Computersystems and -architecture

Introduction to UNIX

1 Ba INF 2011-2012

Ruben Van den Bossche Sam ruben.vandenbossche@ua.ac.be sam.verb

Sam Verboven sam.verboven@ua.ac.be

Time Schedule

Exercises are made individually. Put all your files in a tgz archive, as explained on the course's website, and submit your solution to the exercises on Blackboard.

• Deadline: October 3, 23u55

Exercises

Use as few commands as possible. Nearly all exercises can be solved with only 1 command. Fill in all commands you used to solve the exercises in the file oefeningen.html.

- 1. Files and Browsing
 - (a) Navigate to the root of the file system using the absolute path.
 - (b) List all files and directories in the current directory.
 - (c) Descend into the directory usr. Print the current directory.
 - (d) Descend into the directory **bin**. List the file type for all files that start with an **f** in this directory.
 - (e) Navigate up to the root directory using a relative path.
 - (f) Navigate to your home directory.
 - (g) List all files including hidden files.
 - (h) Create in your home directory two new subdirectories named color and shape.
 - (i) Navigate to the color directory, and create the files red, green, blue, apple and square.
 - (j) List all files in the directory.
 - (k) Remove apple, as it is not really a color.
 - (l) Hide square by prepending a dot.
 - (m) Edit the remaining files so that they contain their hexadecimal color codes (FF0000 for red, 00FF00 for green, 0000FF for blue).
 - (n) Copy blue to a new file purple, and change the contents of the new file to 800080.
 - (o) Rename red to yellow, and change the contents of the file to FFFF00.
 - (p) Create a soft link named darkblue to blue.
 - (q) List all files in the directory.

- (r) Edit darkblue to 0000A0.
- (s) Print the contents of blue.
- (t) Print the disk size of every file in this directory (hint: use the wildcard *).
- (u) Move .square to the shape directory using the relative path and make it visible again.
- (v) List the contents of the shape directory without navigating there.
- (w) Go to the parent directory and remove the shape directory.
- 2. Archiving
 - (a) Create an archive color.tgz containing all files in the color directory (not the color directory itself!).
 - (b) Create a new file orange with contents FFA500.
 - (c) Change the file purple to FF0080, which is a lighter variant of the color.
 - (d) Remove the compression of the archive color.tgz by unzipping it.You have to unzip the archive because updating a compressed archive is not possible.
 - (e) Update the archive color.tar to include the new and changed files.
 - (f) Gzip the archive color.tar again, and make sure the file has a .tgz extension.
 - (g) Remove the color directory, but keep the archive.
 - (h) Create a new directory color2 in your home directory, and unzip the archive into that directory. What happened to the soft link?
- 3. Processes
 - (a) Navigate to the directory /usr/games.
 - (b) Run one of the games in the foreground. Kill the program using the keyboard shortcut.
 - (c) Run another game in the background. Display the process info and note the process ID.
 - (d) Kill the process using the process ID.
 - (e) Startup a number of sleep 60 processes in the background, and terminate them all at the same time using the pkill command.
- 4. Streams
 - (a) Download the file http://tiny.cc/cs1names.
 - (b) Unzip the downloaded archive.
 - (c) Display the first 30 female names.
 - (d) Display the last 25 male names.
 - (e) Count the number of lines in both files. Are there more male or female names?
 - (f) Search the list for your own name. (*Hint: use grep*)
 - (g) Print all names that contain the letter **q**.
 - (h) The name raf is not in the list. Append the name using the stream operator >>.
 - (i) Sort the male names again and write the result to male-names-sorted. (*Hint: use a pipe and a stream operator*)

- (j) Merge the male and female names into the file all-names. Make sure the names are sorted.
- (k) Print the number of names that appear more than once in all-names, and are thus suitable for both boys and girls.
 (*Hint: use uniq*)
- (l) Store all names that are both male and female names in unisex-names.
- (m) Remove duplicate names from all-names.
- (n) Update the archive Names.tgz so that it contains the updated version of male-names and the new files all-names and unisex-names.
- (o) Use find to compile a list of all directories in the system, redirecting the output so that the list of directories ends up in a file called directories.txt and the list of error messages ends up in a file called errors.txt.