Write a command using ls to list all files (including hidden files) in the current directory and its subdirectories.

Modify the previous command to display only files with a specific extension (e.g., .txt).

Enhance the report by including the file size for each listed file.

Further refine the output to display only files modified within the last 24 hours.

Combine the functionalities from points 2 and 4 to list only files with a specific extension (e.g., .jpg) modified in the last day.

Certainly! Let's break down the commands step by step to achieve each requirement.

1. List all files (including hidden files) in the current directory and its subdirectories:

```
ls -Rla
```

- `-R`: Recursively list subdirectories encountered.
- `-l`: Use a long listing format.
- `-a`: Include directory entries whose names begin with a dot (.).

2. List files with a specific extension (e.g., `.txt`):

```
find . -type f -name "*.txt" -exec ls -lh {} +
```

- `find .`: Start from the current directory (`.`).
- `-type f`: Only find files (not directories).
- `-name "*.txt"`: Match files with the `.txt` extension.
- `-exec ls -lh {} +`: Execute `ls -lh` on each found file (`{}` is replaced by the found files).

3. Include file size in the output:

The `-l` option in `ls -lh` already includes the file sizes in a human-readable format.

4. List files modified within the last 24 hours:

```
find . -type f -mtime -1 -exec ls -lh {} +
```

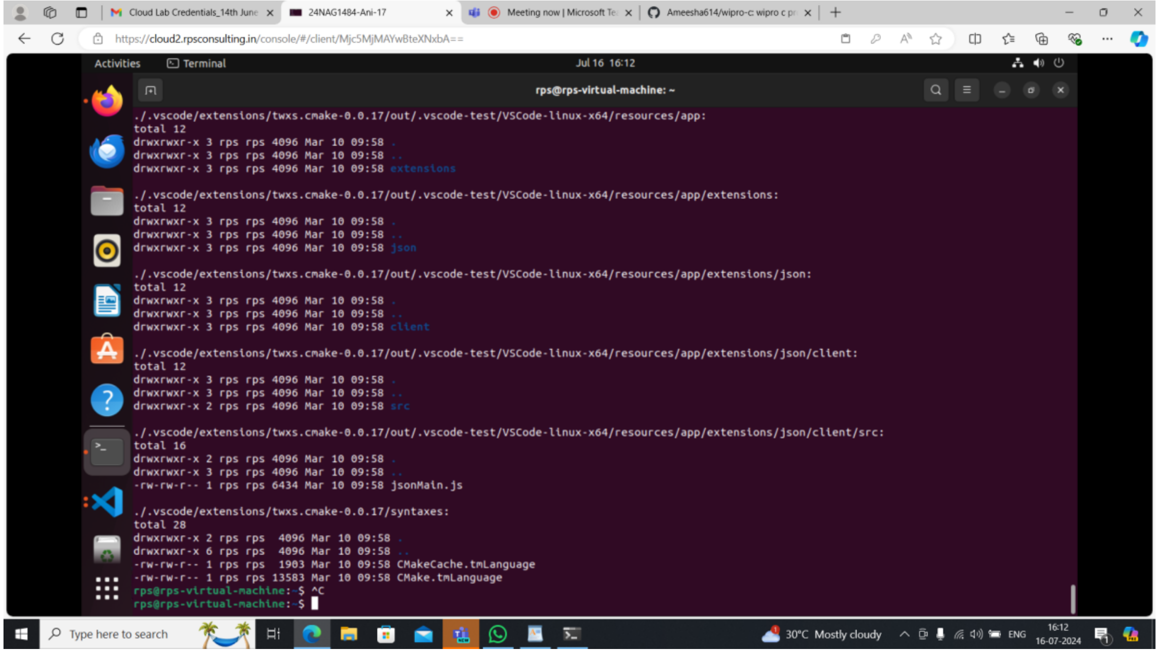
- `-mtime -1`: Find files modified less than 24 hours ago (`-1` means within the last day).

5. List files with a specific extension modified in the last day (e.g., `.jpg`):

```
find . -type f -name "*.jpg" -mtime -1 -exec ls -lh {} +
```

name "*.jpg"`: Match files with the `.jpg` extension.

mtime -1`: Find files modified less than 24 hours ago.



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https://cloud2.rpsconsulting.in/console/#/client/Mjc5MjMAYwBteXNxbA==
Activities
Terminal
Jul 16 16:12
rps@rps-virtual-machine: ~
Type here to search
30°C Mostly cloudy
ENG
16:12
16-07-2024

```
./.vscode/extensions/twxs.cmake-0.0.17/out/.vscode-test/VSCode-linux-x64/resources/app:
total 12
drwxrwxr-x 3 rps rps 4096 Mar 10 09:58 .
drwxrwxr-x 3 rps rps 4096 Mar 10 09:58 ..
drwxrwxr-x 3 rps rps 4096 Mar 10 09:58 extensions

./.vscode/extensions/twxs.cmake-0.0.17/out/.vscode-test/VSCode-linux-x64/resources/app/extensions:
total 12
drwxrwxr-x 3 rps rps 4096 Mar 10 09:58 .
drwxrwxr-x 3 rps rps 4096 Mar 10 09:58 ..
drwxrwxr-x 3 rps rps 4096 Mar 10 09:58 json

./.vscode/extensions/twxs.cmake-0.0.17/out/.vscode-test/VSCode-linux-x64/resources/app/extensions/json:
total 12
drwxrwxr-x 3 rps rps 4096 Mar 10 09:58 .
drwxrwxr-x 3 rps rps 4096 Mar 10 09:58 ..
drwxrwxr-x 3 rps rps 4096 Mar 10 09:58 client

./.vscode/extensions/twxs.cmake-0.0.17/out/.vscode-test/VSCode-linux-x64/resources/app/extensions/json/client:
total 12
drwxrwxr-x 3 rps rps 4096 Mar 10 09:58 .
drwxrwxr-x 3 rps rps 4096 Mar 10 09:58 ..
drwxrwxr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Mar 10 09:58 src

./.vscode/extensions/twxs.cmake-0.0.17/out/.vscode-test/VSCode-linux-x64/resources/app/extensions/json/client/src:
total 16
drwxrwxr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Mar 10 09:58 .
drwxrwxr-x 3 rps rps 4096 Mar 10 09:58 ..
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rps rps 6434 Mar 10 09:58 jsonMain.js

./.vscode/extensions/twxs.cmake-0.0.17/syntaxes:
total 28
drwxrwxr-x 2 rps rps  4096 Mar 10 09:58 .
drwxrwxr-x 6 rps rps  4096 Mar 10 09:58 ..
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rps rps  1903 Mar 10 09:58 CMakeCache.tmLanguage
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rps rps 13583 Mar 10 09:58 CMake.tmLanguage
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ ^C
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ 
```

dir/ls (5) :

Use dir / ls to list all files and folders in your current directory. How many files are there? (Excluding hidden files if applicable)

Utilize dir / ls with appropriate flags to display only files with a specific extension (e.g., .txt). How many files of that type exist?

Navigate to your Downloads folder using cd. Then, use dir / ls to list the contents. Are there any recently downloaded files (modified today)?

Use dir / ls with flags to display both the filename and its size for each file in your current directory. Identify the largest file.

Practice using dir / ls with wildcards (e.g., dir *.docx) to list all files with a specific extension pattern (e.g., all Word documents).

1. **List all files and folders in the current directory**

ls -al

- `-a`: Shows all files, including hidden ones (files starting with `.`)

- `-l`: Displays detailed information including permissions, size, owner, modification date, etc.

```
dir /a
```

`/a`: Shows all files, including hidden ones.

2. Count the number of files (excluding hidden files)

```
ls -l | grep "^-" | wc -l
```

- `ls -l`: Long listing format to include detailed information.

- `grep "^-"`: Filters out non-file entries (directories, symbolic links, etc.).

- `wc -l`: Counts the number of lines (which corresponds to the number of files).

```
dir /a /-p /o:n /s | find /c /v ""
```

`/a`: Shows all files.

`/-p`: Skips displaying the header.

`/o:n`: Sorts the listing by name.

`/s`: Displays files in the current directory and all subdirectories.

`find /c /v ""`: Counts non-empty lines (each line corresponds to a file).

3. Display files with a specific extension (e.g., .txt) and count them

```
ls *.txt
```

- Lists all files with `.txt` extension.

```
dir *.txt
```

- Lists all files with `.txt` extension.

4. Check for recently modified files in the Downloads folder

Assuming you've navigated to the Downloads folder (`cd Downloads`):

```
ls -lt | head -n 5
```

`-lt`: Sorts files by modification time, newest first (`-l` for long format, `-t` for sort by time).

`head -n 5`: Displays the top 5 files (most recent).

```
dir /od /p
```

`/od`: Sorts files by date/time, oldest first.

`/p`: Pauses after each screen of information.

5. Display filename and size for each file in the current directory and identify the largest file

ls -lhS

`-h`: Makes file sizes human-readable (e.g., KB, MB).

-'S`: Sorts files by size, largest first.

dir /o:-s

- `/o:-s`: Sorts files by size, largest first.

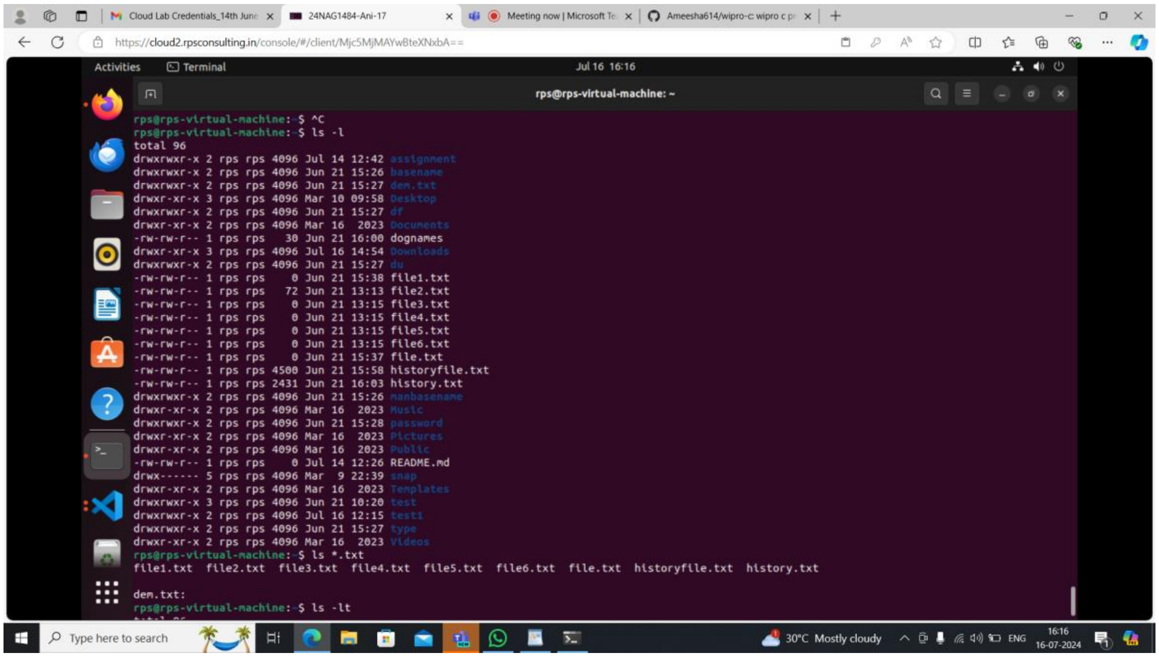
6. Use wildcards to list files with a specific extension pattern

ls *.docx

Lists all files with `.docx` extension.

dir *.docx

- Lists all files with `.docx` extension.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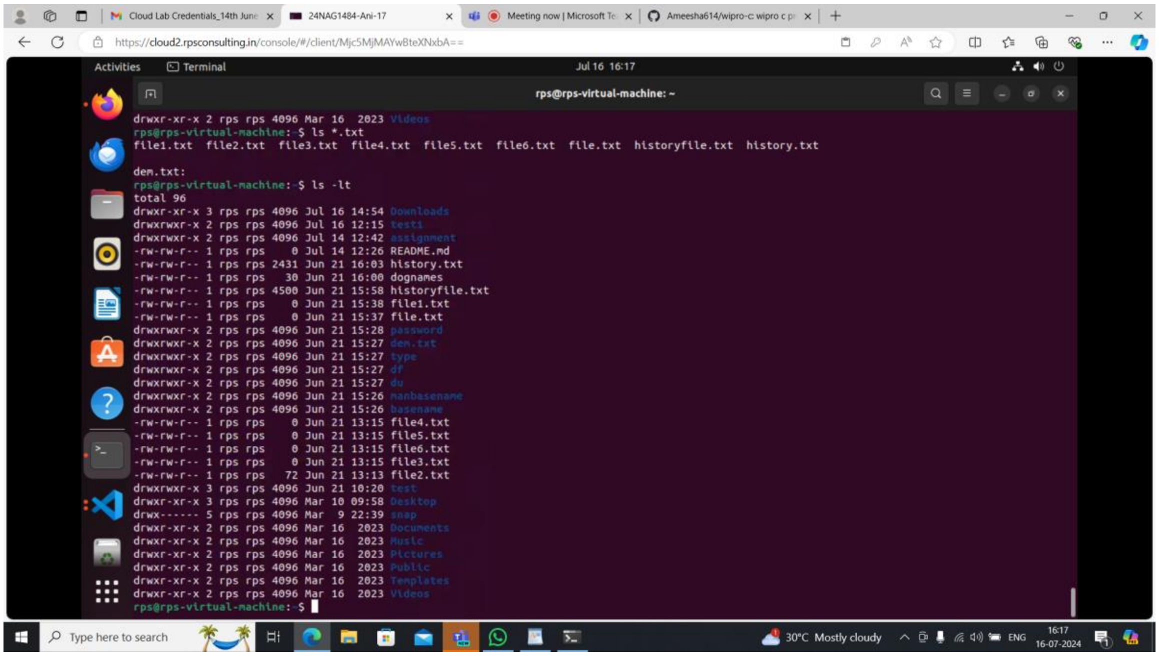
Activities
Terminal
Jul 16 16:16
rps@rps-virtual-machine: ~
Type here to search
30°C Mostly cloudy
ENG
16:16
16-07-2024

```
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ ^C
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ ls -l
total 96
drwxrwxr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Jul 14 12:42 assignment
drwxrwxr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Jun 21 15:26 basename
drwxrwxr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Jun 21 15:27 dem.txt
drwxr-xr-x 3 rps rps 4096 Mar 10 09:58 Desktop
drwxrwxr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Jun 21 15:27 df
drwxr-xr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Mar 16  2023 Documents
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rps rps   30 Jun 21 16:00 dognames
drwxr-xr-x 3 rps rps 4096 Jul 16 14:54 Downloads
drwxrwxr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Jun 21 15:27 du
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rps rps    0 Jun 21 15:38 file1.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rps rps   72 Jun 21 13:13 file2.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rps rps    0 Jun 21 13:15 file3.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rps rps    0 Jun 21 13:15 file4.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rps rps    0 Jun 21 13:15 file5.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rps rps    0 Jun 21 13:15 file6.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rps rps    0 Jun 21 15:37 file.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rps rps 4500 Jun 21 15:58 historyfile.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rps rps 2431 Jun 21 16:03 history.txt
drwxrwxr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Jun 21 15:26 manbasename
drwxr-xr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Mar 16  2023 Music
drwxrwxr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Jun 21 15:28 password
drwxr-xr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Mar 16  2023 Pictures
drwxr-xr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Mar 16  2023 Public
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rps rps    0 Jul 14 12:26 README.md
drwx------ 5 rps rps 4096 Mar  9 22:39 snap
drwxr-xr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Mar 16  2023 Templates
drwxrwxr-x 3 rps rps 4096 Jun 21 10:20 test
drwxrwxr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Jul 16 12:15 test1
drwxrwxr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Jun 21 15:27 type
drwxr-xr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Mar 16  2023 Videos
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ ls *.txt
file1.txt  file2.txt  file3.txt  file4.txt  file5.txt  file6.txt  file.txt  historyfile.txt  history.txt

dem.txt:
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ ls -lt
```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Activities
Terminal
Jul 16 16:17
rps@rps-virtual-machine: ~
Type here to search
30°C Mostly cloudy
ENG
16:17
16-07-2024

```
drwxr-xr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Mar 16  2023 Videos
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ ls *.txt
file1.txt  file2.txt  file3.txt  file4.txt  file5.txt  file6.txt  file.txt  historyfile.txt  history.txt

dem.txt:
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ ls -lt
total 96
drwxr-xr-x 3 rps rps 4096 Jul 16 14:54 Downloads
drwxrwxr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Jul 16 12:15 test1
drwxrwxr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Jul 14 12:42 assignment
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rps rps    0 Jul 14 12:26 README.md
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rps rps 2431 Jun 21 16:03 history.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rps rps   30 Jun 21 16:00 dognames
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rps rps 4500 Jun 21 15:58 historyfile.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rps rps    0 Jun 21 15:38 file1.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rps rps    0 Jun 21 15:37 file.txt
drwxrwxr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Jun 21 15:28 password
drwxrwxr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Jun 21 15:27 dem.txt
drwxrwxr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Jun 21 15:27 type
drwxrwxr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Jun 21 15:27 df
drwxrwxr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Jun 21 15:27 du
drwxrwxr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Jun 21 15:26 manbasename
drwxrwxr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Jun 21 15:26 basename
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rps rps    0 Jun 21 13:15 file4.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rps rps    0 Jun 21 13:15 file5.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rps rps    0 Jun 21 13:15 file6.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rps rps    0 Jun 21 13:15 file3.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rps rps   72 Jun 21 13:13 file2.txt
drwxrwxr-x 3 rps rps 4096 Jun 21 10:20 test
drwxr-xr-x 3 rps rps 4096 Mar 10 09:58 Desktop
drwx------ 5 rps rps 4096 Mar  9 22:39 snap
drwxr-xr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Mar 16  2023 Documents
drwxr-xr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Mar 16  2023 Music
drwxr-xr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Mar 16  2023 Pictures
drwxr-xr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Mar 16  2023 Public
drwxr-xr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Mar 16  2023 Templates
drwxr-xr-x 2 rps rps 4096 Mar 16  2023 Videos
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ 
```

cd (5):

Use cd to navigate to your Documents folder. What is the full path of your Documents folder displayed by the prompt?

Practice using cd .. to move back one directory level from your current location.

Utilize pwd to display the full path of the current directory after navigating with cd.

Explore using directory shortcuts (e.g., ~ for home directory) with cd to quickly reach specific locations.

Combine cd with dir / ls to navigate to a specific folder and then list its contents.

To accomplish the tasks using `cd` and related commands on a Unix-like system (such as Linux or macOS), here's how you can proceed:

1. Navigate to the Documents folder:

Assuming your Documents folder is located within your home directory (`~/Documents`), you can use the following commands:

```
cd                    # This brings you to your home directory (~)

cd Documents      # Navigate into the Documents folder
```

After executing these commands, your prompt should display the full path to the Documents folder.

For instance, if your username is `user`, the prompt might display something like:

```
/home/user/Documents $
```

2. Use `cd ..` to move back one directory level:

If you are currently inside the Documents folder and want to move back to your home directory:

```
cd ..        # Move back one directory level
```

This will take you back to your home directory. Your prompt will then display:

```
/home/user $
```

3. Utilize `pwd` to display the current directory:

`pwd` stands for "print working directory" and will display the full path of the current directory:

```
pwd        # Print the current directory path
```

For example, if you are in your home directory, it will display:

```
/home/user
```

4. Explore using directory shortcuts with `cd`:

- `cd ~` or `cd` (without any arguments) takes you to your home directory.

- `cd /` takes you to the root directory.

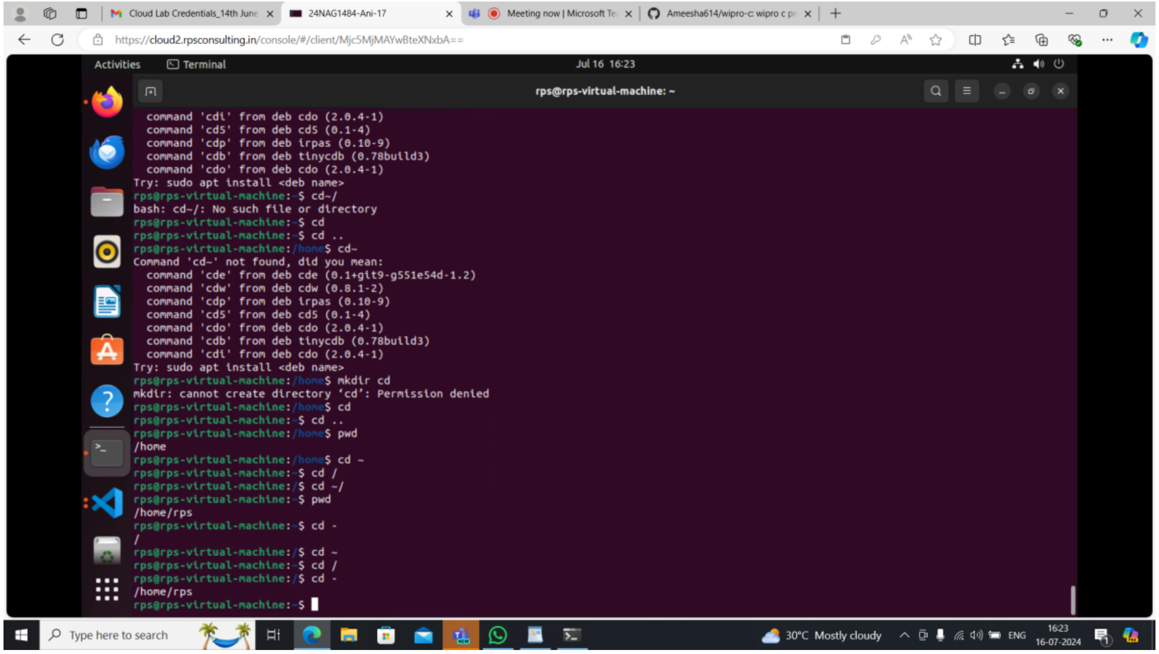
- `cd -` switches between the current directory and the previous directory you were in.

5. Combine `cd` with `ls` to navigate to a folder and list its contents:

Suppose you want to navigate to the Documents folder and then list its contents:

```
cd ~/Documents        # Navigate to the Documents folder
ls                    # List the contents of the Documents folder
```

This will show you a list of files and directories within the Documents folder.


Cloud Lab Credentials_14th June
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Activities
Terminal
Jul 16 16:23
rps@rps-virtual-machine: ~
Type here to search
30°C Mostly cloudy
ENG
16:23
16-07-2024

```
  command 'cdi' from deb cdo (2.0.4-1)
  command 'cd5' from deb cd5 (0.1-4)
  command 'cdp' from deb irpas (0.10-9)
  command 'cdb' from deb tinycdb (0.78build3)
  command 'cdo' from deb cdo (2.0.4-1)
Try: sudo apt install <deb name>
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ cd~/
bash: cd~/: No such file or directory
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ cd
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ cd ..
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/home$ cd~
Command 'cd~' not found, did you mean:
  command 'cde' from deb cde (0.1+git9-g551e54d-1.2)
  command 'cdw' from deb cdw (0.8.1-2)
  command 'cdp' from deb irpas (0.10-9)
  command 'cd5' from deb cd5 (0.1-4)
  command 'cdo' from deb cdo (2.0.4-1)
  command 'cdb' from deb tinycdb (0.78build3)
  command 'cdi' from deb cdo (2.0.4-1)
Try: sudo apt install <deb name>
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/home$ mkdir cd
mkdir: cannot create directory ‘cd’: Permission denied
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/home$ cd
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ cd ..
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/home$ pwd
/home
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/home$ cd ~
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ cd /
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/$ cd ~/
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ pwd
/home/rps
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ cd -
/
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/$ cd ~
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ cd /
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/$ cd -
/home/rps
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ 
```

cp / mv (5):

Identify a file on your Desktop. Use cp to copy that file to your Documents folder. Verify the copy exists in Documents.

Practice renaming a file on your Desktop using mv. Give it a new name and confirm the change using dir / ls.

Locate a folder containing images. Use cp to copy a specific image file from that folder to another folder.

Explore using mv to move a folder containing documents to a different location within your file system.

Try copying a file that already exists in the destination folder. What happens? (Experiment with different flags for cp if applicable on your system)

mkdir / rmdir (5):

Sure, let's go through each part step by step.

Part 1: Using `cp` to copy a file

1. Identify a file on your Desktop : Let's say the file we want to copy is `example.txt` located on the Desktop.

2. Copy the file to your Documents folder : Open a terminal and use the `cp` command:

```
cp ~/Desktop/example.txt ~/Documents/
```

This command copies `example.txt` from the Desktop to the Documents folder.

3. Verify the copy : To verify that the file exists in the Documents folder, you can list the contents of the Documents folder:

```
ls ~/Documents/
```

You should see `example.txt` listed among the files in your Documents folder.

Part 2: Using `mv` to rename a file

1. Rename a file on your Desktop : Let's rename `example.txt` to `newname.txt` using the `mv` command:

```
mv ~/Desktop/example.txt ~/Desktop/newname.txt
```

This command renames `example.txt` to `newname.txt` on the Desktop.

2. Confirm the change : To confirm the file has been renamed, list the files on the Desktop:

```
ls ~/Desktop/
```

You should see `newname.txt` listed instead of `example.txt`.

Part 3: Using `cp` to copy an image file

1. Locate a folder containing images : Assume there's a folder `~/Pictures/` that contains image files.

2. Copy a specific image file : Let's copy `photo.jpg` from `~/Pictures/` to `~/Documents/`:

```
cp ~/Pictures/photo.jpg ~/Documents/
```

This copies `photo.jpg` from the Pictures folder to the Documents folder.

Part 4: Using `mv` to move a folder

1. Move a folder containing documents: Assume there's a folder `~/Documents/Reports/` that contains documents.

2. Move the folder to a different location: Let's move `Reports` from `~/Documents/` to `~/Desktop/

```
mv ~/Documents/Reports ~/Desktop/
```

This moves the entire `Reports` folder from Documents to the Desktop.

Part 5: Handling existing files with `cp'

1. Copying a file that already exists in the destination folder **:** If `example.txt` already exists in

`~/Documents/` and you try to copy it again:

    cp ~/Desktop/example.txt ~/Documents/

By default, `cp` will not overwrite the existing `example.txt`. It will give an error message like `cp: overwrite '~/Documents/example.txt'?`.

2. Using flags for `cp`: To force overwrite existing files without prompting, you can use the `-f` (force) flag:

    cp -f ~/Desktop/example.txt ~/Documents/

This will overwrite `example.txt` in `~/Documents/` without asking for confirmation.

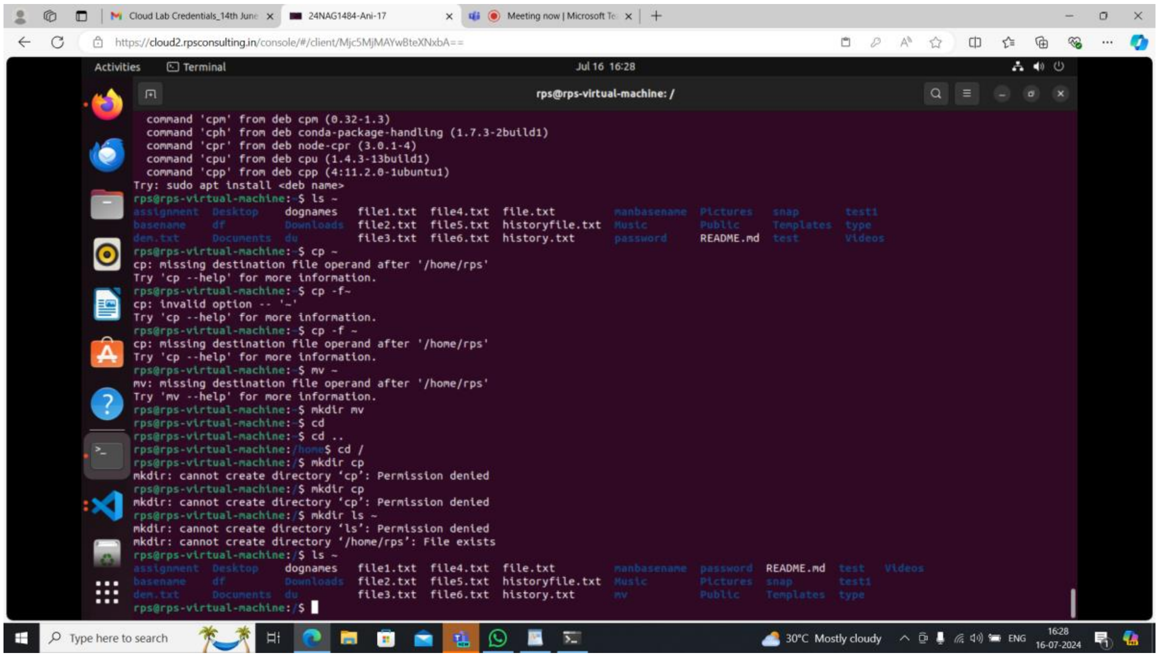
Summary

- `cp`: Used for copying files or directories.

- `mv`: Used for renaming files or moving files/directories.

- Pay attention to existing files when using `cp` to avoid accidental overwrites.

- Verify operations using `ls` or `dir` commands after each action to ensure desired changes have taken place.



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Activities
Terminal
Jul 16 16:28
rps@rps-virtual-machine: /
Type here to search
30°C Mostly cloudy
ENG
16:28
16-07-2024

```
  command 'cpm' from deb cpm (0.32-1.3)
  command 'cph' from deb conda-package-handling (1.7.3-2build1)
  command 'cpr' from deb node-cpr (3.0.1-4)
  command 'cpu' from deb cpu (1.4.3-13build1)
  command 'cpp' from deb cpp (4:11.2.0-1ubuntu1)
Try: sudo apt install <deb name>
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ ls ~
assignment  Desktop    dognames   file1.txt  file4.txt  file.txt         manbasename  Pictures   snap       test1
basename    df         Downloads  file2.txt  file5.txt  historyfile.txt  Music        Public     Templates  type
dem.txt     Documents  du         file3.txt  file6.txt  history.txt      password     README.md  test       Videos
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ cp ~
cp: missing destination file operand after '/home/rps'
Try 'cp --help' for more information.
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ cp -f~
cp: invalid option -- '~'
Try 'cp --help' for more information.
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ cp -f ~
cp: missing destination file operand after '/home/rps'
Try 'cp --help' for more information.
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ mv ~
mv: missing destination file operand after '/home/rps'
Try 'mv --help' for more information.
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ mkdir mv
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ cd
rps@rps-virtual-machine:~$ cd ..
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/home$ cd /
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/$ mkdir cp
mkdir: cannot create directory ‘cp’: Permission denied
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/$ mkdir cp
mkdir: cannot create directory ‘cp’: Permission denied
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/$ mkdir ls ~
mkdir: cannot create directory ‘ls’: Permission denied
mkdir: cannot create directory ‘/home/rps’: File exists
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/$ ls ~
assignment  Desktop    dognames   file1.txt  file4.txt  file.txt         manbasename  password  README.md  test   Videos
basename    df         Downloads  file2.txt  file5.txt  historyfile.txt  Music        Pictures  snap       test1
dem.txt     Documents  du         file3.txt  file6.txt  history.txt      mv           Public    Templates  type
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/$ 
```

mkdir / rmdir (5):

Create a new folder named "Project Reports" inside your Documents folder using mkdir. Verify its

existence using dir / ls.

Practice using mkdir with multiple arguments to create a nested folder structure (e.g., mkdir Documents/ProjectX/Reports).

Locate an empty folder you created earlier. Use rmdir to delete it. Confirm its removal with dir / ls.

Explore using dir / ls to identify empty folders within a specific directory.

1. **Create a new folder named "Project Reports" inside your Documents folder using mkdir. Verify its existence using dir / ls.**

Assuming you're on a Unix-like system (Linux or macOS), here's how you would do it:

```
mkdir ~/Documents/Project\ Reports
```

- `mkdir`: Command to create a directory.

- `~/Documents/Project\ Reports`: Path to the new directory, where `~` represents your home directory.

To verify its existence, you can use `ls` (on Unix-like systems) or `dir` (on Windows):

```
ls ~/Documents
```

```
dir C:\Users\YourUsername\Documents
```

Look for the "Project Reports" directory in the output to confirm it exists.

2. Practice using mkdir with multiple arguments to create a nested folder structure (e.g., mkdir Documents/ProjectX/Reports).

To create nested folders:

```
mkdir -p ~/Documents/ProjectX/Reports
```

- `-p` option: Allows mkdir to create parent directories as needed.

This command creates the `ProjectX` directory inside `Documents`, and then the `Reports` directory inside `ProjectX`.

3. Locate an empty folder you created earlier. Use rmdir to delete it. Confirm its removal with dir / ls.

Find the folder you want to delete. Let's assume it's `~/Documents/EmptyFolder`.

```
rmdir ~/Documents/EmptyFolder
```

- `rmdir`: Command to remove a directory (it only works if the directory is empty).

After running `rmdir`, confirm its removal:

ls ~/Documents

dir C:\Users\YourUsername\Documents

Ensure that `EmptyFolder` is no longer listed.

4. Explore using dir / ls to identify empty folders within a specific directory.

To find empty folders within a directory (`~/Documents` for example):

find ~/Documents -type d -empty

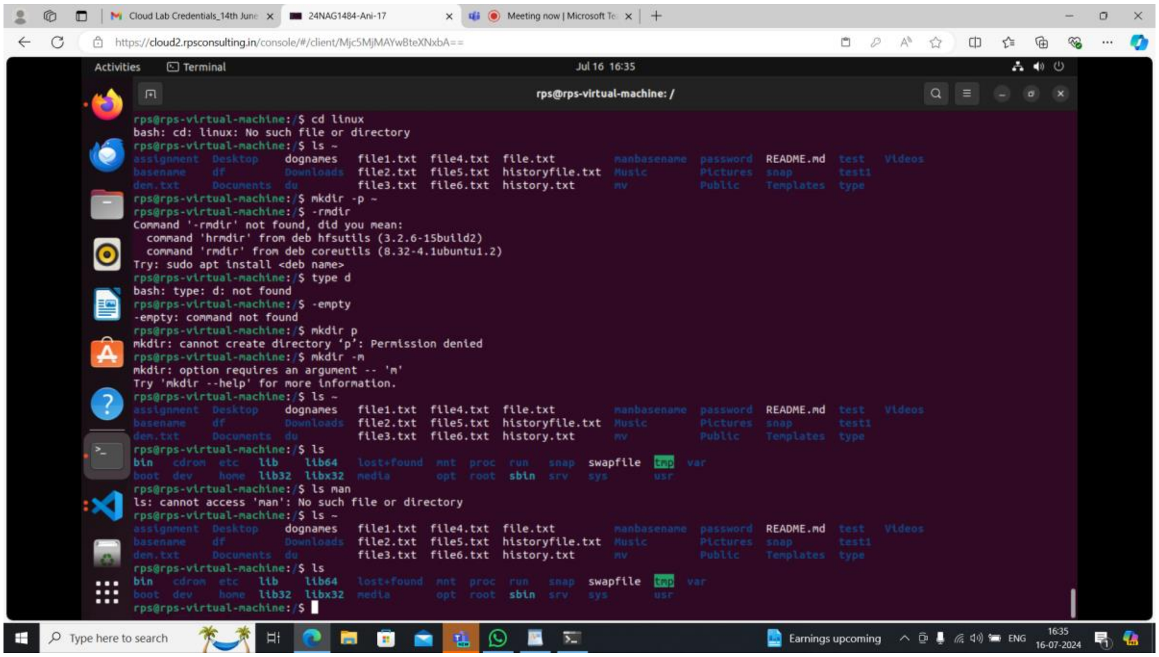
- `find`: Command to search for files and directories.

- `~/Documents`: The directory you want to search within.

- `-type d`: Only search for directories.

- `-empty`: Only find directories that are empty.

This command will list any empty directories within `~/Documents`.



Cloud Lab Credentials_14th June
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Meeting now | Microsoft Te
https://cloud2.rpsconsulting.in/console/#/client/Mjc5MjMAYwBteXNxbA==
Activities
Terminal
Jul 16 16:35
rps@rps-virtual-machine: /
Type here to search
Earnings upcoming
ENG
16:35
16-07-2024

```
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/$ cd linux
bash: cd: linux: No such file or directory
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/$ ls ~
assignment  Desktop    dognames   file1.txt  file4.txt  file.txt         manbasename  password  README.md  test   Videos
basename    df         Downloads  file2.txt  file5.txt  historyfile.txt  Music        Pictures  snap       test1
dem.txt     Documents  du         file3.txt  file6.txt  history.txt      mv           Public    Templates  type
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/$ mkdir -p ~
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/$ -rmdir
Command '-rmdir' not found, did you mean:
  command 'hrmdir' from deb hfsutils (3.2.6-15build2)
  command 'rmdir' from deb coreutils (8.32-4.1ubuntu1.2)
Try: sudo apt install <deb name>
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/$ type d
bash: type: d: not found
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/$ -empty
-empty: command not found
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/$ mkdir p
mkdir: cannot create directory ‘p’: Permission denied
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/$ mkdir -m
mkdir: option requires an argument -- 'm'
Try 'mkdir --help' for more information.
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/$ ls ~
assignment  Desktop    dognames   file1.txt  file4.txt  file.txt         manbasename  password  README.md  test   Videos
basename    df         Downloads  file2.txt  file5.txt  historyfile.txt  Music        Pictures  snap       test1
dem.txt     Documents  du         file3.txt  file6.txt  history.txt      mv           Public    Templates  type
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/$ ls
bin   cdrom  etc   lib    lib64   lost+found  mnt  proc  run   snap  swapfile  tmp  var
boot  dev    home  lib32  libx32  media       opt  root  sbin  srv   sys       usr
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/$ ls man
ls: cannot access 'man': No such file or directory
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/$ ls ~
assignment  Desktop    dognames   file1.txt  file4.txt  file.txt         manbasename  password  README.md  test   Videos
basename    df         Downloads  file2.txt  file5.txt  historyfile.txt  Music        Pictures  snap       test1
dem.txt     Documents  du         file3.txt  file6.txt  history.txt      mv           Public    Templates  type
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/$ ls
bin   cdrom  etc   lib    lib64   lost+found  mnt  proc  run   snap  swapfile  tmp  var
boot  dev    home  lib32  libx32  media       opt  root  sbin  srv   sys       usr
rps@rps-virtual-machine:/$ 
```