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Lab #1 Solutions: COMP 3000B (Operating Systems)

January 10 & 12, 2006

1. How do you get a listing of all the files in the current directory? (Note that files starting with a "." are hidden by default.)

ls -a

2. How do you create an empty directory named "foo"?

mkdir foo

3. How do you delete a directory named "foo" and its entire contents?

rm -r foo or **rm -rf foo**

4. How do you make a file "bar" read-only to everyone?

chmod a-w bar removes read permissions for everyone (user, group, and other).
chmod 444 bar makes the file readable by everyone, while **chmod 555 bar** makes the file readable and executable by everyone.

5. How do you copy the directory "foo" to "moo" such that the files in moo have the same names and contents as foo?

cp -r foo moo, assuming that moo doesn't already exist. **cp -a foo moo** also works.

6. For the directory copy command, are the last modified time stamps of the copy identical to the original? What command did you use to check this?

cp -r updates the last modified timestamps to the current time, so no they won't be the same. However, **cp -a** does preserve timestamps, so the last modified times would be identical. You can check the timestamps using **ls -l**.

7. How do you view the file /boot/System.map-2.6.8 one screen at a time?

more /boot/System.map-2.6.8 or **less /boot/System.map-2.6.8**

8. How much total RAM does your machine have? How much swap space?

The **top** command would give you this information (you didn't need to say this, however). There should have been approximately 512M of RAM and 1G of swap; the exact amount depended upon the computer's configuration.

9. Give a command line using the bash "for" command that creates zero-length files with the names 1 through 20 (i.e., 20 files).

```
for x in `seq 1 20`; do touch $x; done or  
for x in $(seq 1 20); do touch $x; done
```