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CTS-120-841-Lab Module 3

- 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.*
- The lab is worth a total of 10 points – some questions have multiple sections
- Save the lab as a PDF, naming it:
 - ***FirstName_Lastname-Module#-Lab.pdf***

You need to make the directory & files that you will be working on, so cut and paste the following lines into a terminal open to your home directory on your VM.

```
mkdir mod3
cd mod3
touch 134abcde.txt
touch 23456789.txt
touch 33456789
touch 43456789.doc
touch 53456789.prg
touch 63456789.tst
touch 734ABCDE.txt
touch ABCDEFGHI2.txt
touch bbcdefghij.txt
touch CBCREFGHIJ.txt
```

1. In the mod3 directory that the script above just made, using only one command, create two more directories called sub1 & sub2.
 - Show me the ONE command you used.

1 Pt

Command:	MKDIR SUB1 SUB2
Screenprint:	<pre> 33456789 63456789.tst bbccdefghij.txt [student@localhost mod3]\$ mkdir sub1 sub2 [student@localhost mod3]\$ ls 134abcde.txt 43456789.doc 734ABCDE.txt CBCREFGHIJ.txt sub2 23456789.txt 53456789.prg ABCDEFGHI2.txt mod3 33456789 63456789.tst bbccdefghij.txt sub1 </pre>

2. Copy just the files with the txt extension from mod3 to sub1. • Show me the command you used & a screen-shot of the directory listing showing me the files in sub1		1 Pt
Command:	cp *.txt sub1	
Screenprint:	<pre> [student@localhost mod3]\$ cp *.txt sub1 [student@localhost mod3]\$ ls 134abcde.txt 43456789.doc 734ABCDE.txt CBCREFGHIJ.txt sub2 23456789.txt 53456789.prg ABCDEFGHI2.txt mod3 33456789 63456789.tst bbccdefghij.txt sub1 [student@localhost mod3]\$ cd sub1 [student@localhost sub1]\$ ls 134abcde.txt 734ABCDE.txt bbccdefghij.txt 23456789.txt ABCDEFGHI2.txt CBCREFGHIJ.txt </pre>	

3. Move the files that start with digits (regardless of the extension) to sub2. • Show me the command you used & a screen-shot of the directory listing showing me the files in sub2		1 Pt
Command:	MV [[:DIGIT:]] * SUB2	
Screenprint:	<pre> student@localhost ~]\$ cd mod3 [student@localhost mod3]\$ mv [[:digit:]] * sub2 mv: cannot stat '[:digit:]': No such file or directory mv: cannot move 'sub2' to a subdirectory of itself, 'sub2/sub2' [student@localhost mod3]\$ cd sub1^C [student@localhost mod3]\$ ^C [student@localhost mod3]\$ ^C [student@localhost mod3]\$ mv digit * sub2 mv: cannot stat 'digit': No such file or directory mv: cannot move 'sub2' to a subdirectory of itself, 'sub2/sub2' [student@localhost mod3]\$ cd sub2 [student@localhost sub2]\$ ls 134abcde.txt 33456789 53456789.prg 734ABCDE.txt bbccdefghij.txt mod3 </pre>	

	23456789.txt 43456789.doc 63456789.tst ABCDEFGHI2.txt CBCREFGHIJ.txt sub1 [student@localhost sub2]\$
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mv

4. Create a symbolic link called <i>mysymlink</i> in your home directory to the file CBCREFGHIJ.txt wherever it is. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Show me the command & a screen-shot of the directory listing that shows the symbolic link.		1 Pt
Command:	LN -S MOD3/CBCREFGHIJ.TXT MYSYMLINK.	
Screenprint:	student@localhost mod3]\$ ln -s mod3/CBCREFGHIJ.txt mysymlink [student@localhost mod3]\$ ls mysymlink sub2	

5. Remove the file 43456789.doc <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show me the command & a screen-shot of the directory listing that shows the file missing. 		1 Pt
Command:	<u>RM MOD3/SUB2/43456789.DOC</u>	
Screenprint:	Click here to paste Screen print	

6. Sometimes if an executable command shows up in multiple places, you need to know which one it is executing. Use the command that shows from where the command mkdir will be executed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show me the command & a screen-shot of the results. 		1 Pt
Command:	<u>WHICH MKDIR</u>	
Screenprint:	<pre>student@localhost sub2]\$ which mkdir /usr/bin/mkdir [student@localhost sub2]\$</pre>	

<p>7. Create an alias for the ls command that is not used for anything else. Have the alias run ls -lat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show me the command and a screen-shot showing the command and the first few lines of the result. 		1 Pt
Command:	Click here to enter the answer to the question .	
Screenprint:	Click here to paste Screen print	

<p>8. There are 2 things that the touch command can do. One is if the file exists, and it does something else if a filename argument is that of a nonexistent file. You used one of these to start this lab.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the two, and show me a screen-shot as evidence of both. 		2 Pt
Command:	Click here to enter the answer to the question .	
Screenprint:	Click here to paste Screen print	

<p>9. Find all the files “the easy way” with a txt extension in your mod3 directory from your home dir..</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show me the command & a screen-shot of the results. 		1 Pt
Command:	Click here to enter the answer to the question .	
Screenprint:	Click here to paste Screen print	