

Handout Review Linux Managing Files

1. Launch Ubuntu: Make sure that you're in YOUR **home/user** Directory
 - a. List 3 other subdirectories listing at the root directory level
 - i. Recall how to navigate to the root directory: **cd /**
 - ii. Issue command **ls -F** and the slash symbol (/) is added to the end of names in the name list to indicate which are directories.
 - iii. List 3 of those directories
 - iv. Go back to YOUR home directory, recall the **cd ~** command
 - v. What is difference between **/sbin** and **/bin** subdirectories with respect to file content (google)
2. Create the following directory (subdirectories) from YOUR home/user directory:
 - a. Recall the **mkdir** command
 - b. **mkdir sample1**
 - c. **mkdir sample2**
 - d. Go to sample1 subdirectory. **cd sample1**
 - i. Create a file named newfile.txt, use the touch command to create an empty file
 - ii. Use the following command to write text into the empty file.
 1. **echo "This is a test" > newfile.txt**
 2. Enter the following command to verify file content: **cat newfile.txt**
 3. Enter command **ls -l** to verify file name, size, permissions and creation date
 4. What is the date and time stamp?
 5. Copy and rename newfile.txt to newfile2.txt (in this subdirectory); recall the cp command in the following format **cp newfile.txt newfile2.txt**
 6. Enter either the **ls**, **ls -a**, or **ls -l** to verify the two files exist
 7. Copy **newfile2.txt** to the sample2 subdirectory and rename **newfile3.txt**. You can use either Absolute or Relative references.
 8. Absolute reference: **cp newfile2.txt /home/<username>/sample2/newfile3.txt**
 9. Relative reference: **cp newfile2.txt ~/sample2/newfile3.txt**
 10. Use relative reference to change to sample2 subdirectory. **cd ~/sample2**
 11. Issue command **ls -l** to verify files exist
 12. Copy and rename newfile3.txt to newfile4.txt...use above instructions
 13. Enter the **ls -l** to verify both files exist in sample2 subdirectory
 14. Move newfile4.txt to sample1 subdirectory. **mv newfile4.txt ~/sample1**
 15. Verify that sample1 subdirectory houses **newfile.txt**, **newfile2.txt** and **newfile4.txt**
 16. Verify that sample2 subdirectory houses **newfile3.txt**
3. Let's change the file creation date and time on newfile3.txt to reflect (09/18/2018) at 2:15pm
 1. In the sample2 subdirectory, enter the following command
 2. Issue command **ls -l** to verify existing date and time
 3. **touch -d "2018-09-18 14:15" newfile3.txt**
 4. Use **ls -l** to verify new date and time
4. Practice removing files and directories! Recall **rm**, **rmdir**, **rm -r** commands. Practice creating directories and subdirectories simultaneously using the **make -p** command.