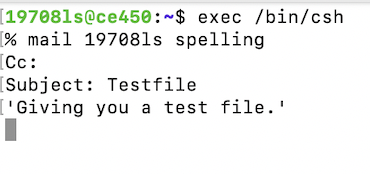
to the same machine. Then type in the message. Enter CTR-D to send. Send to

different machine by

It doesn’t work.



(2) send a text file by ‘mail &lt;user name&gt; &lt; &lt;text file&gt;’.



It doesn’t work

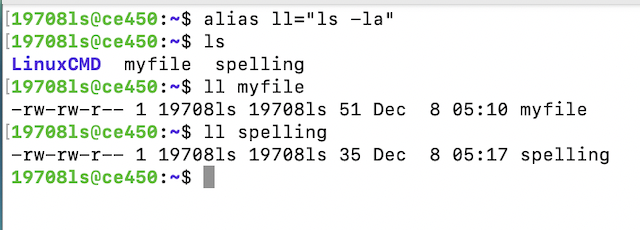
8) alias and unalias

(1) Create an alias ll to do the same thing of ‘ls –la’ by “alias ll=’ls –la’”.

(2) Now type in ll. What is the output?

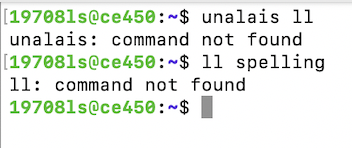
Write alias ll=”ls =-la”

Then ll myfile



(3) Enter ‘unalias ll’ then enter ‘ll’ what is the output?

unalias ll



It will show that the command is not found

9) tty

(1) Run the‘ tty’ command, and note the device name of your terminal. Write

down the name of your terminal.

/dev/pts/2

(2) run command ‘echo hello &gt; /dev/pts/&lt;you should put the number you got

from part (1). This command display hello on your screen.

Write echo Hello &gt;2 then, write ‘cat 2’

It will show ‘Hello’

(3) Run the following two commands:

echo &quot;I said hello&quot; &gt; hello.file

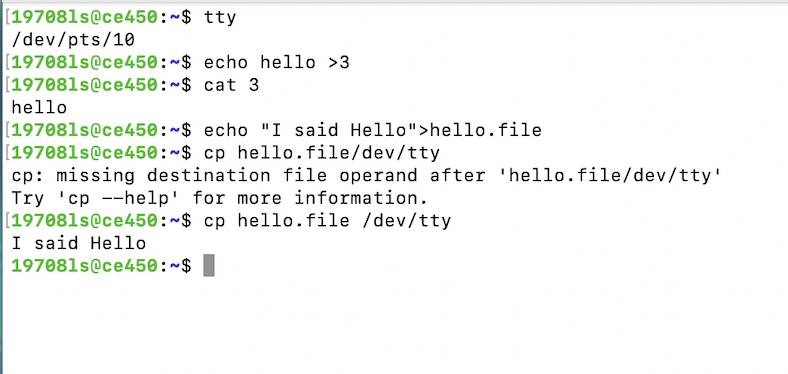
cp hello.file /dev/tty

What do these commands do?

The first command creates a file named hello.file. The second one copies the

contents of hello.file

**Screenshot of answer 2 and 3**



10) ps

Each process is a running program.

(1) Run the command ‘sleep 100&amp;’ to put it into background to you can have

prompt back

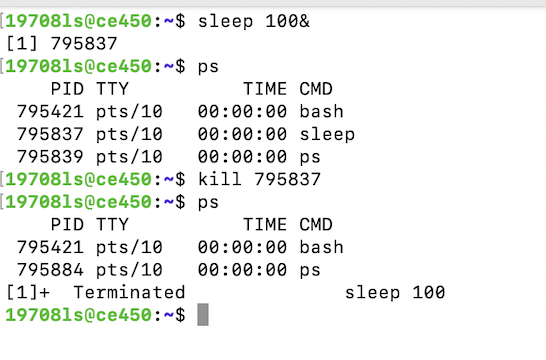
(2) Enter ‘ps’ to know its process ID. What is the PID?

ANS : Here, the pid is 795837

(3) Kill it by ‘kill &lt;the PID you found in step (2).

(4) Enter ‘ps’ to see if it has been terminated.

Screenshot answer of number 1, 2, 3 and 4



11) tar

(1) Create a directory named tardir. Add three files f1, f2, f3 in tardir.

Instructions: mkdir tardir

ls

cd tradir

touch f1 f2 f3

ls

(2) Now archive tardir by ‘tar –cvf tardir.tar tardir’. Write down the size of

tardir.tar.

ANS: The size of the file is 1024 bytes

Instructions: write tar –cvf tardir.tar tardir

ls

ls -la

(3) Now archive and compress tardir by ‘tar –cvzf tardircompress.tar.gz tardir’.

Write down the size of this compressed tarball. Is compressed tarball smaller?

The size of compresses tarball is 1024 bytes.

ls

tar –cvf tardir.tar tardir

ls -la

give these commands

(3) Remove every files in tardir.

rm f1 f2 f3 tardir.tar

rm tardircompress.tar.gz

ls

ANSWER:

(5) Uncompress and Extract the tar file by ‘tar –xzvf tardircompress.tar.gz –C

tardir’. List the contents of tardir. Have all files been unzipped and extracted

back?

the files aren’t extracted back.

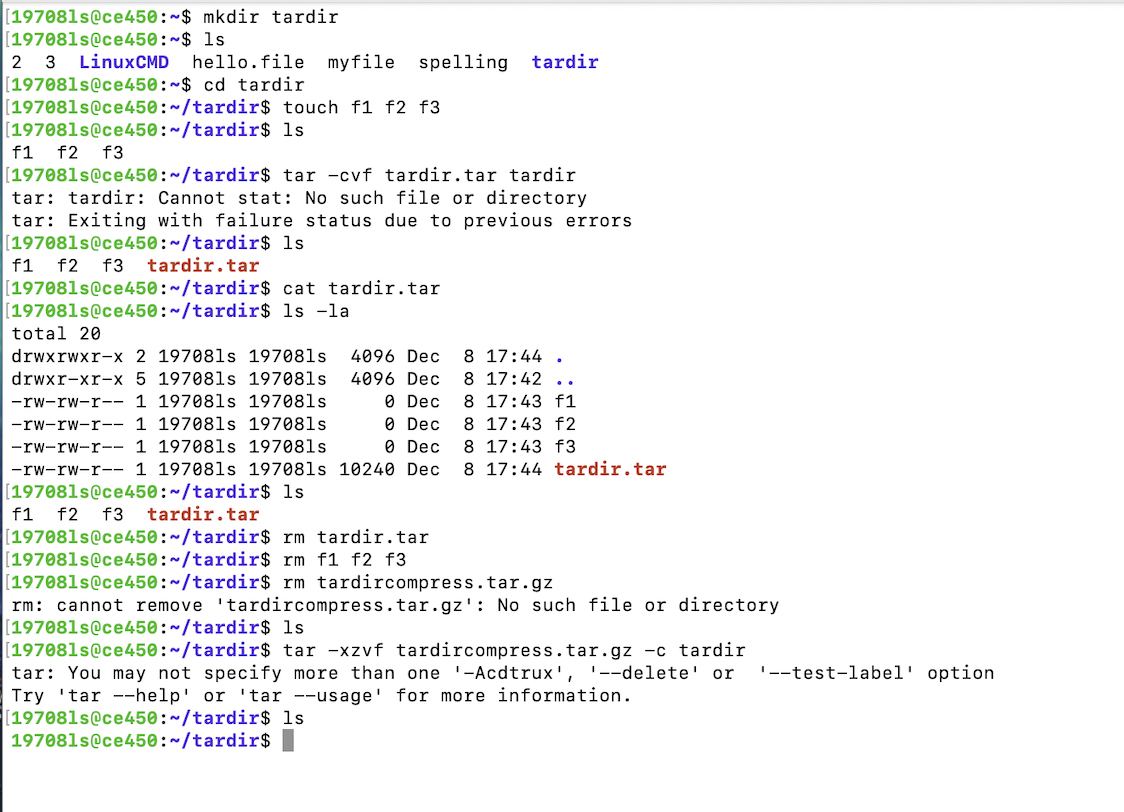
ls

tar –xzvf tardircompress.tar.gz –C tardir

ls

these commands and ss

**Screenshot answer of number 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5**



Professor all the Linux programming answer screenshot are below each question