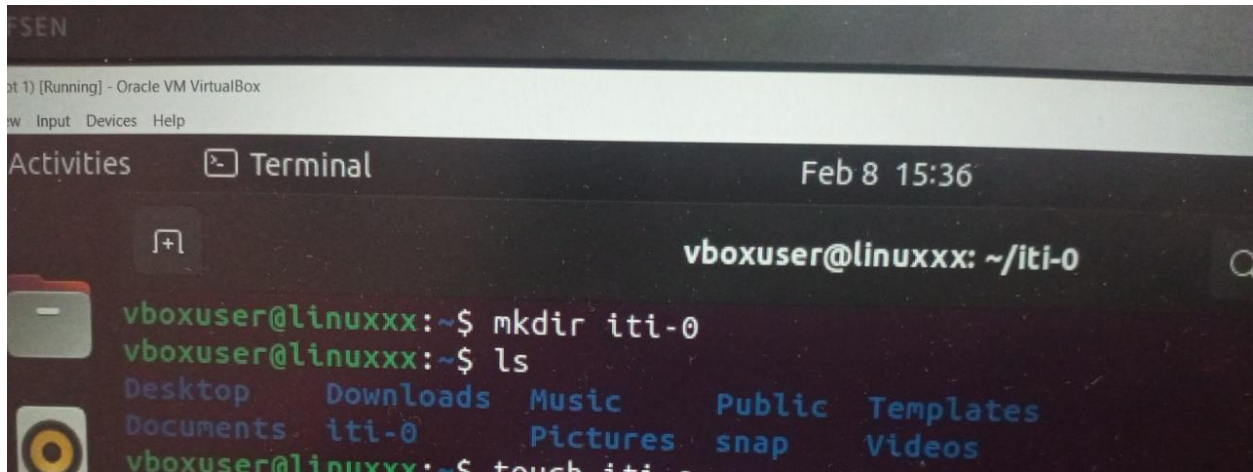


# Viola George

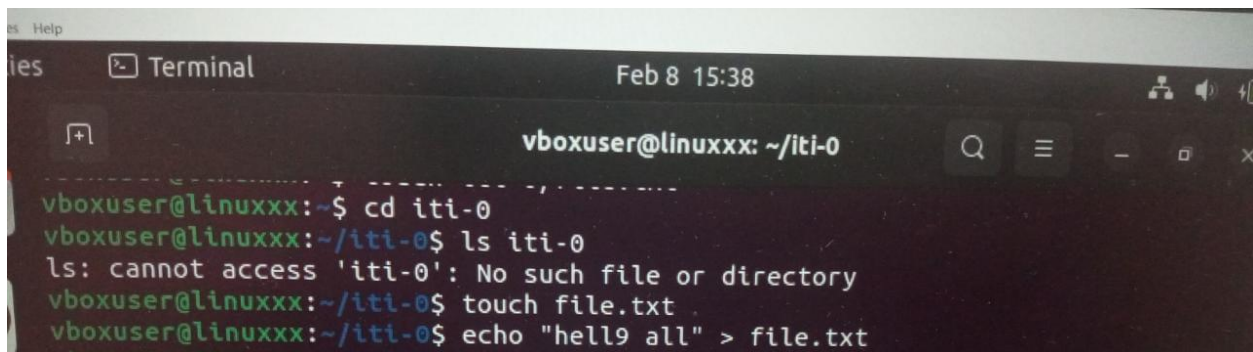
- create directory called "iti-0"



A terminal window titled "Terminal" with a timestamp of "Feb 8 15:36". The prompt is "vboxuser@linuxxxx: ~/iti-0". The user enters "mkdir iti-0" and then "ls". The output of "ls" shows a list of directories: Desktop, Downloads, Music, Public, Templates, Documents, iti-0, Pictures, snap, and Videos. The prompt then changes to "vboxuser@linuxxxx: ~\$ touch iti-0".

```
vboxuser@linuxxxx:~$ mkdir iti-0
vboxuser@linuxxxx:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Music      Public    Templates
Documents  iti-0      Pictures   snap      Videos
vboxuser@linuxxxx:~$ touch iti-0
```

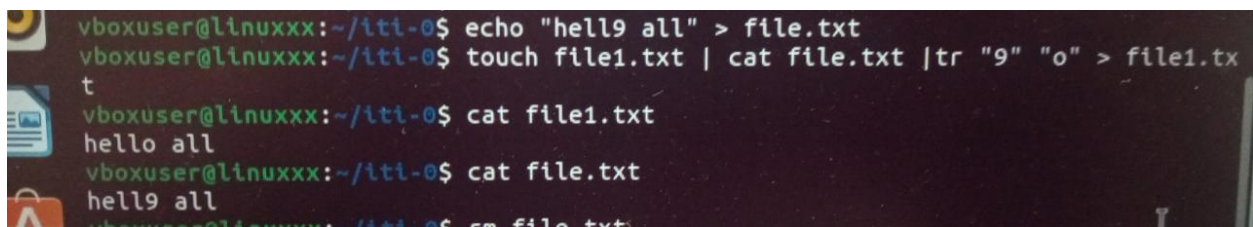
- create file called "file.txt" inside iti-0 directory with content "hell9 all"



A terminal window titled "Terminal" with a timestamp of "Feb 8 15:38". The prompt is "vboxuser@linuxxxx: ~/iti-0". The user enters "cd iti-0", then "ls iti-0", which results in an error: "ls: cannot access 'iti-0': No such file or directory". Then the user enters "touch file.txt" and "echo "hell9 all" > file.txt".

```
vboxuser@linuxxxx:~$ cd iti-0
vboxuser@linuxxxx:~/iti-0$ ls iti-0
ls: cannot access 'iti-0': No such file or directory
vboxuser@linuxxxx:~/iti-0$ touch file.txt
vboxuser@linuxxxx:~/iti-0$ echo "hell9 all" > file.txt
```

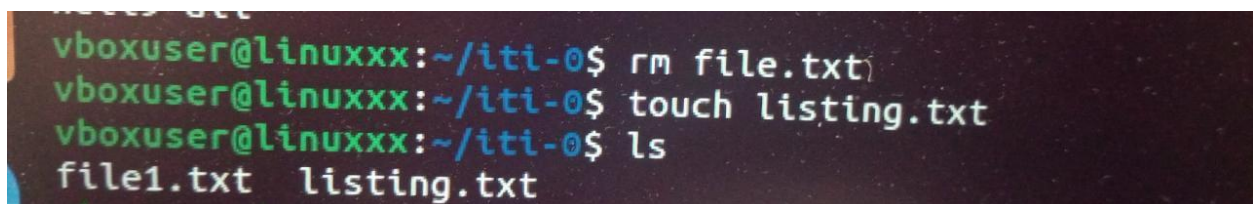
- change character "9" to "o" and redirect it to new file called "file1.txt"



A terminal window showing the transformation of "file.txt" into "file1.txt". The user enters "echo "hell9 all" > file.txt", then "touch file1.txt | cat file.txt | tr "9" "o" > file1.txt", and then "cat file1.txt" twice, resulting in "hello all" and "hell9 all" respectively.

```
vboxuser@linuxxxx:~/iti-0$ echo "hell9 all" > file.txt
vboxuser@linuxxxx:~/iti-0$ touch file1.txt | cat file.txt | tr "9" "o" > file1.txt
vboxuser@linuxxxx:~/iti-0$ cat file1.txt
hello all
vboxuser@linuxxxx:~/iti-0$ cat file.txt
hell9 all
vboxuser@linuxxxx:~/iti-0$ rm file.txt
```

- delete "file1.txt"



A terminal window showing the deletion of "file1.txt" and the creation of "listing.txt". The user enters "rm file1.txt", then "touch listing.txt", and then "ls", which shows "file1.txt" and "listing.txt".

```
vboxuser@linuxxxx:~/iti-0$ rm file1.txt
vboxuser@linuxxxx:~/iti-0$ touch listing.txt
vboxuser@linuxxxx:~/iti-0$ ls
file1.txt  listing.txt
```

- using ls command list directories inside /var and redirect the output to iti-0/listing.txt file

- rename listing.txt file to list\_output.txt

```

vboxuser@linuxxx:~/iti-0$ rm file.txt
vboxuser@linuxxx:~/iti-0$ touch listing.txt
vboxuser@linuxxx:~/iti-0$ ls
file1.txt  listing.txt
vboxuser@linuxxx:~/iti-0$ ls/var > listing.txt
bash: ls/var: No such file or directory
vboxuser@linuxxx:~/iti-0$ ls
file1.txt  listing.txt
vboxuser@linuxxx:~/iti-0$ ls /var > listing.txt
vboxuser@linuxxx:~/iti-0$ mv listing.txt listOutput.txt
vboxuser@linuxxx:~/iti-0$ cat listOutput.txt
backups
cache
crash
lib
local
lock
log
mail
metrics
opt
run
snap
spool
tmp
vboxuser@linuxxx:~/iti-0$ touch list_output.txt

```

- number all lines in list\_output.txt and redirect it to list\_output\_number.txt

```

vboxuser@linuxxx:~/iti-0$ cat listOutput.txt | nl list_output_number.txt
1      1  backups
2      2  cache
3      3  crash
4      4  lib
5      5  local
6      6  lock
7      7  log
8      8  mail
9      9  metrics
10     10  opt
11     11  run
12     12  snap
13     13  spool
14     14  tmp

```

- print the last 5 lines of list\_output\_number.txt file

```

vboxuser@linuxxx:~/iti-0$ tail -n 5 list_output_number.txt
10  opt
11  run
12  snap
13  spool
14  tmp
vboxuser@linuxxx:~/iti-0$

```