CSC3320 System Level Programming
Lab Assignment 2 - Part 2 (Out-of-lab)

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Purpose: Practice with the basic utilities for managing files and directories in terminal.

Notes:

- Due same day next week by 11:59.
- Write a report by answering the questions and upload the report (called Lab2_FirstNameLastName.pdf or Lab2_FirstNameLastName.doc) to Google Classroom no later than 11:59 pm a week from the day are taking this lab session.

Open your terminal and connect to snowball. Change your directory to your home directory (cd ~), and then create a new directory named as "Lab2_P2" (mkdir Lab2_P2). After that, go to directory Lab2_P2 (cd Lab2_P2) and download a test file by the following command (internet access required):

```
cp /home/frondel1/public/RealEstate.csv .
```

Be sure it succeeds using "ls" to see the file name "RealEstate.csv" listed.

Then please write the commands you will issue to complete the following tasks step by step. (You cannot use cd to change the working directory during the steps except step (9). Each task requires only one command)

(1) You may be curious about what information is stored in this file. So please use cat to display the content in "RealEstate.csv " using a relative pathname.

To view the information that is stored in the **cp /home/bbello1/public/RealEstate.csv .** file, I used the command **cat RealEstate.csv.** The "**cat**" command in Linux is used as a utility command, this command helps to view the information that is stored in the RealEstate file. When I used this command I saw that it contains information about the house and whether it is

sold or not.

(2) We know that cat is good for showing the content of a small file. But since the file contains many lines, maybe you still cannot find out what information this files stores after step (1). So please use head to list the first three lines in "RealEstate.csv ".

To list out the first three lines in the **RealEstate.csv** file I used **head -n 3 RealEstate.csv**, to display only three lines as an output. I used **head -n** to display n lines from the front of the file, which is from the **RealEstate** file.

(3) Use wc to check the number of homes sold out in

"RealEstate.csv ".

I used the **wc -l RealEstate.csv** to check the number of homes that were sold out in the **RealEstate.csv.** I used **wc -l** so that the program would count the newline characters in the file.

(4) Finish the task in step (3) by using the cat command.

To finish/execute the command in step 3, I used **cat -n RealEstate.csv** , the utility command cat lists contents of files on-screen without a pause, so the list continues and keeps going until the command in exits.

(5) Use mkdir to create a new directory "public" under your own home directory using relative pathname.

To create a new directory “public” under my own home, I used **mkdir /home/amandapaka2/public** to create a new public directory. The command **mkdir** is used for making new directory and the home and name is where the directory will be created and the last name which is **public** is used as the new directory name.

(6) Copy "RealEstate.csv" into your "public" directory and name it as "myRealEstate.csv".

To do this command I used **cp RealEstate.csv /home/amdapaka2/public/myRealEstate.csv ,** which creates a new file called **myRealEstate.csv**

(7) Display the absolute pathname for current working directory.

To display the absolute pathname for the current working directory, use the command **pwd** , which displays the new print working directory in the work space.

(8) Check the existence of "myRealEstate.csv" using ls with an absolute pathname.

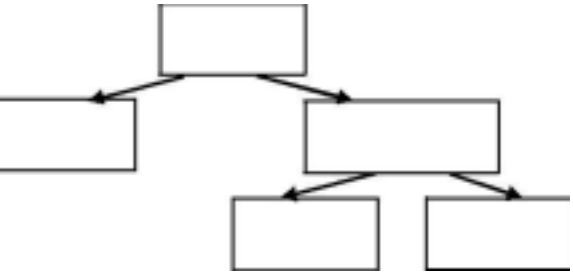
To check the existence of "**myRealEstate.csv**" I used the command **ls /home/amandapaka2/public**

(9) Go into your "public" directory using relative pathname.

To go the "public" directory using relative pathname, I used command **cd ../public**

(10) Use mkdir to create a file structure as below in your "Public" directory using relative pathnames.

mkdir Regular Submission Submission/Lab2 Submission/Lab3



(11) Rename the directory "Regular" as "Others".

mv -i Regular Others

(12) Use cp to copy directory "Lab2_P2" from your home directory to "Lab2" using relative pathname.

cp -ir ../Lab2_P2 Submission/Lab2

(13) Remove the directory "Lab2_P2" which locates at your home

directory.

rm -fir ../Lab2_P2

(14) Use history to list the commands you previously typed.

history

(15) Store the last 50 commands you typed neatly into a file "Lab2_2.txt", one command per line and submit it in Google Classroom.