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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:	33456789 63456789.tst bbcccdefghij.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 bbcccdefghij.txt sub1

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:	[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 bbcccdefghij.txt sub1 [student@localhost mod3]$ cd sub1 [student@localhost sub1]$ ls 134abcde.txt 734ABCDE.txt bbcccdefghij.txt 23456789.txt ABCDEFGHI2.txt CBCREFGHIJ.txt

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:	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 bbcccdefghij.txt mod3

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

	4. Create a symbolic link called ***mysymlink*** in your home directory to the file **CBCREFGHIJ.txt** wherever it is. • 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 • Show me the command & a screen-shot of the directory listing that shows the file missing.	1 Pt
Command:	RM MOD3/SUB2/43456789.DOC	
Screenprint:	[student@localhost mod3]$ ls 43456789.doc mod3 mysymlink timestamp [student@localhost mod3]$ rm 43456789.doc [student@localhost mod3]$ ls mod3 mysymlink timestamp [student@localhost mod3]$	

	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. • Show me the command & a screen-shot of the results.	1 Pt
Command:	WHICH MKDIR	
Screenprint:	student@localhost sub2]$ which mkdir /usr/bin/mkdir [student@localhost sub2]$	

	7. Create an alias for the ls command that is not used for anything else. Have the alias run ls –lat. • Show me the command and a screen-shot showing the command and the first few lines of the result.	1 Pt
Command:	**alias dog = 'ls; cd-'**	

Screenprint:	Istudent@localhost ~]$ alias dog="ls; cd-" [student@localhost ~]$ ls Desktop Documents Downloads mod3 Music Pictures Public Templates Videos [student@localhost ~]$ dog Desktop Documents Downloads mod3 Music Pictures Public Templates Videos bash: cd-: command not found... [student@localhost ~]$ unalias dog [student@localhost ~]$ dog bash: dog: command not found...

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. • Describe the two, and show me a screen-shot as evidence of both.	2 Pt
Command:	**TOUCH CAN CREATE a file or change the timestamp of an exisiting file**
Screenprint:	student@localhost mod3]$ touch timestamp [student@localhost mod3]$ ls 43456789.doc mod3 mysymlink timestamp [student@localhost mod3]$ stat timestamp File: 'timestamp' Size: 0 Blocks: 0 IO Block: 4096 regular empty file Device: fd00h/64768d Inode: 17284900 Links: 1 Access: (0664/-rw-rw-r--) Uid: (1000/ student) Gid: (1000/ student) Context: unconfined_u:object_r:user_home_t:s0 Access: 2019-02-22 12:25:59.673853534 -0500 Modify: 2019-02-22 12:25:59.673853534 -0500 Change: 2019-02-22 12:25:59.673853534 -0500 Birth: - [student@localhost mod3]$ touch timestamp [student@localhost mod3]$ stat timestamp File: 'timestamp' Size: 0 Blocks: 0 IO Block: 4096 regular empty file Device: fd00h/64768d Inode: 17284900 Links: 1 Access: (0664/-rw-rw-r--) Uid: (1000/ student) Gid: (1000/ student) Context: unconfined_u:object_r:user_home_t:s0 Access: 2019-02-22 12:27:38.483193202 -0500 Modify: 2019-02-22 12:27:38.483193202 -0500

	Change: 2019-02-22 12:27:38.483193202 -0500 Birth: -

	9. Find all the files “the easy way” with a **txt** extension in your mod3 directory from your home dir.. • Show me the command & a screen-shot of the results.	1 Pt
Command:	locate mod3/*.txt (book says this is easy) find mod3/*.txt (book says this one is hard)	
Screenprint:	[student@localhost mod3]$ cd .. [student@localhost ~]$ locate mod3/*.txt [student@localhost ~]$ find mod3/*.txt find: ‘mod3/*.txt’: No such file or directory [student@localhost ~]$	