

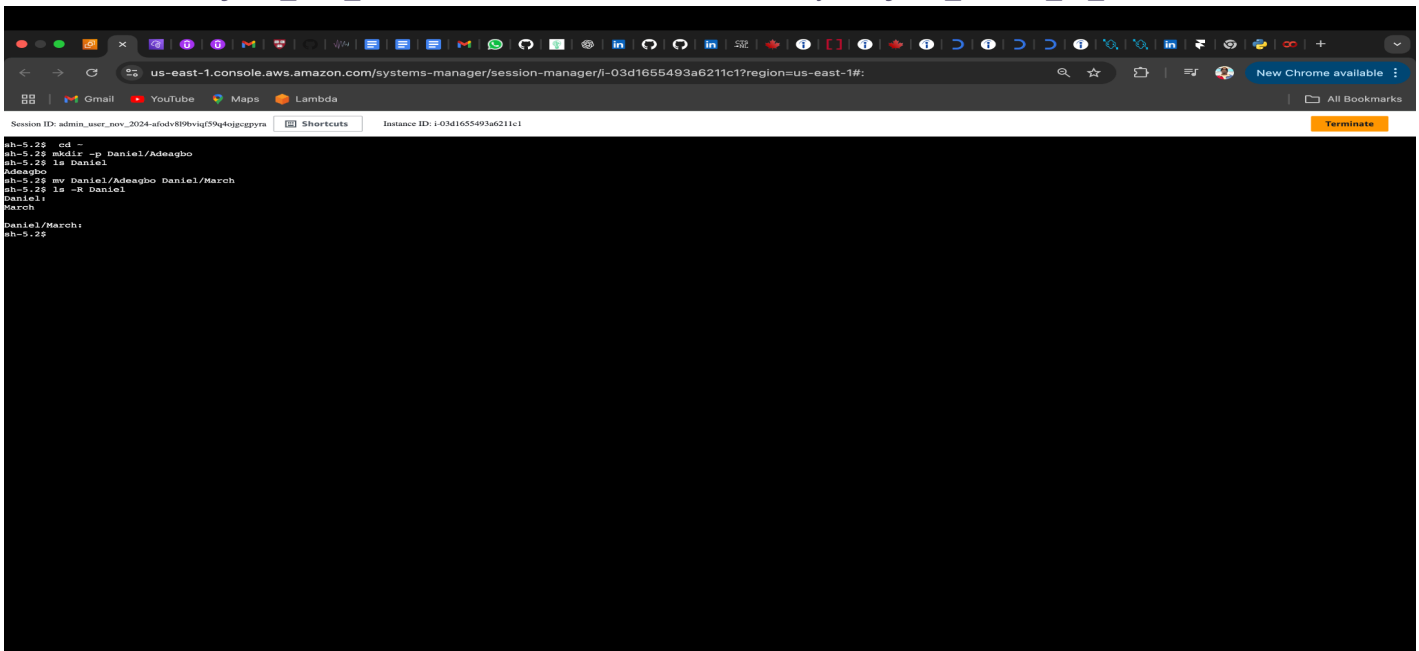
# Linux 1 Hand On

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## Linux 1

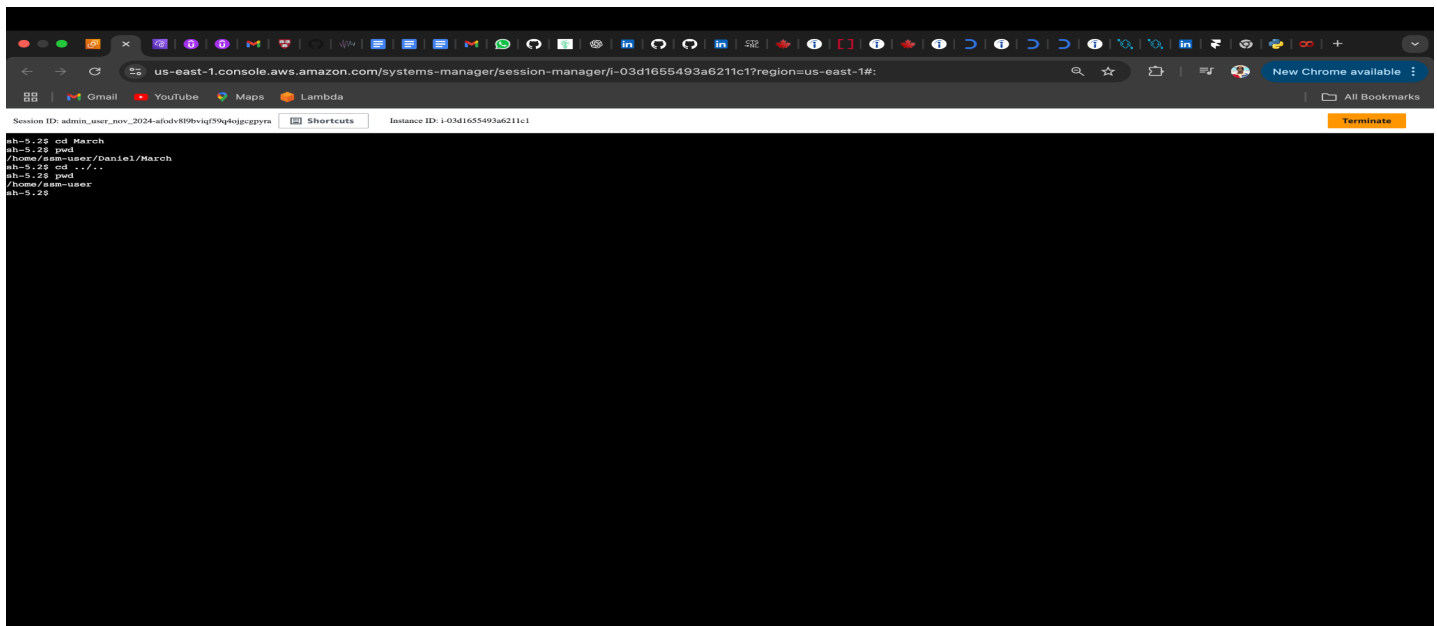
### Homework 1

1. from your home directory, Make a directory **<your\_first\_name>** with a subdirectory **<your\_last\_name>**, then rename the subdirectory to **<your\_month\_of\_birth>**.



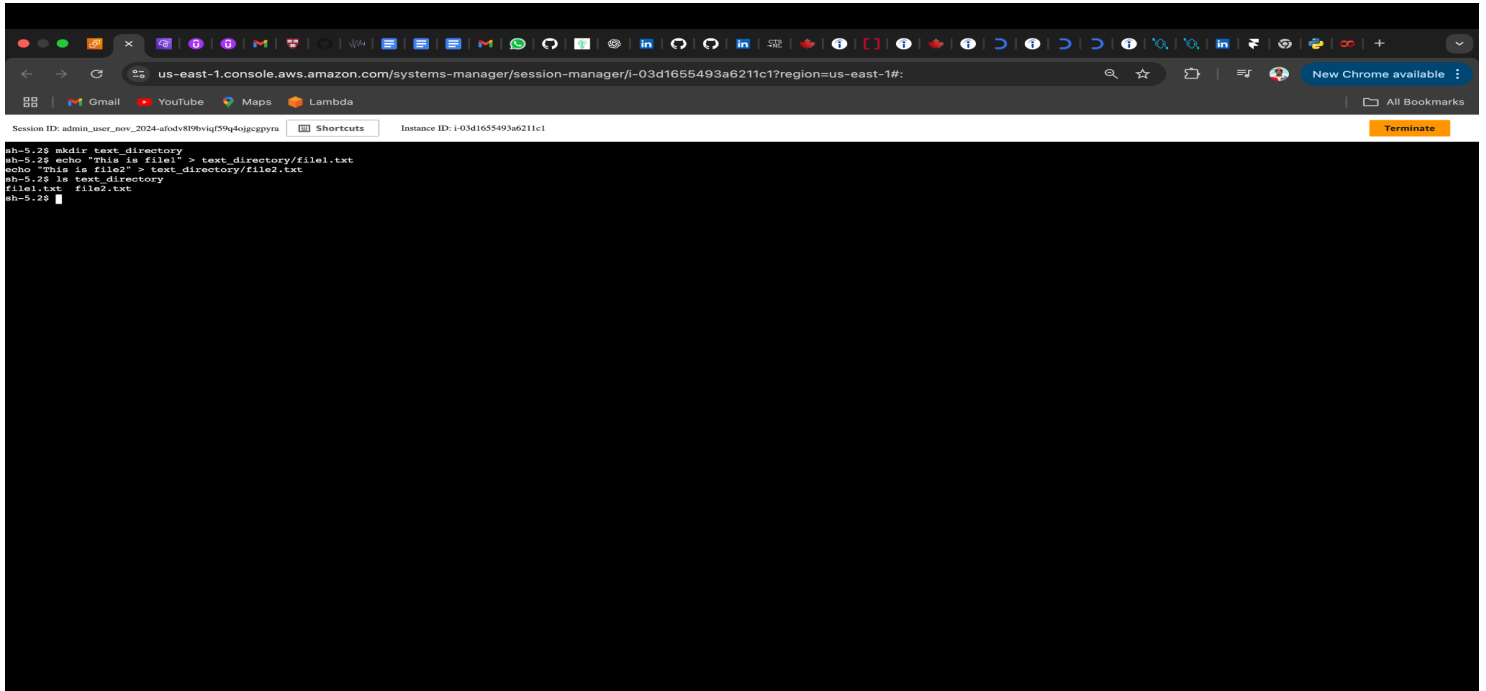
```
sh-5.2$ cd -
sh-5.2$ mkdir -p Daniel/Adeagbo
sh-5.2$ ls Daniel
Adeagbo
sh-5.2$ mv Daniel/Adeagbo Daniel/March
sh-5.2$ ls -R Daniel
Daniel:
March
Daniel/March:
sh-5.2$
```

2. Change to your home directory using the “one directory up” double operator ..



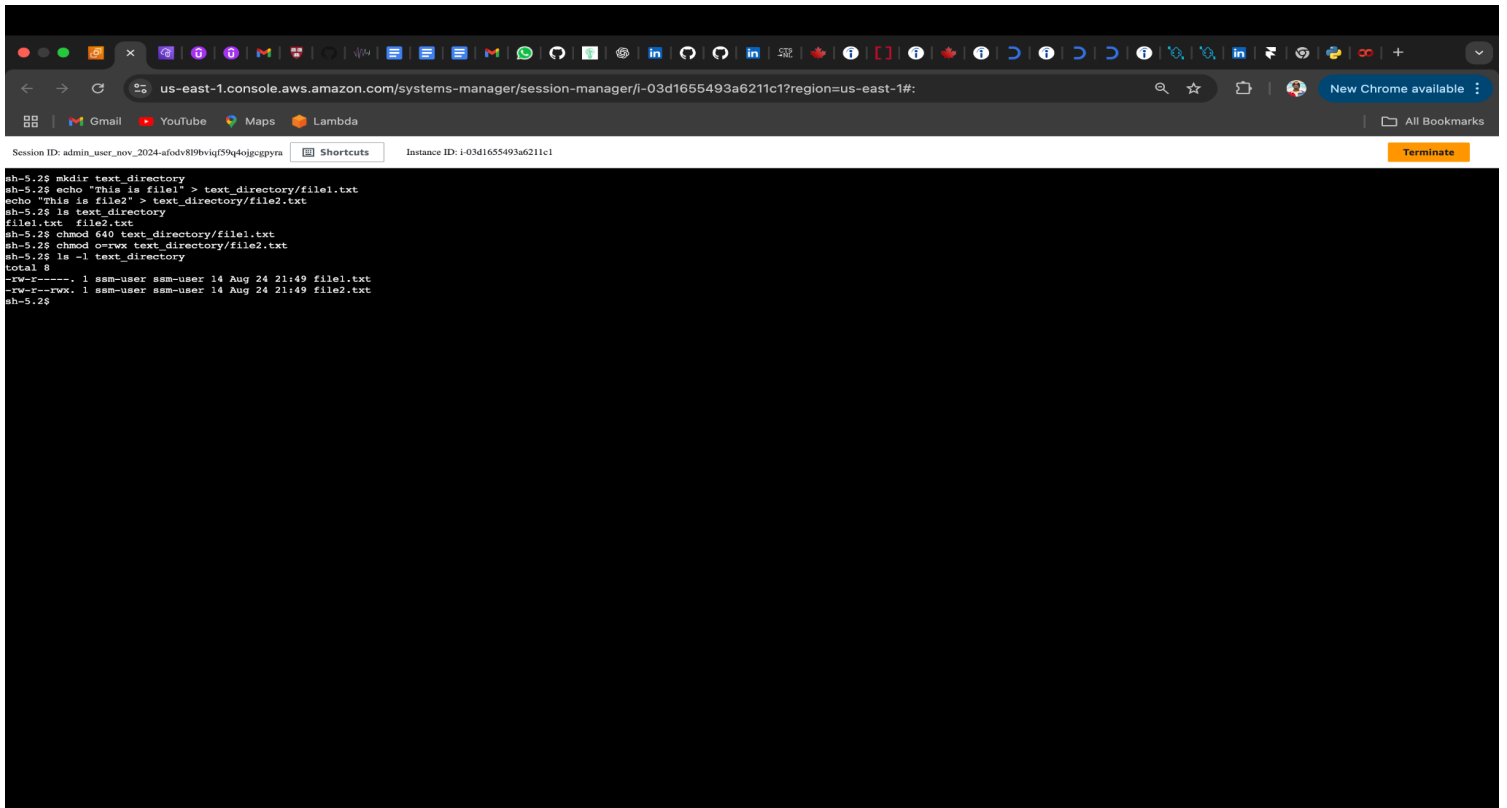
```
sh-5.2$ cd March
sh-5.2$ pwd
/home/ssm-user/Daniel/March
sh-5.2$ cd ../../
sh-5.2$ pwd
/home/ssm-user
sh-5.2$
```

3. Create two text files named **file1.txt** and **file2.txt** into a new directory **<text\_directory>**. Use an editor



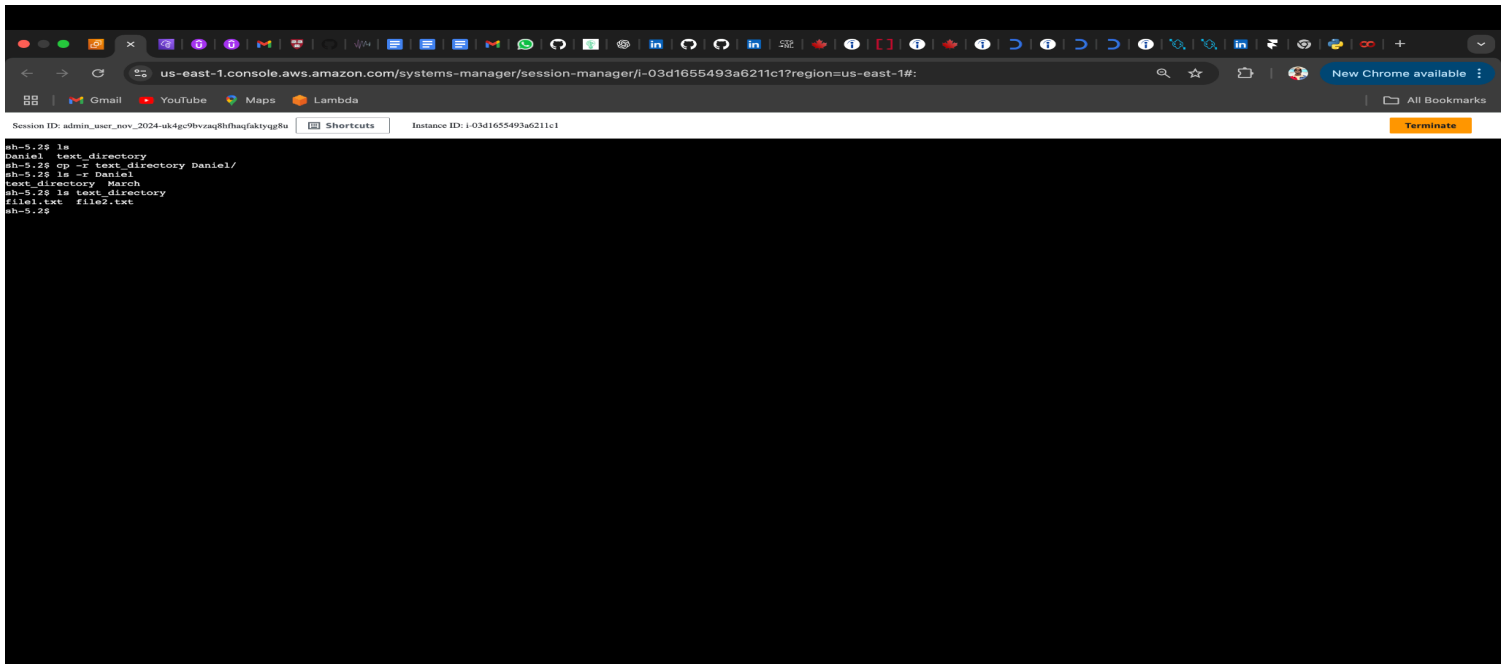
```
sh-5.2$ mkdir text_directory
sh-5.2$ echo "This is file1" > text_directory/file1.txt
sh-5.2$ echo "This is file2" > text_directory/file2.txt
sh-5.2$ ls text_directory
file1.txt  file2.txt
sh-5.2$
```

4. Using Absolute mode, remove (r)ead permission for **Other** in **file1.txt**. Using symbolic mode give full permission to **Other** in **file2.txt**



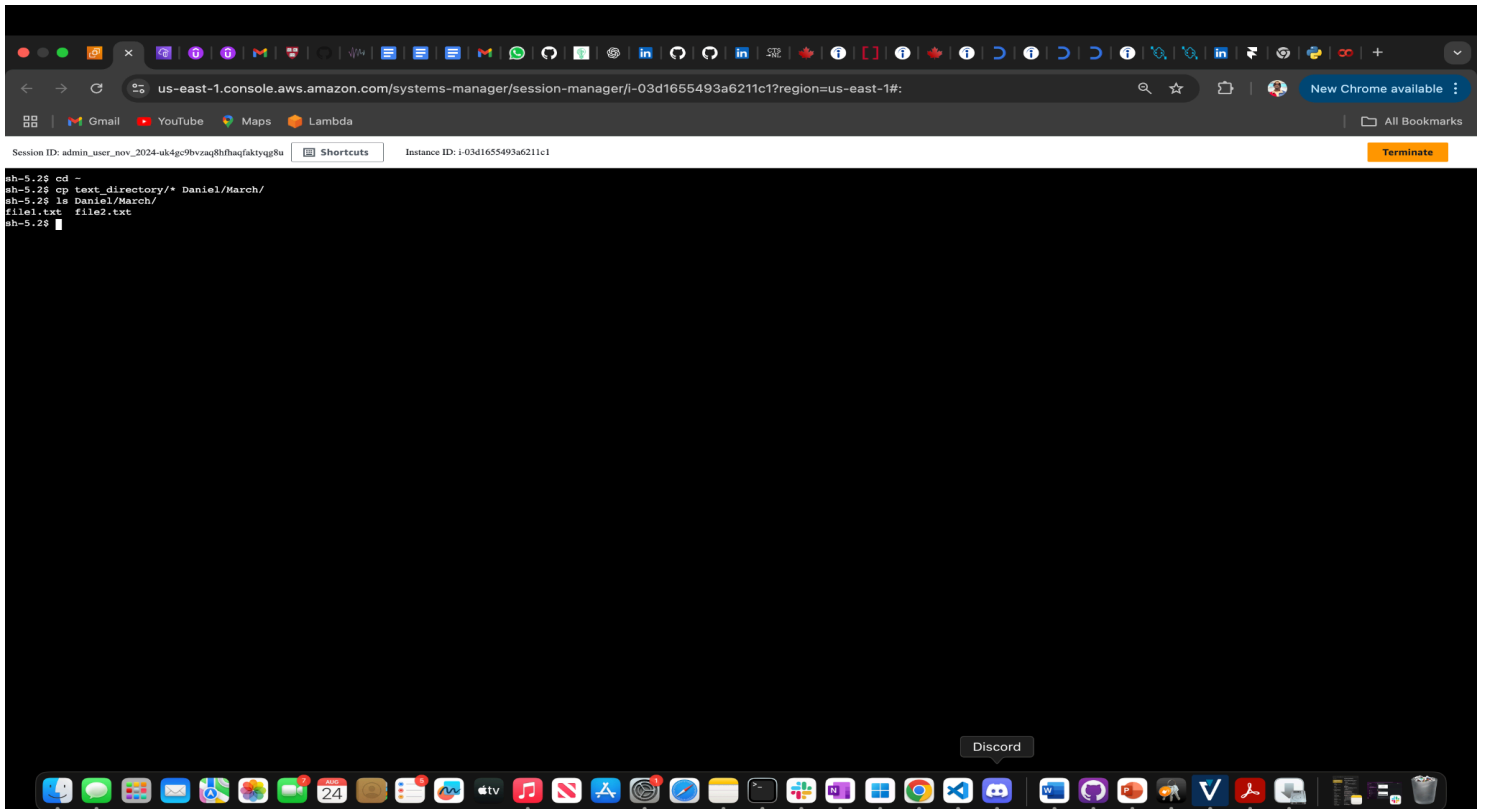
```
sh-5.2$ mkdir text_directory
sh-5.2$ echo "This is file1" > text_directory/file1.txt
sh-5.2$ echo "This is file2" > text_directory/file2.txt
sh-5.2$ ls text_directory
file1.txt  file2.txt
sh-5.2$ chmod 640 text_directory/file1.txt
sh-5.2$ chmod o-rwx text_directory/file2.txt
sh-5.2$ ls -l text_directory
total 8
-rw-r--r--. 1 ssm-user ssm-user 14 Aug 24 21:49 file1.txt
-rw-r--rwx. 1 ssm-user ssm-user 14 Aug 24 21:49 file2.txt
sh-5.2$
```

5. Copy all the files in **<text\_directory>**, with directory, into **<your\_first\_name>**.



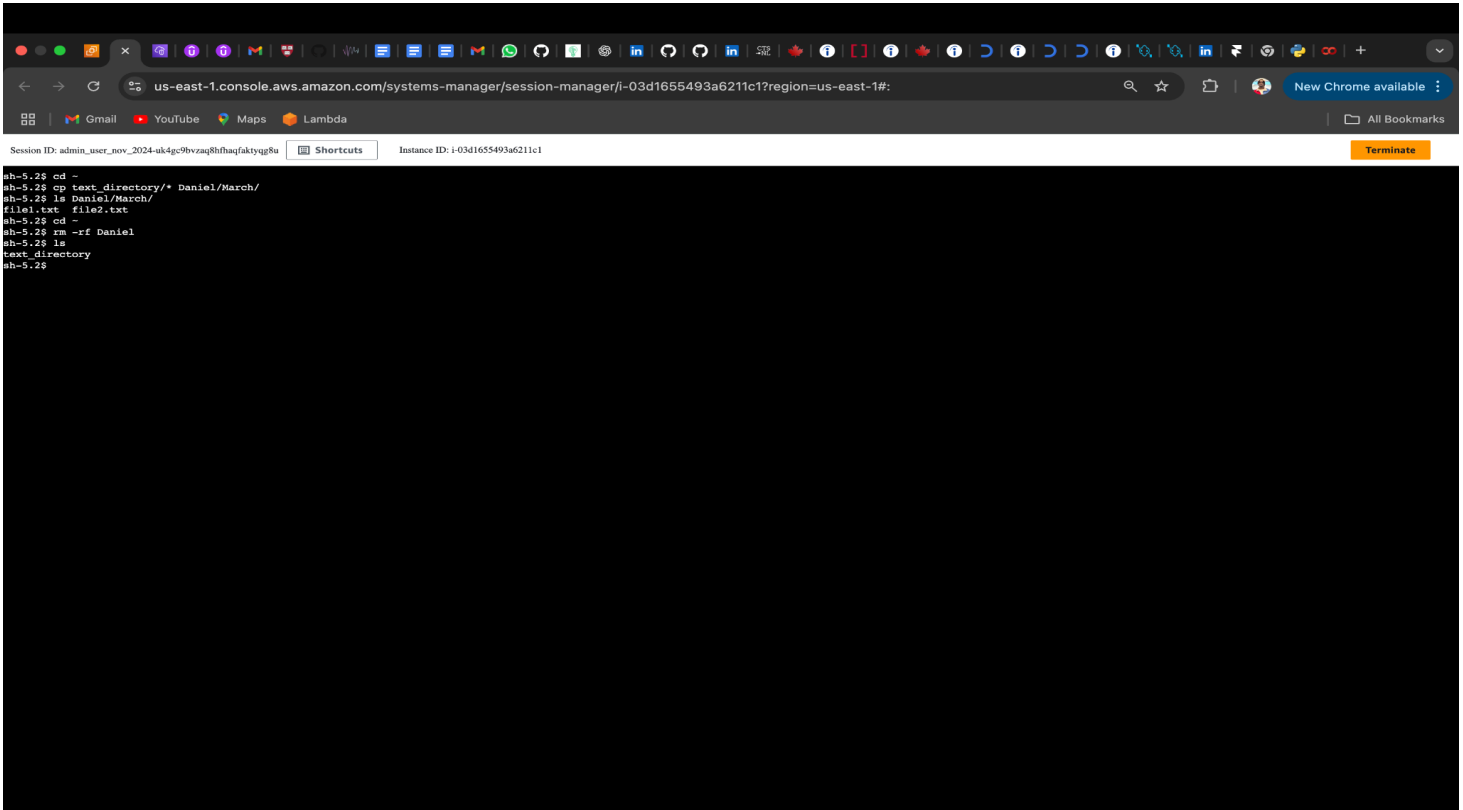
```
sh-5.25 ls
Daniel text_directory
sh-5.25 cp -r text_directory Daniel/
sh-5.25 ls -l Daniel/
text_directory March
sh-5.25 ls text_directory
file1.txt file2.txt
sh-5.25
```

6. Copy all the files in **<text\_directory>**, without directory, into **<your\_last\_name>**.



```
sh-5.25 cd -
sh-5.25 cp -r text_directory/* Daniel/March/
sh-5.25 ls
Daniel/March/
sh-5.25 cp -r Daniel/March/* file1.txt
sh-5.25 ls
file1.txt
sh-5.25 cp -r file1.txt file2.txt
sh-5.25 ls
file1.txt file2.txt
sh-5.25
```

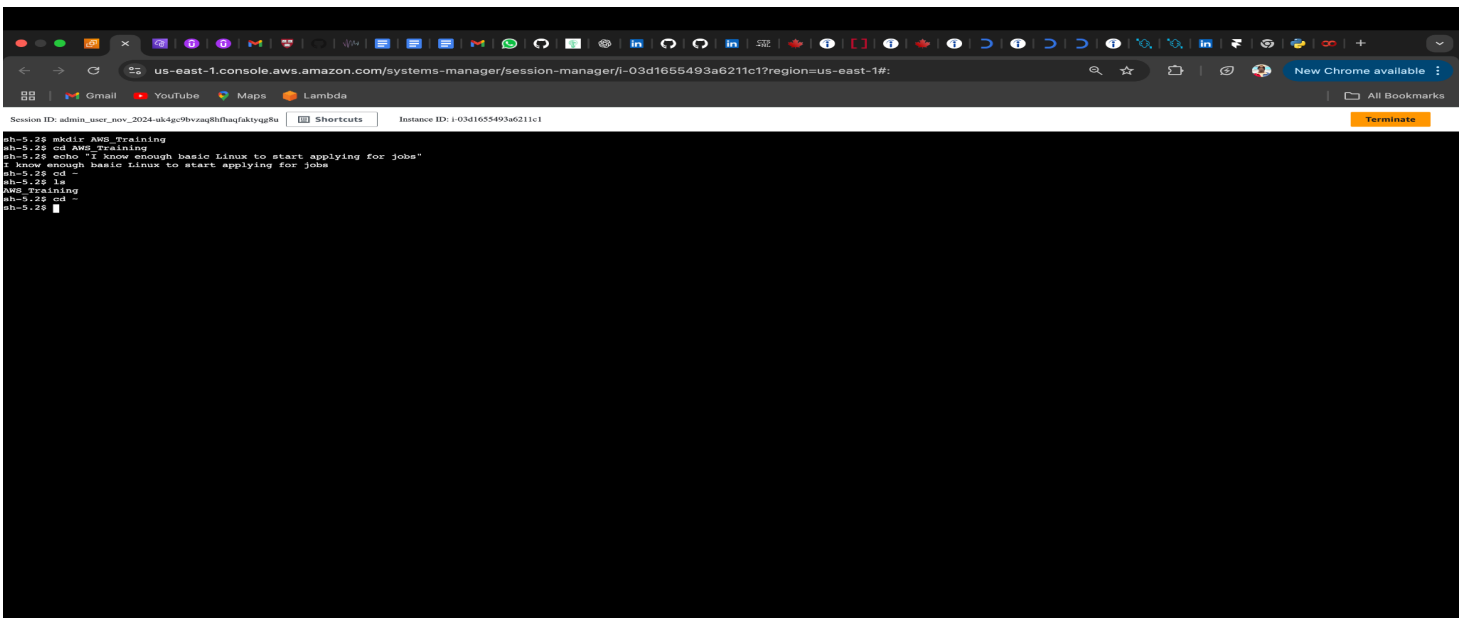
7. Remove **<your\_first\_name>** and everything in it using a single command.



```
sh-5.28 cd -
sh-5.28 cp text_directory/* Daniel/March/
sh-5.28 ls Daniel/March/
file1.txt  file2.txt
sh-5.28 cd -
sh-5.28 rm -rf Daniel
sh-5.28 ls
text_directory
sh-5.28
```

## Work 2

1. Starting in your home directory, execute a single command-line command to make a directory **<AWS\_Training>**, change into it, create a file **Linux\_test** with content **"I know enough basic Linux to start applying for jobs"**, print out Linux\_test's contents, and then cd back to the directory you came from.



```
sh-5.28 mkdir AWS_Training
sh-5.28 cd AWS_Training
sh-5.28 echo "I know enough basic Linux to start applying for jobs"
I know enough basic Linux to start applying for jobs
sh-5.28 cd -
sh-5.28 ls
AWS_Training
sh-5.28 cd
sh-5.28
```

2. What happens when you run the previous command again? How many of the commands executed? Why?

**The Command will fail because the directory already exists.**

3. Explain why the command **rm -rf /** is unbelievably dangerous, and why you should never type it into a terminal window, not even as a joke.

**Running `rm -rf /` is the equivalent of telling your computer to erase one's entire memory. That is the folder and all that is in it.**

4. How can the previous command be made even more dangerous?

**When you are not Permitted or Instructed to run it**