

# OBSERVATION

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1. Upon checking for file list **LS** or **DIR**, I realized that the default directory was in the User

```
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 ~  
$ ls  
-1.14-windows.xml  
'3D Objects'/  
ansel/  
AppData/  
'Application Data'@  
Contacts/  
Cookies@  
Documents/  
Downloads/  
Favorites/  
Links/  
'Local Settings'@  
Music/  
'My Documents'@  
NationalPTCertificationExamReview2011custQuiz.xml  
NetHood@  
NTUSER.DAT  
ntuser.dat.LOG1  
ntuser.dat.LOG2  
NTUSER.DAT{53b39e88-18c4-11ea-a811-000d3aa4692b}.TM.blf  
NTUSER.DAT{53b39e88-18c4-11ea-a811-000d3aa4692b}.TMContainer000000000000000001.regtrans-ms  
NTUSER.DAT{53b39e88-18c4-11ea-a811-000d3aa4692b}.TMContainer000000000000000002.regtrans-ms  
ntuser.ini  
OneDrive/  
PrintHood@  
Recent@  
'Saved Games'/  
Searches/  
SendTo@  
'Start Menu'@  
Sti_Trace.log  
Templates@  
Tracing/  
Videos/  
'VirtualBox VMs'/  
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 ~  
$ dir  
1 14 windows.xml  
3D\ Objects
```

2. For navigating directories/files you can use **CD** to enter desired folder or directory. For entering a Drive you have to input **CD /c** for entering drive C or any drive you desire to enter.

```
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c  
$ ls  
'$Recycle.Bin'/      composer/      InstaPractice1/  'Program Files (x86)'/  Users/  
'$WINDOWS.BT'/      'Documents and Settings'@  MSI/             ProgramData/           Windows/  
'$Windows.WS'/      DumpStack.log  OneDriveTemp/    Recovery/              xampp/  
'$WinREAgent'/      DumpStack.log.tmp  pagefile.sys     'Riot Games'/            
'[Smad-Cage]'/      ESD/           PerfLogs/        swapfile.sys             
Brother/            hiberfil.sys   'Program Files'/ 'System Volume Information'/  
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c  
$ cd xampp  
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp  
$ cd /d  
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /d  
$ cd  
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 ~  
$
```

3. **cd ..** will bring you 1 folder back and '**cd**' alone will directly bring you to the default home directory which is user.

```
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs  
$ cd ..  
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp  
$ cd  
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 ~  
$
```

4. Entering another drive doesn't need to do 'cd..' or 'cd' to go back. Can directly switched to drive directory by doing the 'cd /(drive letter) directly.

```
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs
$ cd /d

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /d
$
```

5. Some File name can be detected as Argument I guess as shown in the 1<sup>st</sup> CD. That is why you have to follow as to how it is detected by using the list(ls). In this case add the ( ' ) before and after the file name.

```
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$ ls
'To Delete'/

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$ cd to delete
bash: cd: too many arguments

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$ cd 'to delete'

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline/to delete
$
```

5. **cat > filename.txt** is the way to create a txt file. And after creating the txt file, the following texts you going to input are the text file content. You have to press **Control+D** to save and exit the said file. Aside from **cat >** also tried **touch** to create a txt file.

```
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline/to delete
$ cat > testcreate.txt
Test
12345
cd..
cd ..
exit

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline/to delete
$
```

testcreate - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

Test  
12345  
cd..  
cd ..  
exit

```
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$ touch touch.txt

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$ ls
test.html  testcreate/  touch.txt  tt.php

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$
```


6. Tried other txt file extension and it worked just fine.

```
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$ cat > tt.php

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$ ls
test.html  testcreate/  tt.php

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$
```

7. `rm` (filename.file extension) to delete a file.



```
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline/to delete
$ rm testcreate.txt

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline/to delete
$ ls

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline/to delete
$
```

8. and deleting so without inputting the filetype won't allow you to do so.

```
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline/to delete
$ ls
tas.txt

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline/to delete
$ rm tas
rm: cannot remove 'tas': No such file or directory

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline/to delete
$ rm tas.txt
```

9. Deleting a Folder or Directory is kind of complicated. You cannot use regular **RM**(remove on a directory), you have to use **rmdir** for it. But using **rmdir** on a directory that is not empty will not allow you to do so. You have to either enter the said DIR and delete the files 1 by 1 using **rm**, or you can go outside the folder and use **rm -r** to delete the folder together with its content.

```
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$ rmdir 'To Delete'
rmdir: failed to remove 'To Delete': Device or resource busy

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$ rm 'to delete'
rm: cannot remove 'to delete': Is a directory

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$ rmdir 'to delete'
rmdir: failed to remove 'to delete': Directory not empty
```

```
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline/to delete
$ cd ..

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$ rm -r 'to delete'

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$
```

10. After exploring with delete, I then proceed to making. Making directories is done by **mkdir** 'foldername'.

```
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$ mkdir testcreate

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$ tst
bash: tst: command not found

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$ ls
testcreate/
```

11. To enter or open a File, you have to use **VI** or **VIM filename.filetype**. **Cat File.filetype** will only allow you to see the content and not to edit.

```
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$ cat touch.txt
tasdawdasdwasd fwasdasdwawsdwasdwasfawdsadwa
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$ vi touch.txt

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$ cat touch.txt
tasdawdasdwasd

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$
```

A screenshot of a VIM editor window. The title bar at the top reads 'MINGW64/c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline'. The main editing area shows the text 'tasdawdasdwasd' on the first line. The left margin of the editor is filled with a vertical column of 'x' characters, indicating the current line and column positions.

- 11.2. Press the "i" key to enter insert mode.
- 11.3. Make your desired changes. Note that you can use the arrow keys to move around in the file.
- 11.4. Press the escape "ESC" key to exit insert mode.
- 11.5. Type ":w" and press the enter key to save your changes.
- 11.6. Type ":q" and press the enter key to close the file. (Optionally, type ":wq" to save and close the file.)

12. Copying files is done by using **CP 'file' 'dir destination'**

```
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$ cp touch.txt testcreate

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$ cd testcreate

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline/testcreate
$ ls
touch.txt
```

13. Moving files is done by using **mv** 'file' 'dir destination'

```
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$ mv test.html testcreate

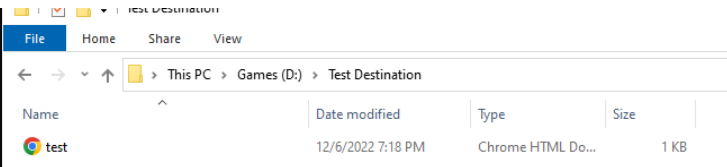
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$ cd testcreate

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline/testcreate
$ ls
test.html  touch.txt
```

14. To move or copy a file from a different directory. You have to put the full directory address

```
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline/testcreate
$ cp test.html /d/'test destination'

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline/testcreate
$
```



The screenshot shows a Windows File Explorer window titled 'Test Destination'. The address bar indicates the path is 'This PC > Games (D:) > Test Destination'. The file list contains one item: 'test', which is a 'Chrome HTML Do...' file, 1 KB in size, and was modified on 12/6/2022 at 7:18 PM.

15. Changing File permission using **chmod** command. So far only changing it to **-r** Read only works, tried **-C** to be writable doesn't work

```
With --reference, change the mode of each FILE to that of RFILE.

-c, --changes          like verbose but report only when a change is made
-f, --silent, --quiet  suppress most error messages
-v, --verbose          output a diagnostic for every file processed
--no-preserve-root     do not treat '/' specially (the default)
--preserve-root        fail to operate recursively on '/'
--reference=RFILE      use RFILE's mode instead of MODE values
-R, --recursive        change files and directories recursively
--help                display this help and exit
--version              output version information and exit
```

Each MODE is of the form '[ugoa]\*([-+]=([rwxXst]\*|[ugo]))+|[-+]=[0-7]+'.

GNU coreutils online help: <<https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>>

Full documentation <<https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/chmod>>

or available locally via: info '(coreutils) chmod invocation'

```
adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$ chmod -r test.html
bash: chmod: command not found

adria@DESKTOP-4P2CLCU MINGW64 /c/xampp/htdocs/kodego/commandline
$ chmod -r test.html
```