|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | Laura Adam Feb 22, 1978 |

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 | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. 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 | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. 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]$ | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. 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 | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. 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]$ | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. 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]$ | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. 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... | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. 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: - | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. 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 ~]$ | |