

System Administration: Week 2 Lab

February 6, 2006

1 Submission Instructions

Email your code and the produced output to `dima+decal@ocf.berkeley.edu`. Include your code and the output if appropriate. Do not forget to include your name, OCF Login and INST Login.

2 Commands

- ssh into your ocf account
- **man** and **apropos** can be used as a combination to read up on commands. **apropos** looks up commands by the keyword it takes as argument, while **man** displays reference manual pages
- Find a command that would allow you to list all of the files present in your directory. How would you change into a directory? How would list all of the files? List in long format? Sort by time stamp?
- use **man** and **apropos** to find out about **mkdir** and **rmdir** What does each one do? Create a directory foo. Find the command that puts a blank file in directory and name it bar. Then try and remove the directory. Does **rmdir** work? What happens? If it does not work, how would you fix it?
- But we would also like to move files around. Find commands used for copying, moving, renaming, and removing files. How would you copy a file from your account on inst to your account on ocf?
- **grep** is the search command that allows you to search for a pattern.
- Another cool features of commands is pipes | which allows you to "pipe" the input from one command into another. For example we can do something like **w | grep bash** to see information about everyone who is running a bash shell.

3 Text Editor

- open a new file buuz in your favorite text editor. I would encourage you to use the text editor that you are not familiar with. I personally like vim as it has a ton of cool built-in features and is faster than emacs
- play around with the file. How would you cut a line and move it? How would you copy a line? How do u delete a line?

4 Shells

- Change your shell to **zsh** on OCF. Changing the shell on INST may require connecting to a different server.
- Print out your \$PATH variables.

5 Process Control

- alias ps to /usr/ucb/ps that is, every time you call ps it would call the ps version in /usr/ucb/ps instead of the one present in your \$PATH first
- List all of the processes currently running. List all of the processes that you are running.