ULI101 File Management Command Practice

Instructions:

This handout is just for practice. It is the responsibility of the student to attend class to mark their own work in class when your professor takes up this exercise. You are NOT required to hand this practice sheet into your professor (keep it for future practice).

The answers to this handout will NOT be posted or emailed to students.

When answering Linux command questions on this side or the back side of this page, refer to the following Inverted Tree diagram. The **week3** directory is contained in **your** home directory. Assume that you just logged into your **Matrix** account. Directories are underlined.

```
week3
|-- test
|   |-- midterm
|   `-- final
|       |-- .answers.txt
|       `-- questions.txt
|-- notes
|-- backup
`-- resources
    `-- commands
```

Questions:

1. **Write a single Linux command using relative pathnames to create the directory structure displayed in the diagram above.**

   mkdir -p week3/test/midterm week3/test/final week3/notes week3/backup week3/resources/commands
   OR mkdir -p ./week3/test/midterm ./week3/test/final ./week3/notes ./week3/backup ./week3/resources/commands

2. **Write a single Linux command to create the empty files ".answers.txt" and "questions.txt" shown in the diagram above using absolute pathnames.**
   touch /home/dasoni4/week3/test/final/.answers.txt /home/dasoni4/week3/test/final/questions.txt

3. **Write a Linux command to display a listing of all hidden and non-hidden filenames in the directory called "final" using a relative-to-home pathname.**
   ls -a ~/week3/test/final OR ls -A ~/week3/test/final OR ls -a ~dasoni4/week3/test/final OR ls -A ~dasoni4/week3/test/final

4. **Assuming you are in your home directory, write a Linux command to view the contents of the ".answers.txt" file using a relative pathname. You can assume this text file is very large and you want to see all of the contents.**
   more week3/test/final/.answers.txt OR more ./week3/test/final/.answers.txt OR less week3/test/final/.answers.txt OR less ./week3/test/final/.answers.txt
5. **Write a Linux command to change to the "backup "directory using an absolute pathname.**

   cd /home/dasoni4/week3/backup

   Write a command to verify that you changed to that directory:
   pwd

6. **Assuming that you remain in the "backup" directory, write a Linux command to copy the "questions.txt file" to your current directory. You are required to only use relative pathnames.**
   cp ../test/final/questions.txt . OR cp ./test/final/questions.txt questions.txt OR cp ../test/final/questions.txt ./ OR cp ../test/final/questions.txt ./questions.txt

7. **Assuming that you remain in the "backup" directory, write a Linux command to delete the "questions.txt" file that is in your "backup" directory. Use a relative-to-home pathname.**

   rm ~/backup/questions.txt OR rm ~dasoni4/backup/questions.txt

8. **Assuming that you are currently located in your "backup" directory, write a Linux command to safely remove the directory "week3" and all of its contents. Use an absolute pathname.**
   rm -iR OR rm -ir /home/dasoni4/week3

   Will your command you wrote in question 8 work if you run it? (yes/no). Why?
   no cause we are still in the subdirectory backup of week3.
   Theoritically NO !!! You cant remove a directory that your currently in, or subdirectory that is dependent. In Matrix….unfortunately yes Because sometimes Matrix is QWIRKY !!!
9. **Assuming you are still located in the "backup" directory. Write a Linux command using a relative-to-home pathname to remove all files that end with the extension ".txt" in the "final" directory**
   rm ~/week3/test/final/*.txt
   OR
   rm ~dasoni4/week3/test/final/*.txt

10. **Assuming you are still located in the "backup" directory, write a Linux command using an absolute pathname to list all files that consist of just 4 consecutive characters that are contained in your home directory.**
    ls /home/dasoni4/????

11. **Assuming you are still located in the "backup" directory, write a Linux command using a relative pathname to list all files that begin and end with a number in your current directory.**

ls [0-9]*[0-9]
OR
ls ./[0-9]*[0-9]

12. **Assuming you are still located in the "backup" directory, write a Linux command using a relative-to-home pathname to list all files that begin with a number but ends with any character other than a number in your current directory.**
    ls ~/backup/[0-9]*[!0-9]
    OR
    ls ~dasoni4/backup/[0-9]*[!0-9]

13. **Assuming you are in your home directory. Write a Linux command using a relative pathname to view the contents of regular files whose file names only consist of 5 consecutive numbers in your current directory.**
    cat [0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9]
    cat ./[0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9]
    more [0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9]
    more ./[0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9]
    less [0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9]
    less ./[0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9]

14. **Write a Linux command to display the following message:**

    `*** Hello ***`

    echo '* Hello ***'**
    echo * Hello *****
    echo * Hello ***
    echo "* Hello ***"**

15. **Write a Linux command to display the following message (including quotation marks):**

    "This is my message"

    echo '"This is my message"'
    echo \"This is my message\"