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CSC3320

Lab Assignment#2 Part 2

1. The utility cat is used to list a file however it lists the entire file whether small or large like the RealEstate.csv file. The command used is: cat RealEstate.csv
2. The head utility can display an n number of lines, in this case n is 3. The command typed is:

head -3 RealEstate.csv

1. The utility wc can count the number of words, characters, or lines in a file. In this instruction, the number of sold houses is equivalent to the number of lines so the command found the number of lines in the file RealEstate.csv: wc -l RealEstate.csv
2. The cat utility also takes a standard input or list of files as input and displays them to a standard output. The “-n” part of the command adds lines to the data stored in the file RealEstate.csv to ensure the number of homes sold. Therefore, the command is typed: cat -n RealEstate.csv
3. To use a relative pathway, one “.” is used to refer to the current working directory and “..” is used to refer to the parent directory. Since we are currently in the Lab2\_P2 directory, the parent directory is the home directory where the directory “public” must be created. So “../” is used to relatively move to the home directory while still being in the Lab2\_P2 directory to add the “public” directory there. So the command is typed: mkdir ../public
4. Here the “cp” command is used to copy the file named RealEstate.csv into and new file called myRealEstate.csv. One can also copy a file into a directory, however the name will still be the same. I do not see how this task can be done with one command. So the file RealEstate.csv is first copied and renamed through the command: cp RealEstate.csv myRealEstate.csv

Then the “mv” utility is used to move the file to the directory which also removes the file myRealEstate.csv from the current working directory Lab2\_P2. Since the directory the file needs to be moved to is located in the home directory, the directory must be referenced from the home directory using “../” and the command typed is: mv myRealEstate.csv ../public

I honestly do not see how a file can be copied to a directory and renamed through one command, I spent hours trying to figure this out.

1. To display the absolute pathname for the current working directory the command is used: pwd
2. To check to see if the file myRealEstate.csv is in the public directory of the home directory, the “ls” utility can be used along with the absolute pathname containing the home directory, the user, and the directory in which the ls utility is to be utilized. So the command is typed:

ls /home/clundberg3/public

1. To move to a directory the shell command “cd” is used, and the relative pathname is typed:

cd /home/clundberg3/public

1. When building the tree diagram represented in the lab using relative pathnames, the “../” and “../../” is used to move up one and two directories, however the “/file name” is used to move down the tree. So since the directory Regular is directly in the directory “public”, only the “mkdir” utility is used. The same goes for the Submission directory. However for the Lab2 and Lab3 directories, the Submission directory must be referenced to correctly structure the tree. So the following commands are typed for each directory:

mkdir Regular

mkdir Submission

mkdir Submission/Lab2

mkdir Submission/Lab3

1. To rename the directory “Regular” as “Others” the “mv” utility is used and the command is:

mv Regular Others

1. When copying the directory “Lab2\_P2” to the Lab2 directory listed in the Submission directory, the Lab2\_P2 directory must be referenced from the home directory and the Lab2 directory must be referenced from the Submission directory listed in the directory “pubic” which is the current working directory. The “-R” option is used to recursively copy the contents of the directory, copying the entire directory structure. So the following command is utilized:

cp -R ../Lab2\_P2 Submission/Lab2

1. To delete the Lab2\_P2 directory, all other directories and files must be deleted first. The command “rm” is used to delete files and the command “rmdir” is used to delete directories. So the two commands are entered:

rm ../Lab2\_P2/RealEstate.csv

rmdir ../Lab2\_P2

1. The history command lists a complete index of all the commands previously typed, regardless of if the user logged out or not. The command is typed: history