Basic Linux & Bash commands

1. Create a file friends.txt with a list of names of three of your friends on separate lines.



Here I created a file friends.txt using the command “nano”.

Graphical user interface, text

Description automatically generated

This is how it looks when I was creating the file friends.txt.

1. Display the contents of friends.txt on the console.

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

To display the contents of the file I used the command “nl”. “nl” it prepends line numbers while displaying the text in the terminal.

1. Rename file friends.txt to bestfriends.txt

Text

Description automatically generated

To rename the file friends.txt to bestfreinds.txt I used the “mv” command. Then I used the “ls” command with the “-l” attribute to check if the renaming was successful. The attribute gives us the permission, ownership, size, date and time, and the name of the file or folder.

1. Make a copy of bestfriends.txt under the name sysadmins.txt.

Text

Description automatically generated

To make a copy of the file bestfriends.txt under a new name, in this case sysadmins.txt, I used the “cp” command. Then I used the “ls -l” command to check if the coping of the file bestfriends.txt is successful.

1. List all files whose name begins with letter 'b' and ends with extension txt.



1. Write a command that will tell you how many bytes are taken up by file sysadmins.txt

Graphical user interface, text

Description automatically generated

For checking how many bites are taken up by the file sysadmins.txt I used the command “wc”. This command allows us to count the number of lines, words, characters, and bytes of each file and print the result. Then I used the same command with the attribute “-c” that gives us the number of bites.

1. Create file cars.txt with a list of 5 brands of cars on separate lines.

Graphical user interface, text

Description automatically generated

To create this file I used the nano command again.

1. Check how many bytes are taken up by the file.



To check how many bites are taken up by the file I used the wc -c command.

1. Copy the file cars.txt into directory /tmp.

Text

Description automatically generated

Here I used the “cp” command again but with /tmp. With that I copied the file to the /tmp directory. I also did checks to see if the command was successful.

1. List all files with extension \*.txt in directory /tmp and verify that the file was copied properly.

Text

Description automatically generated

First I went to the /tmp directory then ia used “ls” command with an addition that lists all the files with extension .txt.

1. Without leaving your home directory rename file cars.txt located in /tmp to vehicles.txt in /tmp.

Text

Description automatically generated

Here I used the “mv” command again but with specified file path.

1. Display the contents of /etc/passwd file on the screen interactively (so you can search, scroll up and down).



To do this I used the “less” command. It shows the file's contents one screen at a time. For scrolling I used enter and to exit I used “q”

Text

Description automatically generated

The final result of the “less” command is in the picture above.