MA50174

Unix Commands - Simple Exercises

1. Log on to the system, and using the `pwd` command, verify that you are in your home directory. Make a note of your directory, you will need this later on. Your home directory will be `/u/ma/3/username` which can be abbreviated to ∼ `username`.

2. Use the `cd` command to change your working directory to the root directory (/). Verify that you are in the root directory, and list the contents of this directory using the `ls` command.

3. Issue the `ls` command with the following options. What is the effect of each option?
   ls -a (note there is a space between ls and -a)
   ls -l
   ls -r
   ls -al

4. Return to your home directory by entering the command `cd` and list the contents of your home directory. Use the `-a` as well to list all the hidden files.

5. Enter the following command to create a test1 file `ls /etc >test1`

6. Verify that the file, test1, has been created in your home directory.

7. Use the command `more` to display the contents of test1.

8. Create an empty file called test2 in your home directory using the `touch` command. Verify that the file test2 has been created.

9. Using the text editor `pico`, edit the file test2 The command is `pico test2`.
   Add the following lines
   clear
   date
   pwd
   whoami
   Use `control x` to close and save the file.

10. Verify test2 again using the `-l` option, you should now see that the file test2 has increased in size.

11. Change the permissions of the file test2 to rwxr–r– using the `chmod` command . Verify that the change took place.

12. Now that you have made the file test2 executable, run the file by typing `test2`. What is the result of each command?
    clear
    date
    pwd
    whoami

13. Create a subdirectory called team1. Use the command `mkdir`.

14. Copy the file test1 using the `cp` command from your home directory into the new directory `team1`.

15. Enter the command `cd` to return to your home directory. Without changing directory, check that you have `test1` in your subdirectory `team1`

16. Try removing the directory `team1`, using `rmdir`.
    What error message do you get? Why?
    What do you have to do before you can remove the directory `team1`?
    Carry out the operation and then reissue the command to remove the directory `team1`.