Linux 1 Hand On

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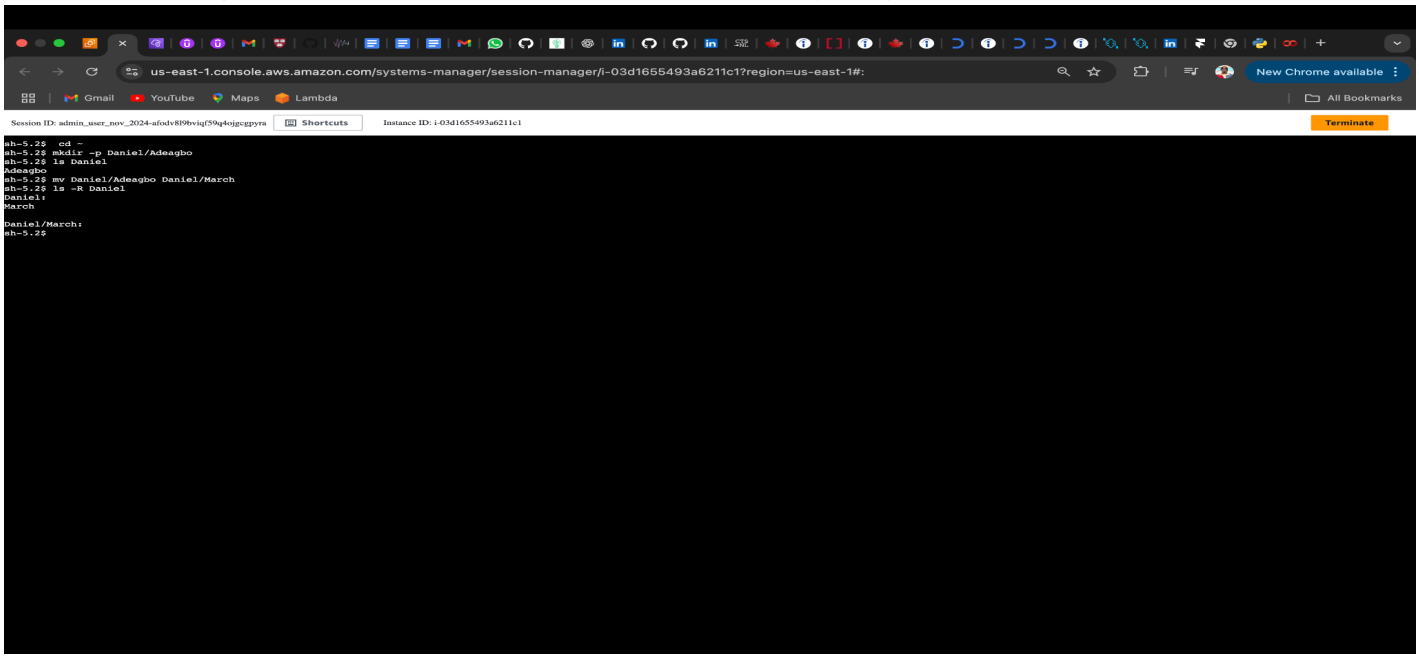
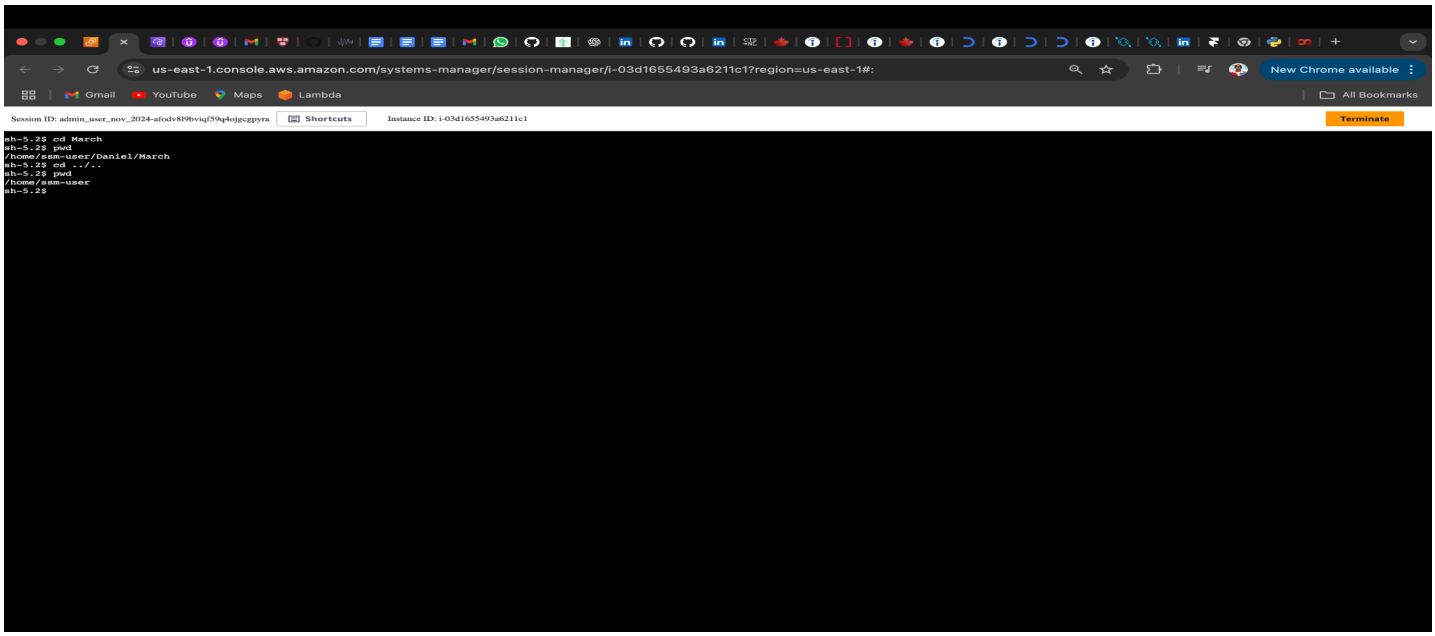
Linux 1

Homework 1

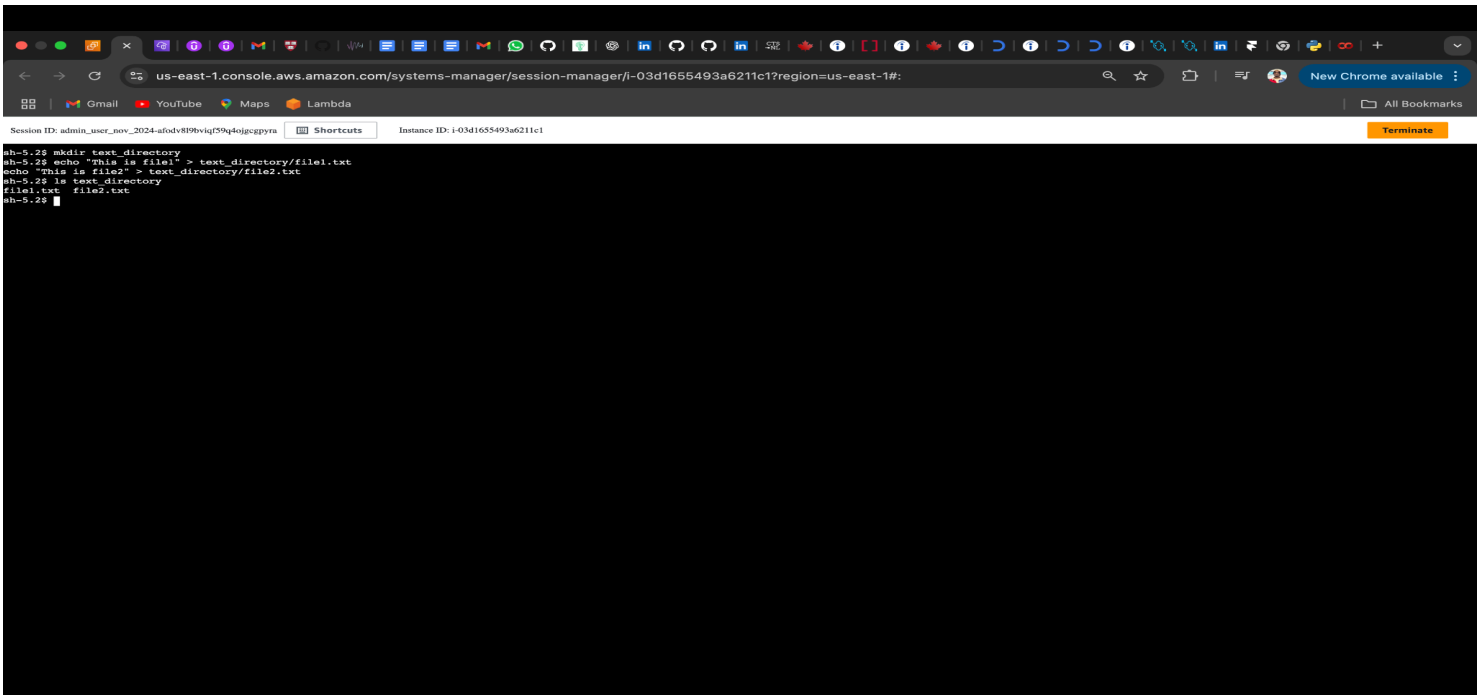
1. from your home directory, Make a directory <**your_first_name**> with a subdirectory <**your_last_name**>, then rename the subdirectory to <**your_month_of_birth**>.



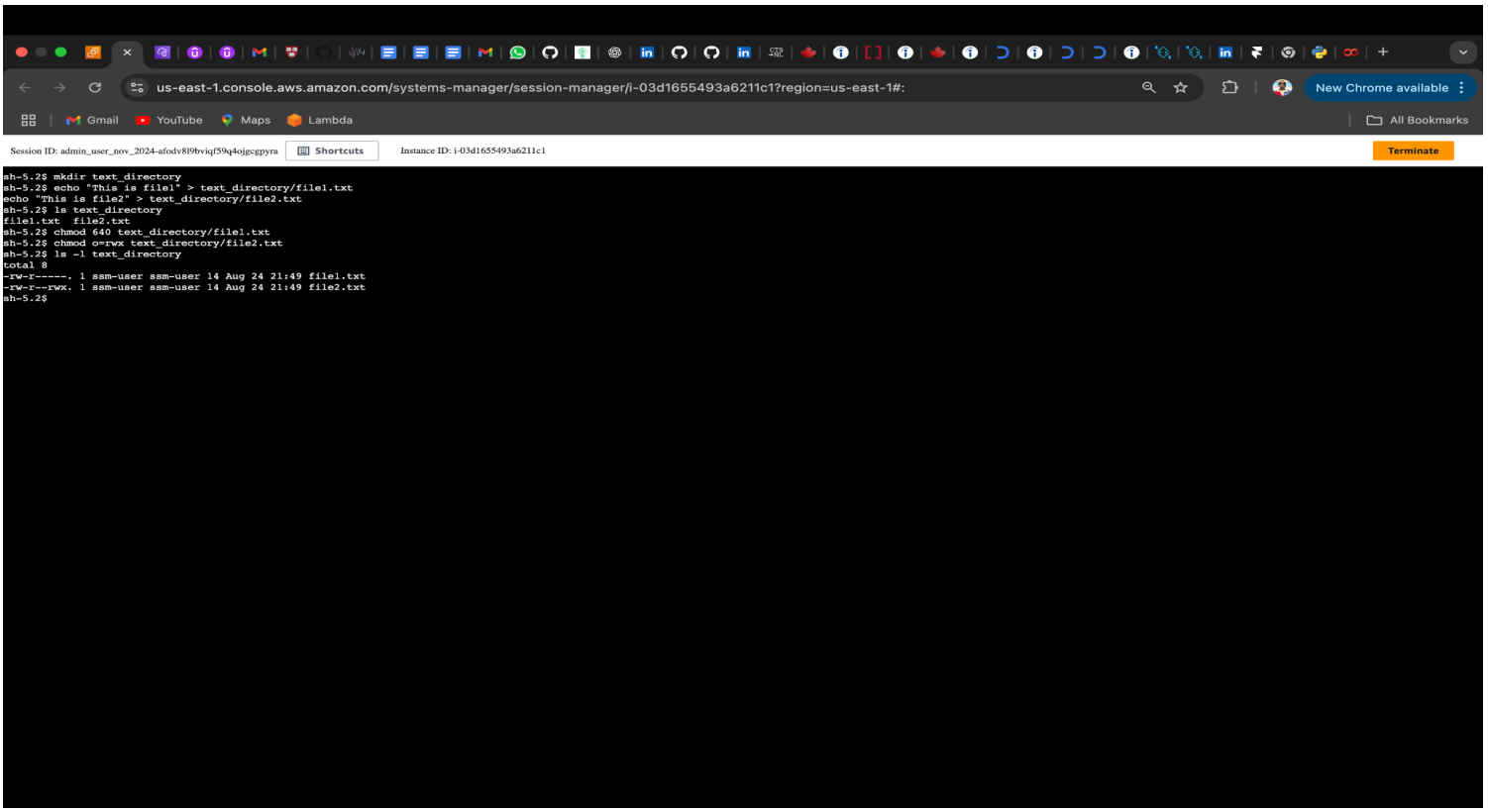
2. Change to your home directory using the "**one directory up**" double operator **..**



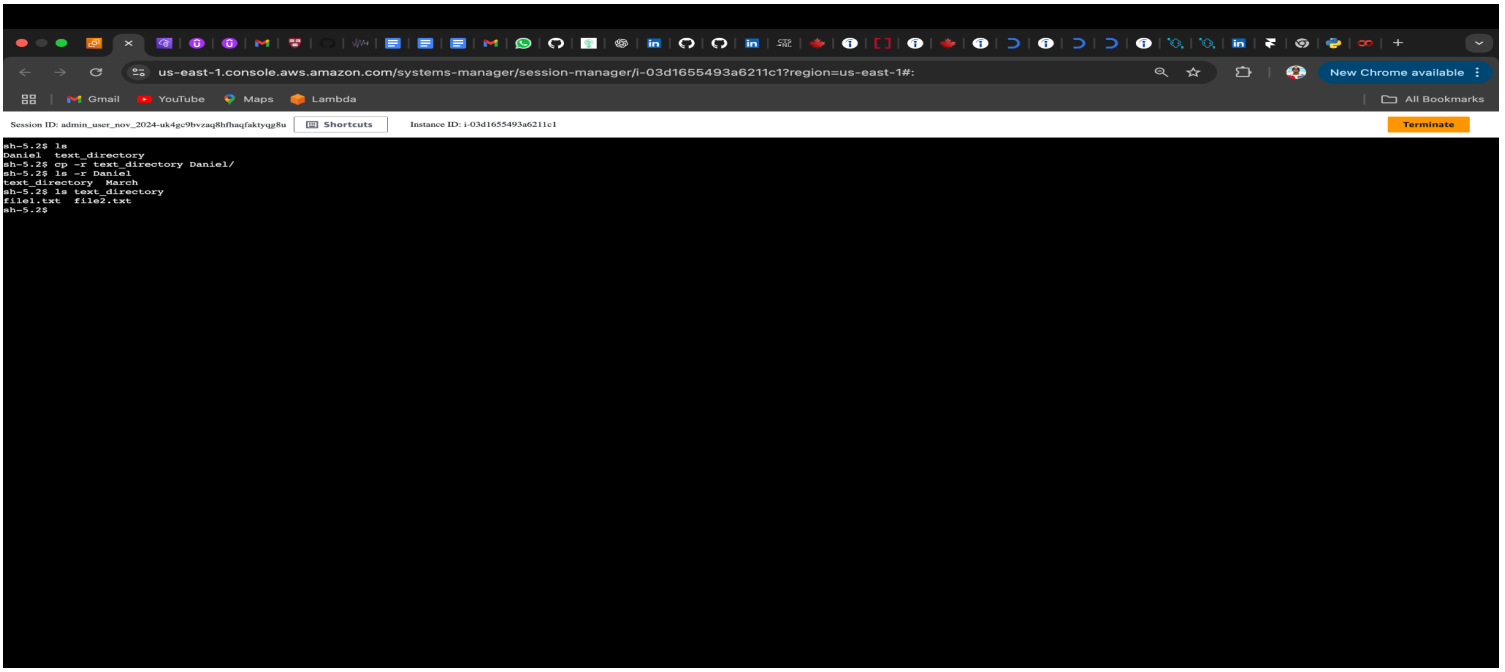
3. Create two text files named **file1.txt** and **file2.txt** into a new directory <**text_directory**>. Use an editor



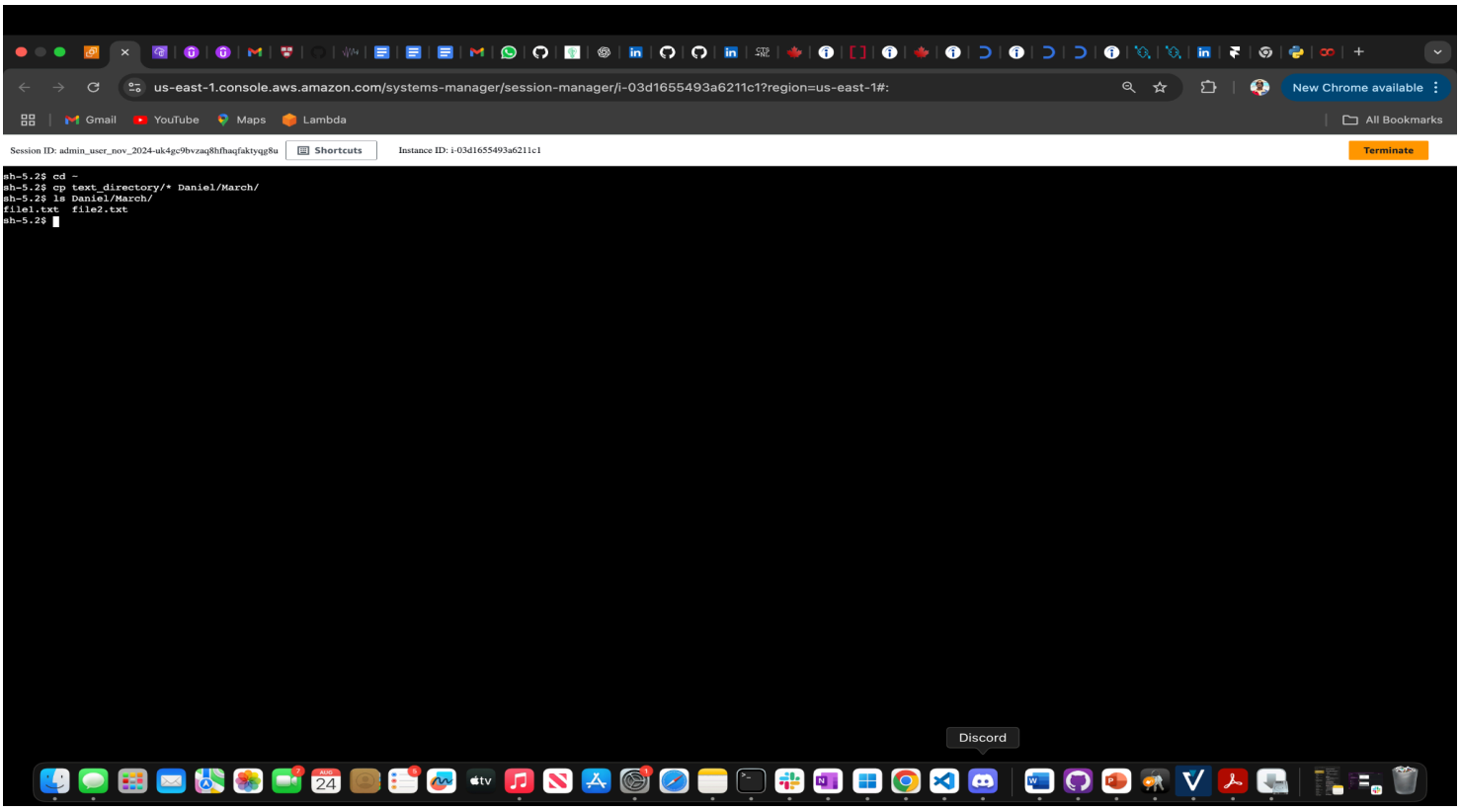
4. Using Absolute mode, remove (**r**)ead permission for **Other** in **file1.txt**. Using symbolic mode give full permission to **Other** in **file2.txt**



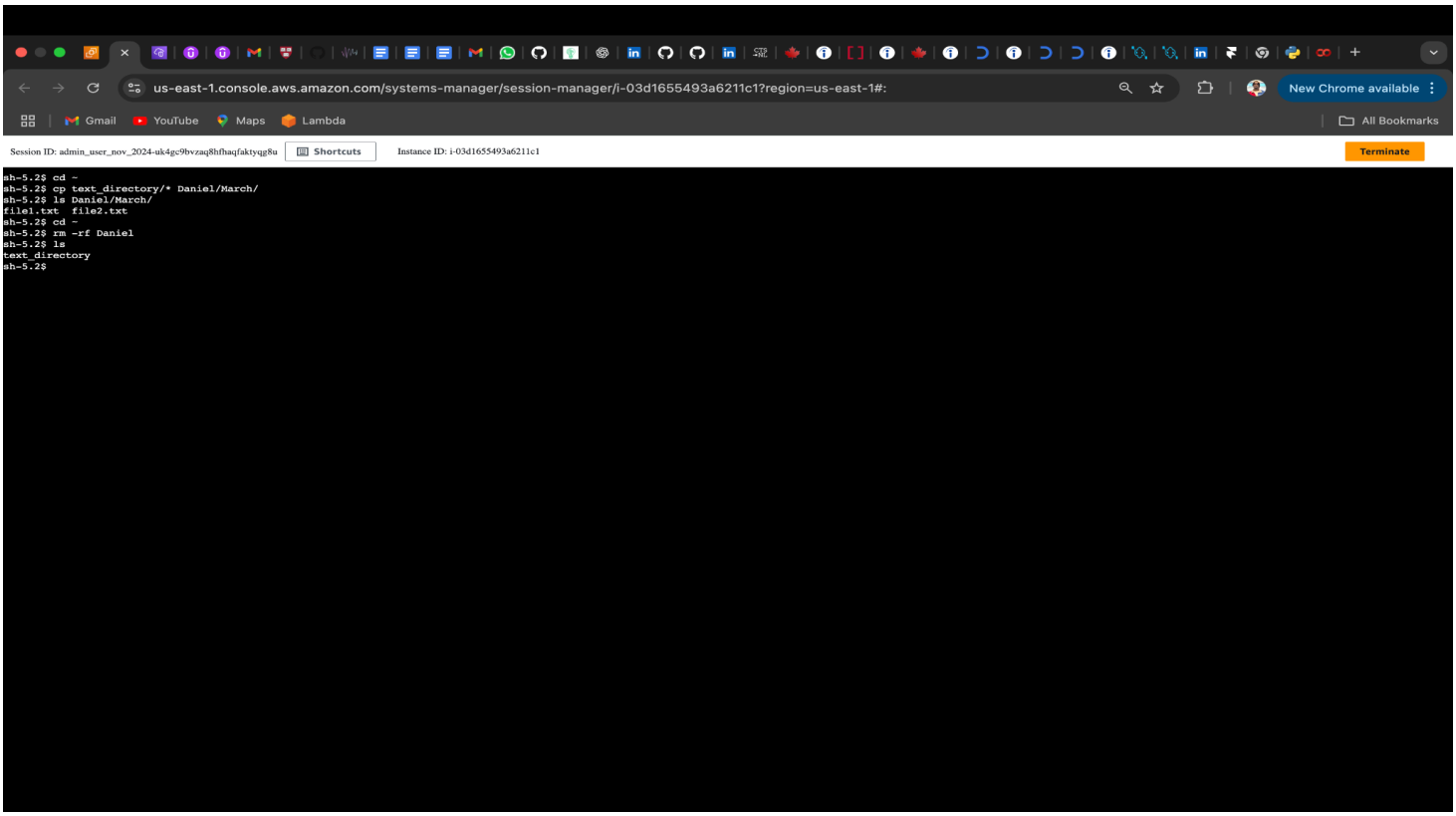
5. Copy all the files in <**text_directory**>, with directory, into <**your_first_name**>.



6. Copy all the files in <**text_directory**>, without directory, into <**your_last_name**>.

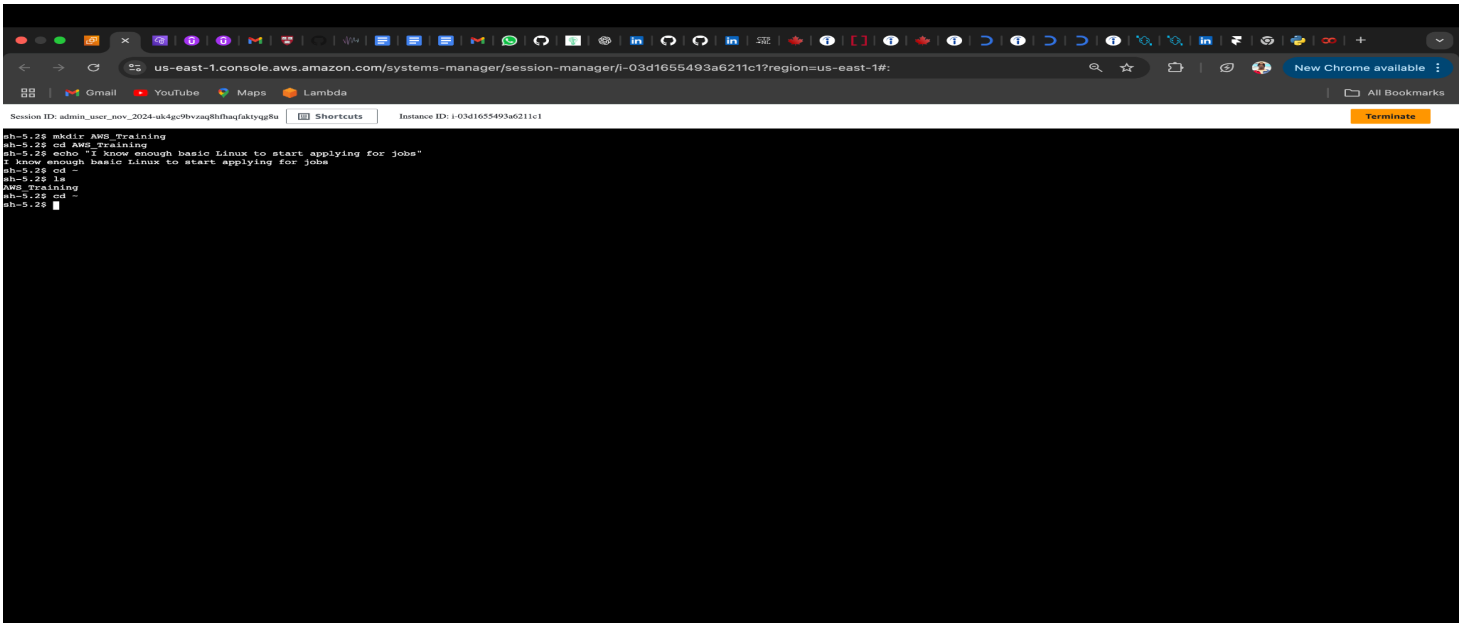


7. Remove <**your_first_name**> and everything in it using a single command.



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.



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