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Phase 2 task 5.2

First I: using the command "pwd" I could see the path of the directory I work on.

/home/aly_coder

Second: I use the command "cd" (change directory) to pass to the targeted directory which is the desktop

```
cd /mnt //passing to local disks
cd c // passing local disk c
cd users //Users directory
cd cyber //my user name directory
```

cd cyber //my user name directory cd desktop //finally reaching the desktop

Third: using the command "mkdir" (make directory) I make a new directory named: new directory

```
mkdir new_directory
```

Fourth: To ensure the creation of the directory, we use the command line "Is" with the flag "-al" to display all the files and the directories in the parent directory "desktop", where "-al" flag provides us with a more detailed information about the files as the permission, ownership, file size, and timestamp for each file.

ls -al

And the output is:

```
-rwxrwxrwx 1 aly_coder aly_coder  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 aly_coder  
-rwxrw
```

We could see that out director "new_directory" has been successfully created, we also could see the provided permission in the first column "drwx-rwx-rwx", the first letter 'd' demonstrates that it's a directory not a file, then the next 3 letters tells us that our file is readable, editable and executable by the owner, the second 3 letters tells us also that these features is enables to the group of owners of this file, and the last 3 letters also tells us that this file provides those 3 features to other users who are not membered in the group of owners.

Hence, if we want to modify directory's permission so as to make the owner only to execute it, we use the command "chmod" (change mode) as follows:

```
chmod 764 my_directory
```

now the directory's permission is "drwx-rw-r" which enbles the owner to read, edit and execute the directory, while the group of owners read and edit only but can't execute and the other users read the files only.

Then, we access into this directory using "cd new_directory", then we could push into this directory some files either pre-created or create files into the directory.

If we would like to move files into it we use "mv" command line:

mv linux.txt new_directory

```
aly_coder@DESKTOP-RDEAGKU:/mnt/c/users/cyber/desktop$ mv linux.txt new_directory
aly_coder@DESKTOP-RDEAGKU:/mnt/c/users/cyber/desktop$ cd new_directory
aly_coder@DESKTOP-RDEAGKU:/mnt/c/users/cyber/desktop/new_directory$ ls
linux.txt my_firstfile.txt my_secondfile.txt
```

If we want to copy a file content into another, we could use:

```
cat my_firstfile.txt > my_secondfile.txt
we could append also with:
cat my_firstfile.txt >> my_secondfile.txt
```