Linux Management Directories

A. MANAGING DIRECTORIES

1. Change the current directory to /home/<user>

```
> cd ~migueljrm95 > cd ./home/migueljrm95 > $HOME
```

2. Create a directory called systems

```
> mkdir systems
```

Create a directory called exercises. Go to this directory and create another new directory called programming

```
> mkdir -p exercises/{programming}
```

4. Go back to the user's home directory. Delete the directories "exercises" and "programming" using just one command. Create the directories again with one command.

```
> mkdir -p exercises/{programming}
```

5. Print the contents of the root directory

```
) ls <u>/</u>
```

6. Print all the files and directories that begin with d in the /usr/bin directory

```
ls /usr/bin/d*
```

7. List all the files and directories in /etc, including subdirectories

```
> 1s -R /etc > 1s tree /etc
```

8. Create the empty files called student.txt, student1.txt, student2.txt, list, luggage and last in the directory named "systems"

```
> cd ./systems && touch student.txt student1.txt student2.txt list luggage last
```

9. Print all the files that begin with "I" in the directory "systems"

```
) ls l* ) ls | grep ^l
```

10. Print all the files that end with "txt" in the directory "systems"

```
ls *.txt
```

11. Create a new directory into \$HOME called "config"

```
> $HOME && mkdir config
```

12. Copy all the files in /etc which begin with "a" into "config"

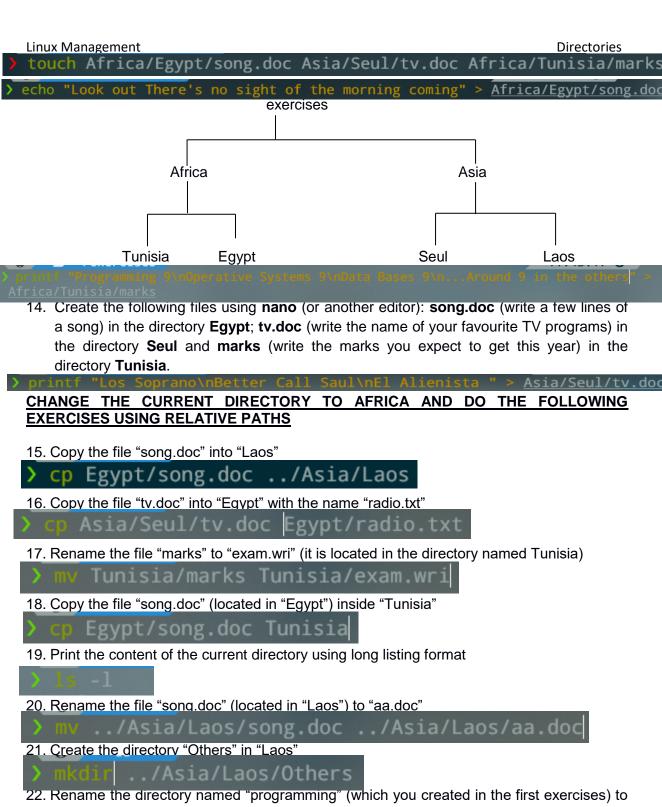
```
> cp -R /etc a* config
```

13. Delete all the files in "config" which end with "conf"

```
> rm ./config *.conf
```

B. COPY, RENAME AND EDIT FILES

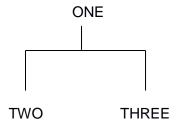
Create the following directory structure in /home/<user>/exercises



22. Rename the directory named "programming" (which you created in the first exercises) to pro-c.

../../programming pro-c

23. Create the following directory tree in "exercises" (using as few commands as possible)



2

Linux Management Directories

24. Copy the files with txt extension from the directory named "systems" to "exercises".

> cp ../../systems/*txt ../exercises

25. Move the files you copied in the exercise above to the directory THREE.

> mv ../exercises/*txt ONE/THREE

26. Delete the directory named THREE, including all the files and, if so, subdirectories

> cd ... && rm -rf ONE/THREE

CHANGE INTO SYSTEMS AND DO THE FOLLOWING EXERCISES USING ABSOLUTE PATHS

27. Copy the files that end with "txt" of the directory named "systems" to "Tunisia"

cp *txt /home/migueljrm95/exercises/Africa/Tunisia

28. Copy the file "tv.doc" (located in "Seul") to the directory named "exercises"

> cp /home/migueljrm95/exercises/Asia/Seul/tv.doc /home/migueljrm95/exercises

29. Rename the file student1.txt (located in "Tunisia") to tuition.txt

> mv /home/migueljrm95/exercises/Africa/Tunisia/student1.txt /home/migueljrm95/exercises/ Africa/Tunisia/tuition.txt

30. Create a new directory called "earth" into "systems". Create another directory called "countries" inside "earth"

> mkdir -p earth/countries

31. Rename "Africa" (located in "exercises") to "Afri"

mv /home/migueljrm95/exercises/Africa /home/migueljrm95/exercises/Afri

NOW YOU CAN BE PLACED IN THE DIRECTORY YOU WANT

32. Move the file "song.doc", which is located in Egypt, to "Laos" with the name "bb.doc"

> my Afri/Egypt/song.doc Asia/Laos/bb.doc

33. Copy the files whose name contains the letter "u" from "systems" to "exercises"

> cp ../systems/*u* ~/exercises

34. Print the content of the /etc directory, including subdirectories, in reverse alphabetical order

) ls -r ../../etc

35. How can you print the name of the current directory?

> pwd

36. Copy the folder "Afri" including files and subdirectories to "Asia"

) cp -a Afri/. Asia

37. Move all the files and subdirectories of "Laos" to "Seul" and rename it to "Seul2"

> mv Asia/Laos/* <u>Asia/Seul</u> && mv <u>Asia/Seul</u> Asia/Seul2