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| Name- | Linux logon name - |

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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| 1. Enter the command that would list the contents of your home directory -1 Pt    1. Include the time    2. Sort them with the **most recent file last**. | **ls –ltr**   * ls does the directory listing, * **-l** (long) shows all the attributes of the entry * The t sorts by time * Adding the **r** sorts it in reverse order * You could also use   + **ls –l -t –r**   + **ls –l --reverse** * Those are longer. I will generally ask you for the command with the least amount of typing. |
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| 1. Using the results from #2 , what **user** is the owner of the Desktop directory -1 Pt | dbecker |
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| 1. Using the results from #2 , what **Group** is the owner of the Desktop directory -1 Pt | dbecker |
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* Linux command history Stores the last 500 commands by default.
  + Find out more about the history command [at this site](https://www.thegeekstuff.com/2008/08/15-examples-to-master-linux-command-line-history).
  + 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. Show me the first 10 results -1 Pt | history |
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| 1. Enter the command that would execute the 5th command on the list. Show me the result. -1 Pt | !5 |
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| * 1. Enter the command that would determine a file’s type of the common **ls** command (/usr/bin/ls). Show me the result. -1 Pt   2. Why is this command useful? -1 Pt | 1. file /usr/bin/ls 2. Because Linux does not require extensions, and sometimes you need to know what type of file it is to be able to work with it. |
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* List the contents of the **/etc** folder.
* Find a Symbolic Link

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| 1. 1. Show me the file you chose.    2. How do you know it is a Symlink? -1 Pt    3. What part of the entry is the actual file the link points to? – -1 Pt    4. Why are Symlinks used? – -1 Pt | 1. the first letter of the listing is an “l and the entry seems to have two filenames 2. centos-release 3. Lots of reasons, you can Google them if you want, but it is basically a shortcut to either shorten or simplify the name of a file. |
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