

## Question no 1

Create these following directories and files. Your directory should look like

tree\_example.png

Hint:

mkdir: to create a directory

touch: to create a file

ls: to find the the files and directories in the current directory.

How do you know which is a file and which is a directory?



```
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls
A B1 B2 C C1 D
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls A
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls B
b
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls B1
b
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls B2
a b1
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls C
c
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls C1
c1
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls D
ABCD
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ cd ABCD
-bash: cd: ABCD: No such file or directory
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ cd D
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~/D$ ls
ABCD
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~/D$ cd ABCD
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~/D/ABCD$ ls
total 0
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~/D/ABCD$
```

We create directories with the command mkdir and file with touch. And If the line starts with a -, it's a file, if it's a directory, it starts with a d.

## Question no.2

Go to this website and finish all the steps in Tutorial Two (Start from 2a). This tutorial talks about grep, head, tail, less, cp, rm etc

<http://www.ee.surrey.ac.uk/Teaching/Unix/unix2.html>  
Link s to an external site.



```
yunishabasnet — ssh 19706@52.43.162.83 -p 1022 — 80x24
[19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ cp file1 file3
[19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls
A B B1 B2 C C1 D file1 file2 file3
[19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ mv file3 file4
[19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls
A B B1 B2 C C1 D file1 file2 file4
[19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ cat file1
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It is typically egalitarian in nature. Unlike parent-child relationships, for instance, each individual in a friendship has about the same amount of power or authority in the relationship.

file1

```
● ● ●  yunishabasnet — ssh 19706@52.43.162.83 -p 1022 — 80x24
706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ grep -i friend file1
iendship, a state of enduring affection, esteem, intimacy, and trust between t
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stance, each individual in a friendship has about the same amount of power or a
hority in the relationship.
t is almost always characterized by companionship and shared activities. In fa
, one of the primary goals and motivations of friendship is companionship. In
dition, adolescent and adult friendships often perform other functions, such as
serving as sources of emotional support and providing opportunities for self-c
losure and intimacy.
ch features differentiate friendship from several related phenomena. The fact
at friendships are dyadic relationships distinguishes them from cliques or peer
groups. (Of course, many members of cliques are also friends with other membe
```

### Question no.3

Find or create 2 large plaintext files with at least 550 lines and save them on your terminal

Here are some examples:

<https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/a/kirk.txt>Links to an external site.

<http://txt2html.sourceforge.net/sample.txt>Links to an external site.

<http://www.ee.surrey.ac.uk/Teaching/Unix/science.txt>Links to an external site.

Use this command to check the number of lines: `wc -l <text file>` or `nl <file name>`. What is the difference between these 2 commands?



```
1970@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ wc -l file1
595 file1
1970@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ wc -l file2
799 file2
1970@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ nl file1
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10 It is typically egalitarian in nature. Unlike parent-child relationships, for instance, each individual in a friendship has about the same amount of power or authority in the relationship.
11 It is almost always characterized by companionship and shared activities. In fact, one of the primary goals and motivations of friendship is companionship. In addition, adolescent and adult friendships often perform other functions, such as serving as sources of emotional support and providing opportunities for self-disclosure and intimacy.
12 Such features differentiate friendship from several related phenomena. The fact that friendships are dyadic relationships distinguishes them from cliques or peer groups. (Of course, many members of cliques are also friends with other members.) Similarly, having good friendships is different from being popular or having a high social status. Individuals who are not popular certainly may have close friendships, but the specific type of affective bond that is a component of friendship distinguishes friendship from acquaintanceship. friendship, a state of enduring affection, esteem, intimacy, and trust between two people. In all cultures, friendships are important relationships throughout a person's life span.
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```

`wc -l` help us print out the length of longest (number of characters) line in a file.

`nl` helps to print the numbering lines, accepting input from a file or STDIN. It copies each specified file to STDOUT, with line numbers appended before the lines.

19/08/2013 11:45:21  
1 Friends are an integral part of our lives. They are the ones who make our lives worth living. They are the ones who we turn to in times of need and the ones who we share our joys and sorrows with. Friendship is a bond that is built on trust, loyalty, and mutual understanding. Friends are an integral part of our lives. They are the ones who make our lives worth living. They are the ones who we turn to in times of need and the ones who we share our joys and sorrows with. Friendship is a bond that is built on trust, loyalty, and mutual understanding.

2 A friend is someone who is always there for you, no matter what. They are the ones who will listen to you when you need to vent, who will give you a shoulder to cry on, and who will never judge you for your mistakes. True friendship is necessary to live life happily. Not everyone is successful with their friends, but the ones who are share all our secrets. We need a person with whom we can distribute our problems as well as happiness. A true friend understands all our emotions. We also need a person who can give advice when we are in a confusing situation. Friendship is necessary to cheer up the mood and feel relaxed. Every moment enjoyed with good friends gives lots of joy and fun.

3 The philosopher pointed out that there are three different types of friendship: the friendship of utility, the friendship of pleasure, and the virtuous friendship. Which one resonates with you? Why? One would like to see such features in a best friend as loyalty, trustworthiness, and honesty. But do all of the good friends have those qualities? Think of what makes a good friend. Describe the characteristics you would like to see in a person. It suggested that any bond can develop into a romantic relationship. But, can romantic relationships regress into friendship? Write your opinion on the topic. It suggested that any bond can develop into a romantic relationship. But, can romantic relationships regress into friendship? Write your opinion on the topic.Quickly befriending people is a great skill. Does one have any real friends with that ability? How do you understand that phrase? Can such people be true friends?

4 Making friends is not always easy. It takes time and effort to build a strong and lasting friendship. It requires patience, understanding, and the ability to forgive. But the rewards of having a good friend are well worth the effort.

5 One of the most important things in a friendship is trust. Trust is the foundation upon which all friendships are built. Without trust, a friendship cannot survive. Trust is the ability to rely on your friend to be there for you, to keep your secrets safe, and to be honest with you. It is the belief that your friend has your best interests at heart, and that they will always be there for you.

4 Another important aspect of friendship is loyalty. Loyalty is the willingness to stand by your friend, no matter what. It is the determination to be there for your friend, through good times and bad. It is the willingness to put your own interests aside, and to be there for your friend when they need you the most.

7 Mutual understanding is also an important part of friendship. It is the ability to see things from your friend's point of view, and to understand their feelings and emotions. It is the ability to put yourself in their shoes, and to see things from their perspective. It is the ability to be there for your friend, even when you do not agree with them.

9 In conclusion, friends are an important part of our lives. They are the ones who make our lives worth living. They are the ones who we turn to in times of need and the ones who we share our joys and sorrows with. Friendship is a bond that is built on trust, loyalty, and mutual understanding. It is a bond that is worth fighting for and cherishing.

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10 A friend is ~ will celebrate your  
successes with you.

11 Making frien ~ wards of having a g



4. Find the man pages for head and tail commands. Tell me whether it is possible to do the following tasks:

→ man head:

```
● ● ●  yunishabasnet — ssh 19706@52.43.162.83 -p 1022 — 80x24
HEAD(1)          User Commands          HEAD(1)

NAME
    head — output the first part of files

SYNOPSIS
    head [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION
    Print the first 10 lines of each FILE to standard output. With more
    than one FILE, precede each with a header giving the file name.

    With no FILE, or when FILE is -, read standard input.

    Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options
    too.

    -c, --bytes=[-]NUM
        print the first NUM bytes of each file; with the leading '-',
        print all but the last NUM bytes of each file

    -n, --lines=[-]NUM
        print the first NUM lines instead of the first 10; with the
    Manual page head(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

→man tail

```
● ● ●  yunishabasnet — ssh 19706@52.43.162.83 -p 1022 — 80x24
TAIL(1)                               User Commands                         TAIL(1)

NAME
    tail — output the last part of files

SYNOPSIS
    tail [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION
    Print the last 10 lines of each FILE to standard output. With more
    than one FILE, precede each with a header giving the file name.

    With no FILE, or when FILE is -, read standard input.

    Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short option
    too.

    -c, --bytes=[+]NUM
        output the last NUM bytes; or use -c +NUM to output starting
        with byte NUM of each file

    -f, --follow[={name|descriptor}]
        output appended data as the file grows;
Manual page tail(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

- 1) If possible, tell me the command. Demonstrate that using the textiles from step 2.  
If not, tell me how you would do this.

display the first 100 lines of a file

→ head -100 <file name>:  
→ head -100 file1

19786@ip-172-26-2-181-1-5 head -100 file1

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It is almost always characterized by companionship and shared activities. In fact, one of the primary goals and motivations of friendship is companionship. In addition, adolescent and adult friendships often perform other functions, such as serving as sources of emotional support and providing opportunities for self-disclosure and intimacy.

Such social differences in friendships make them distinct from them from cliques or peer groups. (Of course, many members of cliques are also friends with other members.) Similarly, havinggood friendships is different from being popular or having a high social status. Individuals who are not popular certainly may have close friendships, and a popular person may not have a real friendship. The affective bond that is a component of friendship distinguishes friendship from acquaintanceship.friendship, a state of enduring affection, esteem, intimacy, and trust between two people. In all cultures, friendships are important relationships throughout a person's life span.

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display the last 200 lines of a file

→ tail -200 <filename>

→ tail -200 file1

display the first 500 lines of 2 files using 1 command  
→head -500 filename filename  
→ head -500 file1 file2



display the last 200 lines of 1 file and the last 100 lines of another file using 1 command

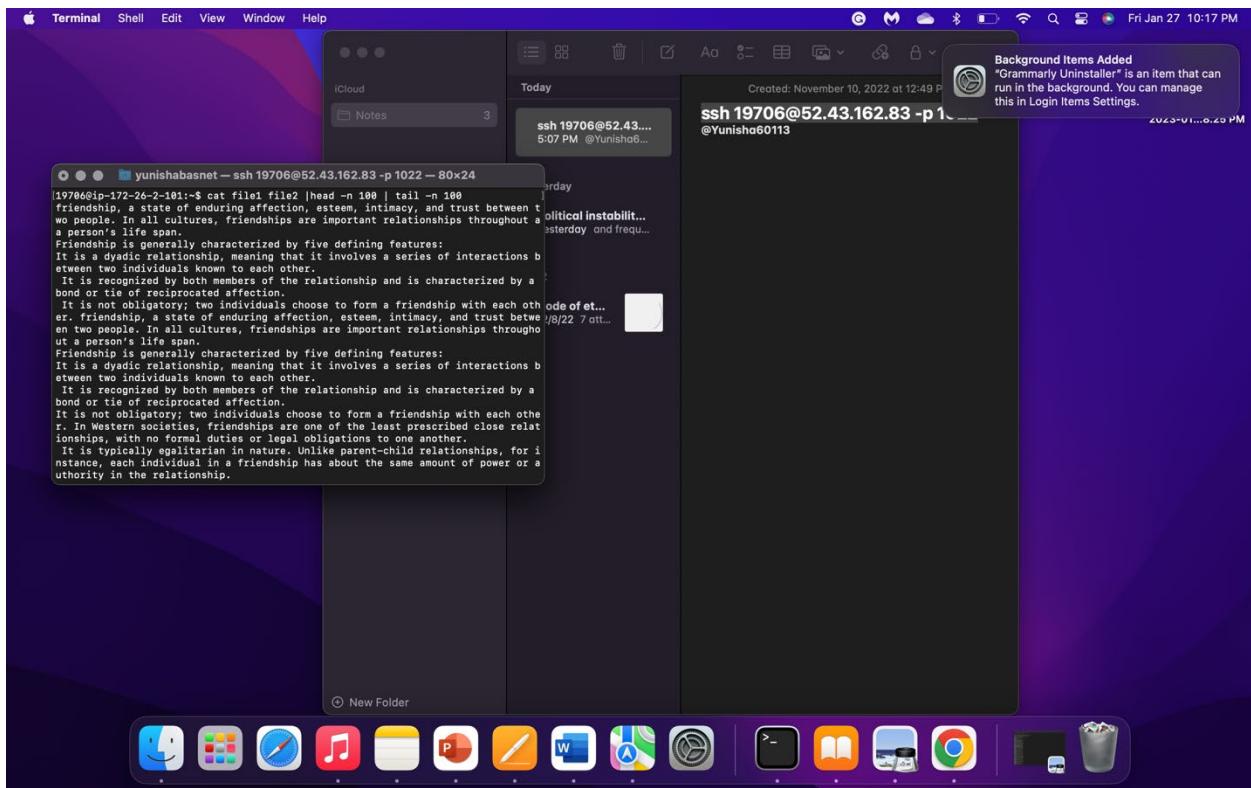
→ tail -n 200 filename; tail -n 100 filename

→ tail -n 200 file1; tail -n 100 file2



display the first 100 lines of 1 file and the last 100 lines of another file using another command

→ `cat filename filename | head -n 100 | tail -n 100`  
→ `cat file1 file2 | head -n 100 | tail -n 100`



What are these options with ls? Please demonstrate them with an example

--author: With -l, print the author of each file.

```
[19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls -i
515911 A 515920 B1 515996 C 515998 D 257319 file2
515912 B 515995 B2 515997 C1 257317 file1 257280 file4
[19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls --author
A B B1 B2 C C1 D file1 file2 file4
[19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls -I
ls: option requires an argument -- 'I'
Try 'ls --help' for more information.
[19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls -l
total 520
drwxr-xr-x 2 19706 cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:19 A
drwxr-xr-x 2 19706 cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:27 B
drwxr-xr-x 2 19706 cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:29 B1
drwxr-xr-x 2 19706 cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:30 B2
drwxr-xr-x 2 19706 cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:30 C
drwxr-xr-x 2 19706 cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:30 C1
drwxr-xr-x 3 19706 cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:32 D
-rw-r--r-- 1 19706 cs230 167701 Jan 27 16:32 file1
-rw-r--r-- 1 19706 cs230 166694 Jan 27 16:31 file2
-rw-r--r-- 1 19706 cs230 167701 Jan 27 16:38 file4
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ]
```

```
[19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ssh 19706@52.43.162.83 -p 1022 - 80x24
IPv4 address for eth0: 172.26.2.101
IPv6 address for eth0: 2600:1f14:58f:c500:d2d3:a9d:1ed3:afd4

* Ubuntu Pro delivers the most comprehensive open source security and
compliance features.

https://ubuntu.com/aws/pro

137 updates can be installed immediately.
9 of these updates are security updates.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

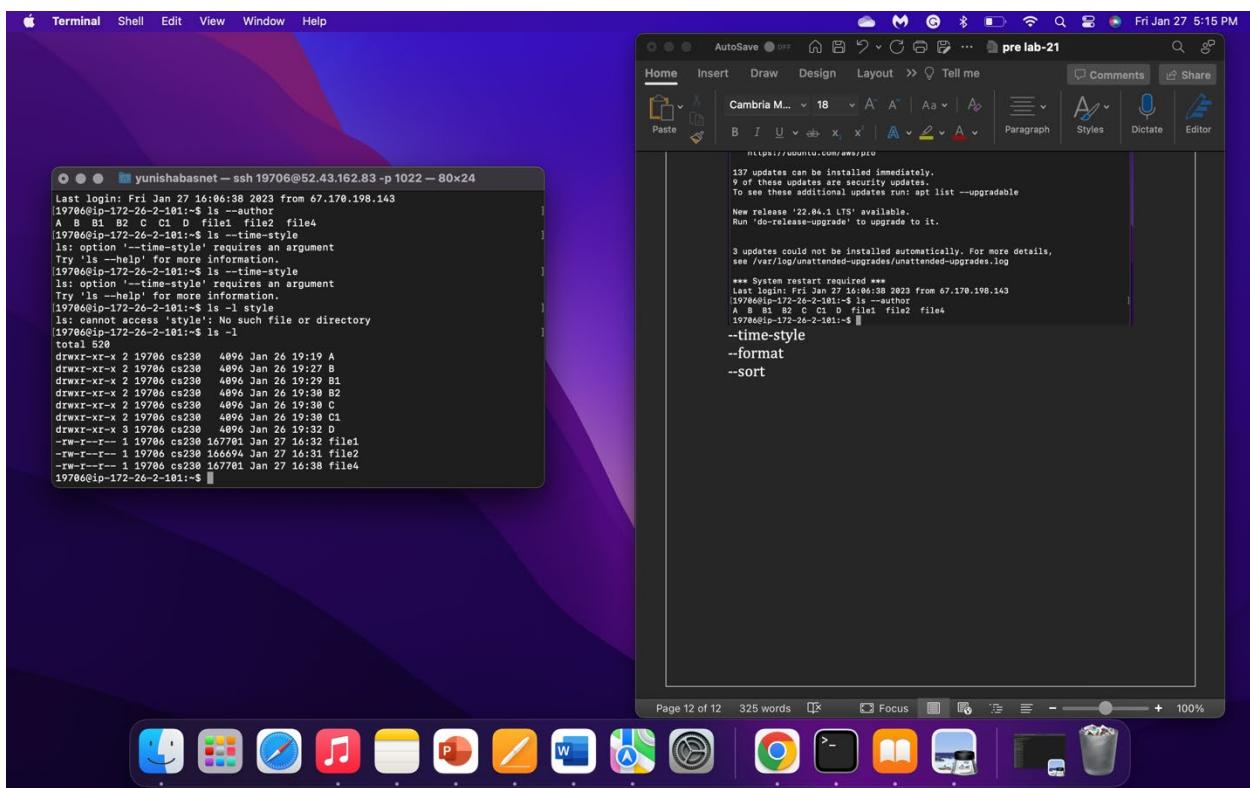
New release '22.04.1 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

3 updates could not be installed automatically. For more details,
see /var/log/unattended-upgrades/unattended-upgrades.log

*** System restart required ***
Last login: Fri Jan 27 16:06:38 2023 from 67.170.198.143
[19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls --author
A B B1 B2 C C1 D file1 file2 file4
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ]
```

--time-style:

With -l, show times using style style.  
style may be one of: "full-iso", "long-iso", "iso", "locale", "+format".



--format: these are options:

across -x, commas -m, horizontal -x, long -l, single-column -1, verbose -l, vertical -C

```

3 updates could not be installed automatically. For more details,
see /var/log/unattended-upgrades/unattended-upgrades.log

*** System restart required ***
Last login: Fri Jan 27 16:06:38 2023 from 67.170.198.143
[1970e@ip-172-26-2-101:~]$ ls --author
A B C D file1 file2 file3 file4
[1970e@ip-172-26-2-101:~]$ ls --time-style
ls: option '--time-style' requires an argument
Try 'ls --help' for more information.
[1970e@ip-172-26-2-101:~]$ ls -l style
ls: cannot access 'style': No such file or directory
[1970e@ip-172-26-2-101:~]$ ls -l
total 528
drwxr-xr-x 2 1970e cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:19 A
drwxr-xr-x 2 1970e cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:27 B
drwxr-xr-x 2 1970e cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:29 B1
drwxr-xr-x 2 1970e cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:30 B2
drwxr-xr-x 2 1970e cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:30 B3
drwxr-xr-x 2 1970e cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:30 C
drwxr-xr-x 2 1970e cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:30 C1
drwxr-xr-x 3 1970e cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:32 C2
drwxr-xr-x 1 1970e cs230 167701 Jan 27 16:32 file1
-rw-r--r-- 1 1970e cs230 166694 Jan 27 16:31 file2
-rw-r--r-- 1 1970e cs230 167701 Jan 27 16:38 file4
[1970e@ip-172-26-2-101:~]$ ls --format
ls: option '--format' requires an argument
Try 'ls --help' for more information.
[1970e@ip-172-26-2-101:~]$ ls -x
A B B1 B2 C C1 D file1 file2 file4
[1970e@ip-172-26-2-101:~]$ ls -m
A, B, B1, B2, C, C1, D, file1, file2, file4
[1970e@ip-172-26-2-101:~]$ ls -c
file1 file2 D C1 C B2 B1 B A
[1970e@ip-172-26-2-101:~]$ ls -l
total 528
drwxr-xr-x 2 1970e cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:19 A
drwxr-xr-x 2 1970e cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:27 B
drwxr-xr-x 2 1970e cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:29 B1
drwxr-xr-x 2 1970e cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:30 B2
drwxr-xr-x 2 1970e cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:30 C
drwxr-xr-x 2 1970e cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:30 C1
drwxr-xr-x 3 1970e cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:32 C2
drwxr-xr-x 1 1970e cs230 167701 Jan 27 16:32 file1
-rw-r--r-- 1 1970e cs230 166694 Jan 27 16:31 file2
-rw-r--r-- 1 1970e cs230 167701 Jan 27 16:38 file4
[1970e@ip-172-26-2-101:~]$ ls -1
A
B
B1
B2
C
C1
D
file1
file2
file4
[1970e@ip-172-26-2-101:~]$ ls -C
A B B1 B2 C C1 D file1 file2 file4
[1970e@ip-172-26-2-101:~]$
```

--sort : used to list the files of a given directory.

yunishabasnet — ssh 19706@52.43.162.83 -p 1022 — 80x24

```
1  
2  
1  
ile1  
ile2  
ile4  
9706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls -C  
B B1 B2 C C1 D file1 file2 file4  
9706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls -sort  
otal 520  
4 drwxr-xr-x 2 19706 4096 Jan 26 19:19 A  
4 drwxr-xr-x 2 19706 4096 Jan 26 19:27 B  
4 drwxr-xr-x 2 19706 4096 Jan 26 19:29 B1  
4 drwxr-xr-x 2 19706 4096 Jan 26 19:30 B2  
4 drwxr-xr-x 2 19706 4096 Jan 26 19:30 C  
4 drwxr-xr-x 2 19706 4096 Jan 26 19:30 C1  
4 drwxr-xr-x 3 19706 4096 Jan 26 19:32 D  
64 -rw-r--r-- 1 19706 166694 Jan 27 16:31 file2  
64 -rw-r--r-- 1 19706 167701 Jan 27 16:32 file1  
64 -rw-r--r-- 1 19706 167701 Jan 27 16:38 file4  
9706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$
```