1. List the files in the /bin directory

Cd /bin

ls

1. Display the type of file of /bin/cat, /etc/passwd and /usr/bin/passwd.

File /bin/cat

File /etc/passwd

File /usr/bin/passwd

3a. Download wolf.jpg and LinuxFun.pdf from

Sudo wget <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/97/Wolf.jpg>

Sudo wget <http://www.dkhellaf.com/Supports/LinuxTraining.pdf>

3b. Display the type of file of wolf.jpg and LinuxFun.pdf

File Wolf.jpg LinuxTraining.pdf

3c. Rename wolf.jpg to wolf.pdf (use mv).

Sudo Wolf.jpg Wolf.pdf

3d. Display the type of file of wolf.pdf and LinuxFun.pdf.

File Wolf.pdf LinuxTraining.pdf

1. Create a directory ~/touched and enter it.

Sudo Mkdir /touch

Cd /touch

1. Create the files today.txt and yesterday.txt in touched.

Sudo touch today.txt

Sudo touch yesterday.txt

1. Change the date on yesterday.txt to match yesterday's date.

Sudo touch -t 201809190000 yesterday.txt

1. Copy yesterday.txt to copy.yesterday.txt

Sudo cp yesterday.txt copy.yesterday.txt

1. Rename copy.yesterday.txt to kim

Sudo mv copy.yesterday.txt kim

1. Create a directory called ~/testbackup and copy all files from ~/touched into it.

Sudo mkdir /testbackup

Sudo cp kim today.txt yesterday.txt /testbackup

Of

Sudo mkdir /testbackup ; cp kim today.txt yesterday.txt /testbackup

1. Use one command to remove the directory ~/testbackup and all files into it.

Sudo Rm -rf /testbackup

1. Create a directory ~/etcbackup and copy all \*.conf files from /etc into it. Did you include all subdirectories of /etc ?

Sudo mkdir /etcbackup ; cp \*.conf /etc/backup

1. Use rename to rename all \*.conf files to \*.backup . (if you have more than one distro available, try it on all!)

Sudo rename .conf .backup \*.conf

1. Display the first 12 lines of /etc/services.

Head -12 /etc/services

1. Display the last line of /etc/passwd.

Tail -1 /etc/passwd

1. Use cat to create a file named count.txt that looks like this: One Two Three Four Five

cat

4. Use cp to make a backup of this file to cnt.txt.

5. Use cat to make a backup of this file to catcnt.txt.

6. Display catcnt.txt, but with all lines in reverse order (the last line first).

7. Use more to display /etc/services.

8. Display the readable character strings from the /usr/bin/passwd command.

9. Use ls to find the biggest file in /etc.

10. Open two terminal windows (or tabs) and make sure you are in the same directory in both. Type echo this is the first line > tailing.txt in the first terminal, then issue tail -f tailing.txt in the second terminal. Now go back to the first terminal and type echo This is another line >> tailing.txt (note the double >>), verify that the tail -f in the second terminal shows both lines. Stop the tail -f with Ctrl-C.

11. Use cat to create a file named tailing.txt that contains the contents of tailing.txt followed by the contents of /etc/passwd.

12. Use cat to create a file named tailing.txt that contains the contents of tailing.txt preceded by the contents of /etc/passwd.