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| Name | Laura Adam Feb.22, 2019 |

CTS-120-841-Lab Module 2

* In this lab you will enter different Linux commands and answer questions about the results.
* Include a screen print of **just the area of the screen with the desired result** (not the whole screen) in the table cell below the question, unless otherwise instructed.
  + *Reminder: Use the* ***Shift-Ctrl-Prtscr shortcut*** *& select just the area that you want.*
* I have done one of them for you so you know the format & results that I will be grading on.
* The lab is worth a total of 10 points – some questions have multiple sections

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| 0. Enter the command that will give a simple listing of the files in your home directory | |
| **Command:** | ls |
| **Screenprint:** | A screenshot of a computer  Description automatically generated |

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| 1. Enter the ONE command that would list the contents of your home directory    1. Including the time    2. Sorted with the **most recent file last**. | | 1 Pt |
| **Command:** | 1. Ls -t 2. **ls -r** | |
| **Screenprint**: |  | |

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| 1. Using the results from #1 , what **user** is the owner of the Desktop directory | | 1 Pt |
| **Command:** | student | |
| **Screenprint**: | Click here to paste Screen print | |
|  | See image below of long format | |

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| 1. Using the results from #1 , what **Group** is the owner of the Desktop directory | | 1 Pt |
| **Command:** | Student the first listing of student is the user and the second is the group according to text page 16 – long format | |
| **Screenprint**: | A close up of text on a white background  Description automatically generated | |

* Linux command history Stores the last 500 commands by default.
  + Find out more about the history command [at this site](https://www.tecmint.com/history-command-examples/).
  + You will use information from that site to answer the next 2 questions

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| 1. Enter the command that would show you all the commands that you have typed so far.    1. Show me the first 10 results | | 1 Pt |
| **Command:** | history +10 | |
| **Screenprint**: |  | |

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| 1. Enter the command that would execute the 5th command on the list.    1. Show me the result. | | 1 Pt |
| **Command:** | !5 | |
| **Screenprint**: |  | |

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| 1. Enter the command that would determine a file type of the common **ls** command (/usr/bin/ls).    1. Show me the result. -1 Pt    2. Why is this command useful? - 1Pt | | 2 Pt |
| **Command:** | 1. ls \_ld 2. since linux doesn’t use file extensions, the seven file types in linux are useful to sort files. | |
| **Screenprint**: |  | |

* List the contents of the **/etc** folder.
* Find a Symbolic Link

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| 1. Show me the file you chose.    1. How do you know it is a Symlink? -1 Pt    2. What part of the entry is the actual file the link points to? – -1 Pt    3. Why are Symlinks used? – 1 Pt | | 3 Pt |
| **Command:** | **a.** A symbolic link, also termed a soft link, is a special kind of file that points to another file  **b.** to create $ln -s source\_file myfile  c. a symbolic link has the ability to link to directories, or to files on remote computers networked through [NFS](https://kb.iu.edu/d/adux). Also, when you delete a target file, symbolic links to that file become unusable, whereas hard links preserve the contents of the file. | |
| **Screenprint**: | There were no symbolic links on my VM yet. See previous image | |