

Example 1: To find out what is in your home directory, type:

```
% ls
```

```
klnimri@klnimri:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Pictures  snap      Videos
Documents Music      Public   Templates
```

Example 2: To list all files in your home directory including those whose names begin with a dot, type:

```
% ls -a
```

```
klnimri@klnimri:~$ ls -a
.          .bashrc   Desktop   .local    .profile  Templates
..         .cache    Documents Music      Public    Videos
.bash_logout .config  Downloads Pictures    snap
```

Example 3: Type the following command:

```
% ls /
```

```
klnimri@klnimri:~$ ls /
bin      dev      lib      libx32    mnt      root     snap     sys      var
boot     etc      lib32    lost+found opt       run      srv      tmp
cdrom    home     lib64    media     proc     sbin     swapfile usr
```

1. Try putting the `a` option and the `l` option together (`-al`). Does the order of the parameters affect the output?

```
klnimri@klnimri:~$ -al
Command '-al' not found, did you mean:
  command 'cal' from deb ncal (12.1.7+nmu3ubuntu2)
  command 'fal' from deb dnet-progs (2.65build2)
  command 'pal' from deb pal (0.4.3-8.1build4)
  command 'al' from deb mono-devel (6.8.0.105+dfsg-3.2)
Try: sudo apt install <deb name>
klnimri@klnimri:~$ /etc
```

2. Write a command to display all files in the directory `/etc` ?

```
klnimri@klnimri:~$ /etc
bash: /etc: Is a directory
```

using in this course.

Example: To make a subdirectory called **cccs225** in your current working directory type

```
% mkdir cccs225
```

Now to see the directory you have just created, type

```
% ls
```

```
.bash_logout .config Downloads
klnimri@klnimri:~$ mkdir cccs225
klnimri@klnimri:~$ ls
```

1. Make another directory inside the `cccs225` directory called “LabOS” then make “LabOS” your current working directory.
2. Now type the command: `% cd ..` followed by:
`% ls`
In which directory you are located now?
3. Type the following command
`% cd /etc/fs` followed
by:
`% ls`
In which directory you are located now?
4. Now enter the command:
`% cd`

```
klnimri@klnimri:~$ cd cccs225
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225$ ls
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225$ mkdir LabOS
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225$ cd
klnimri@klnimri:~$ ls
cccs225  Documents  Music      Public    Templates
Desktop  Downloads  Pictures   snap      Videos
```

5. Write a single Unix command to make “LabOS” your current working directory.

Example: Now, type

`% pwd`

What is your current working directory?

```
klnimri@klnimri:~$ cd cccs225/LabOS
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225/LabOS$ ls
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225/LabOS$ pwd
/home/klnimri/cccs225/LabOS
```

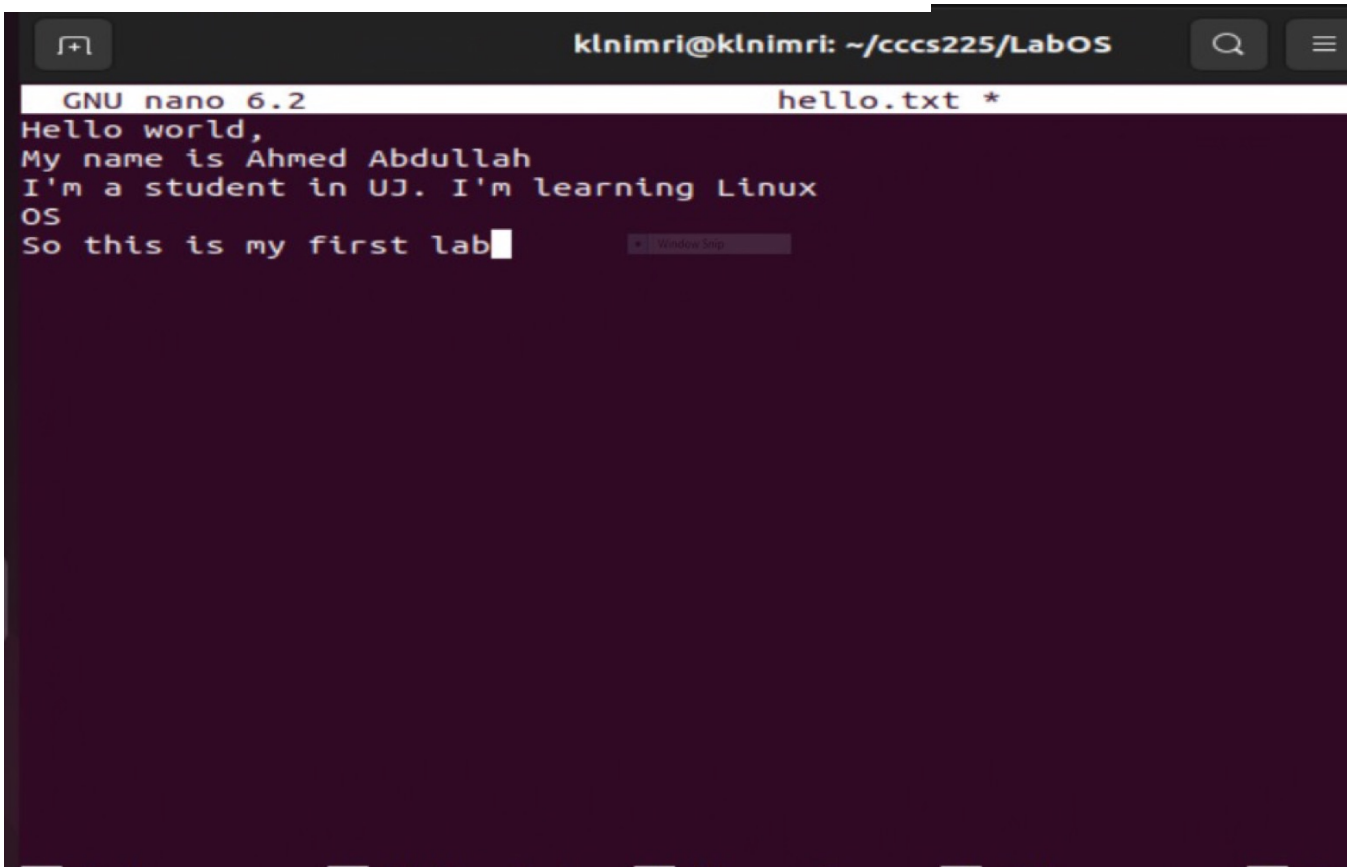
Example: Creating a new file named *hello.txt*

2. Type the following lines:

Hello world,

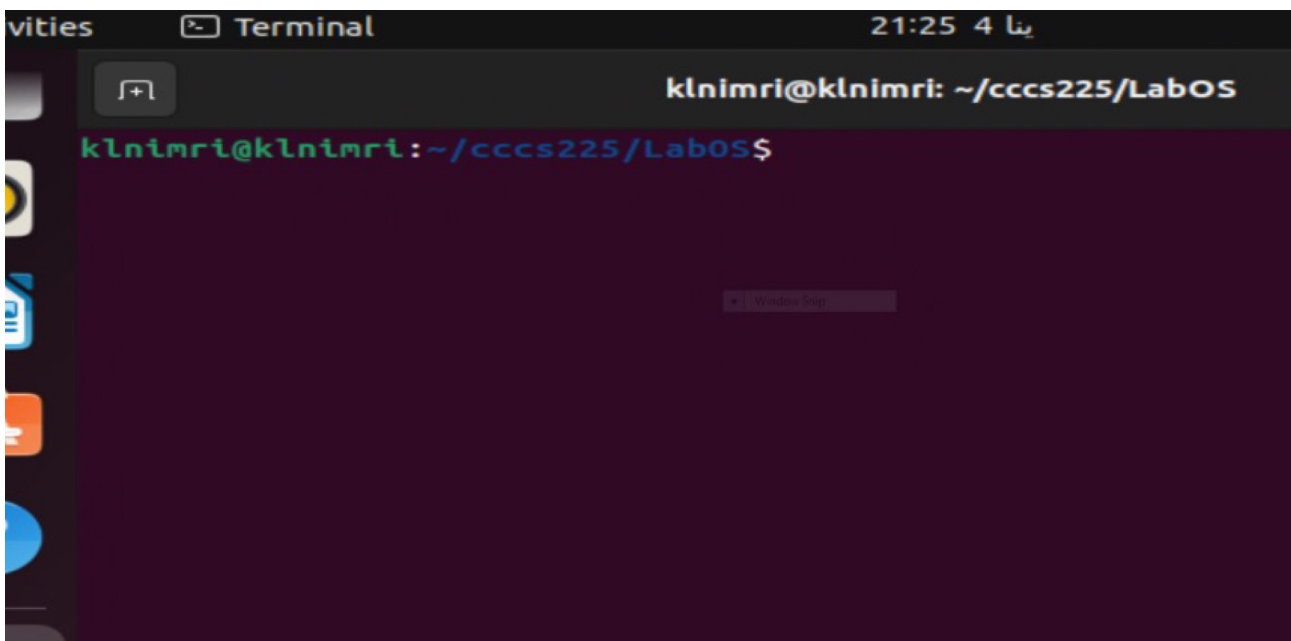
I'm a student in UJ. I'm learning Linux OS

So this is my first lab



A screenshot of a terminal window. The title bar shows 'klnimri@klnimri: ~/cccs225/LabOS'. The terminal content shows the 'GNU nano 6.2' editor interface with the file 'hello.txt' open. The text being edited is: 'Hello world,', 'My name is Ahmed Abdullah', 'I'm a student in UJ. I'm learning Linux OS', and 'So this is my first lab'. The cursor is at the end of the last line.

% clear



A screenshot of a terminal window. The title bar shows 'Terminal' and '21:25 4 ٤'. The terminal content shows the prompt 'klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225/LabOS\$' on a dark background, indicating the screen has been cleared.


```
% cat hello.txt
```

```
klnimri@klnimri: ~/cccs225/LabOS
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225/LabOS$ cat hello.txt
Hello world,
My name is Ahmed Abdullah
I'm a student in UJ. I'm learning Linux
OS
So this is my first lab
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225/LabOS$
```

➡ Be sure your current working directory is LabOS before moving to examples

➡ Create a new directory named “backup” inside your current directory

Example1: To create a backup of **hello.txt** by copying it to a file called **salam.txt**, type:

```
% cp hello.txt salam.txt
```

Now to see the file you have just created, type:

```
% ls
```

Observe that you have two files in your current directory; **hello.txt** and **salam.txt**.

```
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225/LabOS$ mkdir backup
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225/LabOS$ cp hello.txt salam.txt
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225/LabOS$ ls
backup  helloNew.txt  hello.txt  salam.txt
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225/LabOS$ cp salam.txt ..
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225/LabOS$ ls ..
LabOS  salam.txt
```

Example3: To copy the file named “salam.txt” from directory “cccs225” to your current directory named as “salam.txt”, type

```
% cp ../salam.txt salam.txt
```

Why!!? Now to see the file you have just copied, type:

```
% ls
```

```
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225/LabOS$ cp ../salam.txt salam.txt
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225/LabOS$ ls
backup  helloNew.txt  hello.txt  salam.txt
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225/LabOS$ ls
```

```
% mv salam.txt directory
```

```
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225/LabOS$ mv salam.txt cccs225
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225/LabOS$ ls
backup  cccs225  helloNew.txt  hello.txt
```

Example 1: We know that your backup directory contains two files named “salam.txt” and “salam.bak”. We are going to delete the file “salam.txt” and, as an exercise, delete the second file.

```
% rm salam.txt
```

Example 2: If you successfully delete the two files, you can delete the backup directory. To delete the backup directory, type:

```
% rmdir backup
```

```
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225/Lab05$ rm salam.txt
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225/Lab05$ ls
backup  cccs225  helloNew.txt  hello.txt
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225/Lab05$ rmdir backup
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225/Lab05$ ls
cccs225  helloNew.txt  hello.txt
```

Exercises (1e):

1. Delete the file named “**salam.txt**” from directory “**cccs225**”
2. create a directory named “**tempdir**” by using **mkdir** then remove it.

```
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225$ pwd
/home/klnimri/cccs225
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225$ ls
Lab05  salam.txt
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225$ rm salam.txt
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225$ ls
Lab05
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225$ mkdir tempdir
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225$ ls
Lab05  tempdir
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225$ rmdir tempdir
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225$ ls
Lab05
klnimri@klnimri:~/cccs225$
```

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