

Aaron Roberts
INFO 3401

I worked with my table on problem #1

1)

cd ~ = changes directory

mkdir ./problem_set_1 = makes a new folder entitle "problem_set_1"

touch submission.txt = typing "touch submission.txt" creates a text file within my user directory. The txt file is blank.

cd .. = moves you up one directory

Pwd = this shows you exactly where you are at. I.e. maybe you forget if you are Documents or Desktop. Type "pwd" and it will tell you where you are at.

2)

Copy a document called config.txt from your home directory to the root directory.

first part = cp ~/config.txt /

Then, create a new directory in the root called preferences

Mkdir ./prefs

Within preferences, copy prefs.txt from a matching directory called preferences in your home directory

Cd ~ prefs

Finally, determine that the start and end of the config.txt document in both root and home match.

Touch config.txt (i'm not sure exactly what this part is asking me to do)

3)

If I changed directories to the one in problem #4, and I wanted to to navigate from there without entering the entire file path, I would use on of the shortcuts to navigate out of my current location. I could go up to my next parent file to get to "homework" or I could type in "cd /" to go back to the root, all without having to manually enter the entire file path.

4)

If you change the directory to “cd /usr/INFO3401/./homework/./problem1” then typing in “pwd” will show you the path of the directory you just changed to. So, in this instance, pwd will show you “ /usr/INFO3401/./homework/./problem1”

5)

What command did you use to do that?

‘mv’

What command did you use to do that?

‘cp’

What command might you use to undo it?

I’d hit the “up arrow” and go over and change mv to cp and execute the command again: cp ~/Documents/datafile.csv .