CONESTOGA

Connect Life and Learning

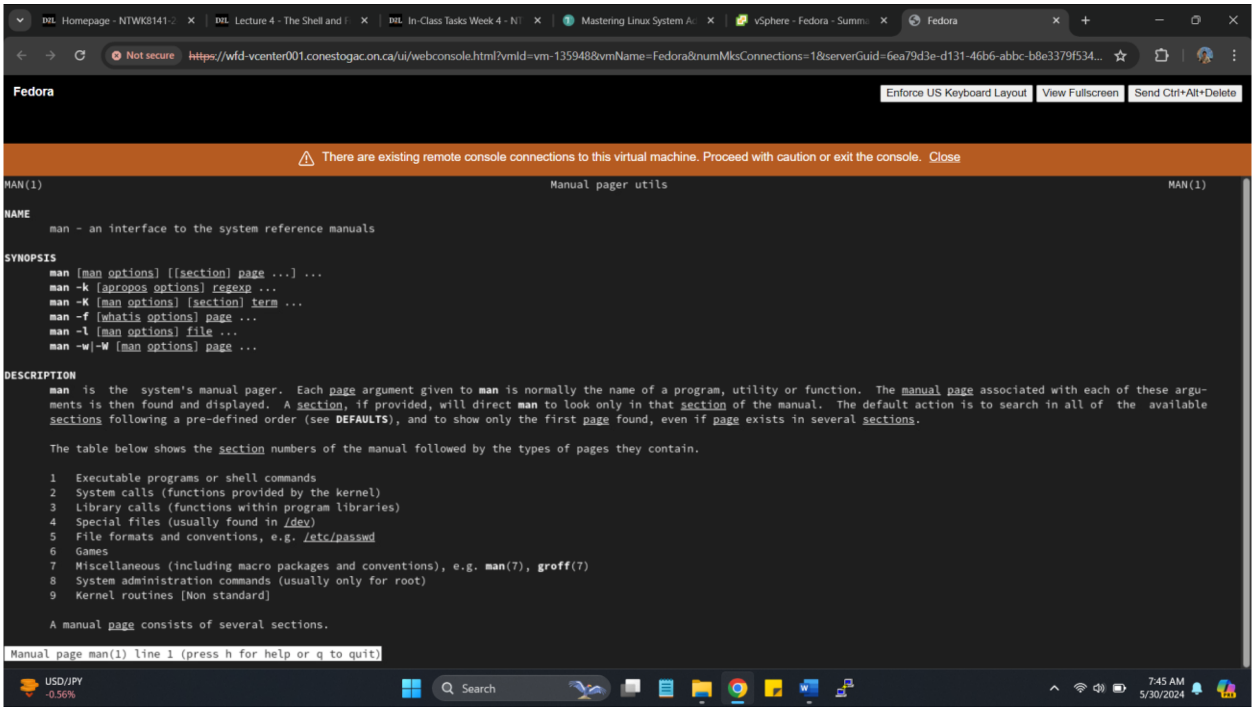
Student Name:	Aagam Sanjay Shah
Deliverable:	In-Class Tasks Week 4 Assignment
Course Name:	NTWK8141-24S-Sec3-Linux Server

Date Assigned:	29/05/2024
Date Due:	30/05/2024
Rules:	• Individual. • Cheating is not allowed. • Plagiarism counts as cheating! • That FAILURE to submit work in the course can result in a grade of 'F' or 'I' for failure to complete the course!

In Class Task: Manuals

Open tty terminal 4. Type man man and figure out how to get the following output:
Ubuntu:
firefox (1) - a free and open source web browser from Mozilla
Fedora:
firefox (1) -a web browser for X11 derived from the Mozilla browser
Then: Complete the Real World Scenario: Finding Help Information in Chapter 6

man man

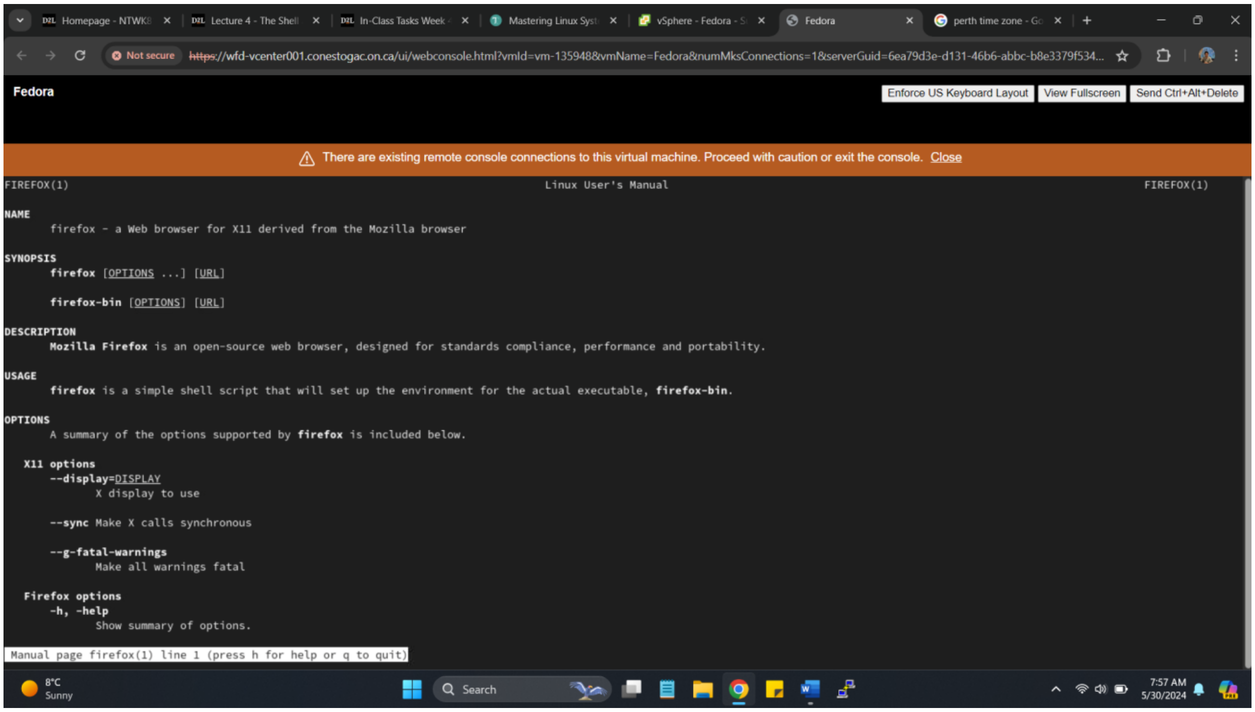


Homepage - NTWK8141-2
Lecture 4 - The Shell and F
In-Class Tasks Week 4 - NT
Mastering Linux System Ac
vSphere - Fedora - Summa
Fedora
Not secure
https://wfd-vcenter001.conestogac.on.ca/ui/webconsole.html?vmId=vm-135948&vmName=Fedora&numMksConnections=1&serverGuid=6ea79d3e-d131-46b6-abbc-b8e3379f534...
Fedora
Enforce US Keyboard Layout
View Fullscreen
Send Ctrl+Alt+Delete

There are existing remote console connections to this virtual machine. Proceed with caution or exit the console. Close

```
MAN(1)                                    Manual pager utils                                    MAN(1)

NAME
       man - an interface to the system reference manuals

SYNOPSIS
       man [man options] [[section] page ...] ...
       man -k [apropos options] regexp ...
       man -K [man options] [section] term ...
       man -f [whatis options] page ...
       man -l [man options] file ...
       man -w|-W [man options] page ...

DESCRIPTION
       man  is  the  system's manual pager.  Each page argument given to man is normally the name of a program, utility or function.  The manual page associated with each of these argu-
       ments is then found and displayed.  A section, if provided, will direct man to look only in that section of the manual.  The default action is to search in all of  the  available
       sections following a pre-defined order (see DEFAULTS), and to show only the first page found, even if page exists in several sections.

       The table below shows the section numbers of the manual followed by the types of pages they contain.

       1   Executable programs or shell commands
       2   System calls (functions provided by the kernel)
       3   Library calls (functions within program libraries)
       4   Special files (usually found in /dev)
       5   File formats and conventions, e.g. /etc/passwd
       6   Games
       7   Miscellaneous (including macro packages and conventions), e.g. man(7), groff(7)
       8   System administration commands (usually only for root)
       9   Kernel routines [Non standard]

       A manual page consists of several sections.

 Manual page man(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

man Firefox



There are existing remote console connections to this virtual machine. Proceed with caution or exit the console. Close

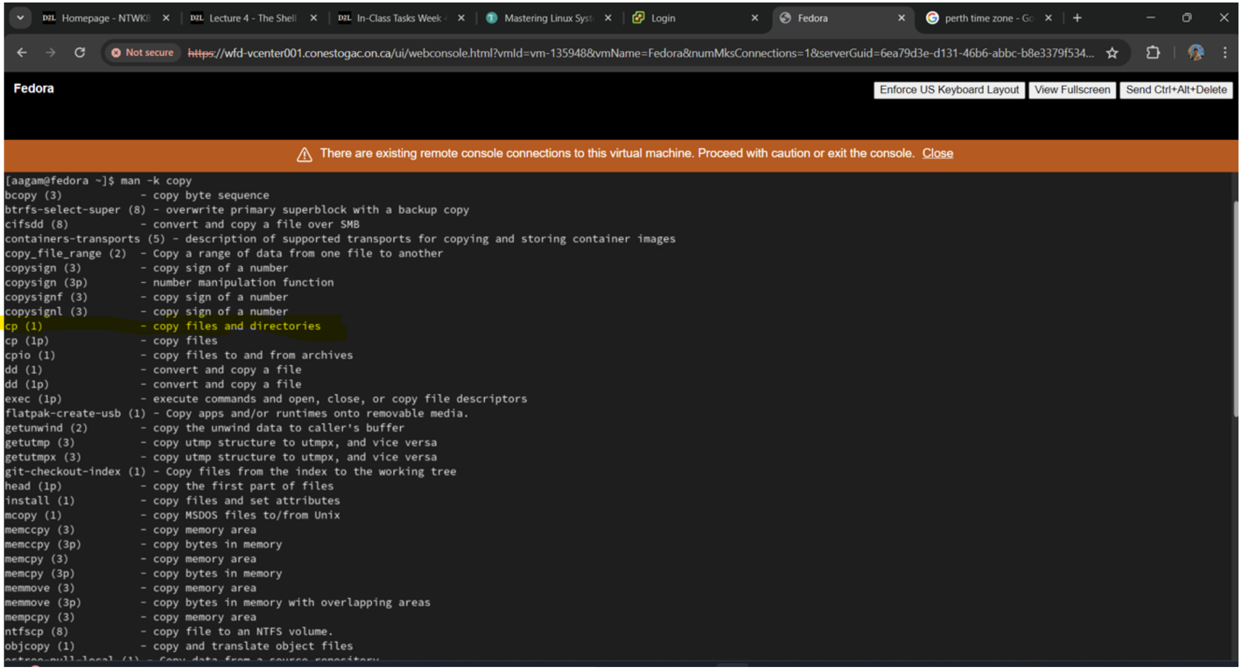
```
FIREFOX(1)                                            Linux User's Manual                                            FIREFOX(1)

NAME
       firefox - a Web browser for X11 derived from the Mozilla browser

SYNOPSIS
       firefox [OPTIONS ...] [URL]

       firefox-bin [OPTIONS] [URL]

DESCRIPTION
       Mozilla Firefox is an open-source web browser, designed for standards compliance, performance and portability.

USAGE
       firefox is a simple shell script that will set up the environment for the actual executable, firefox-bin.

OPTIONS
       A summary of the options supported by firefox is included below.

   X11 options
       --display=DISPLAY
              X display to use

       --sync Make X calls synchronous

       --g-fatal-warnings
              Make all warnings fatal

   Firefox options
       -h, -help
              Show summary of options.

 Manual page firefox(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

Real World Scenario

FINDING HELP INFORMATION

In command prompt, type **man -k copy** and press Enter.
several lines of text are listed. The information displayed in the previous step results from a keyword search, where `copy` was the keyword. The `man -k` command searches through each man page's Name and Description sections, looking for the specified keyword. And if found, it displays the man page's Name information

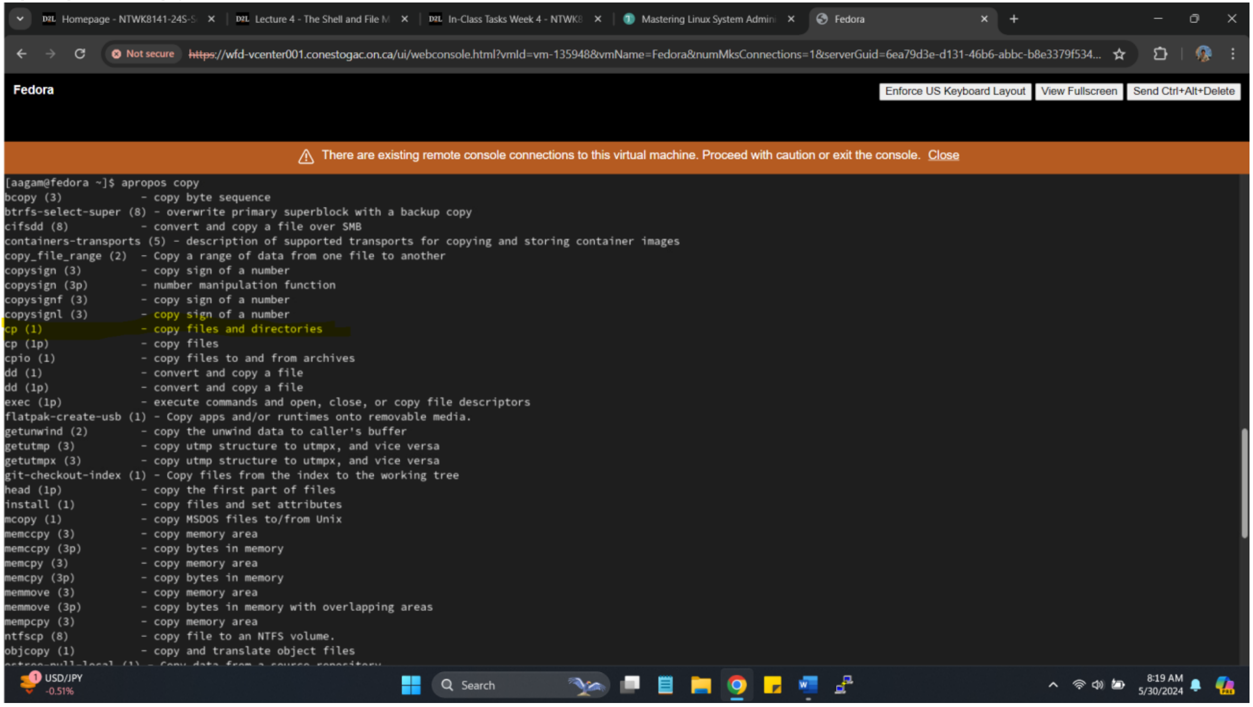
man -k copy


Homepage - NTWK8
Lecture 4 - The Shell
In-Class Tasks Week
Mastering Linux Syst
Login
Fedora
perth time zone - Go
Not secure
https://wfd-vcenter001.conestogac.on.ca/ui/webconsole.html?vmId=vm-135948&vmName=Fedora&numMksConnections=1&serverGuid=6ea79d3e-d131-46b6-abbc-b8e3379f534...
Fedora
Enforce US Keyboard Layout
View Fullscreen
Send Ctrl+Alt+Delete
There are existing remote console connections to this virtual machine. Proceed with caution or exit the console.
Close

```
[aagam@fedora ~]$ man -k copy
bcopy (3)             - copy byte sequence
btrfs-select-super (8) - overwrite primary superblock with a backup copy
cifsdd (8)            - convert and copy a file over SMB
containers-transports (5) - description of supported transports for copying and storing container images
copy_file_range (2)   - Copy a range of data from one file to another
copysign (3)          - copy sign of a number
copysign (3p)         - number manipulation function
copysignf (3)         - copy sign of a number
copysignl (3)         - copy sign of a number
cp (1)                - copy files and directories
cp (1p)               - copy files
cpio (1)              - copy files to and from archives
dd (1)                - convert and copy a file
dd (1p)               - convert and copy a file
exec (1p)             - execute commands and open, close, or copy file descriptors
flatpak-create-usb (1) - Copy apps and/or runtimes onto removable media.
getunwind (2)         - copy the unwind data to caller's buffer
getutmp (3)           - copy utmp structure to utmpx, and vice versa
getutmpx (3)          - copy utmp structure to utmpx, and vice versa
git-checkout-index (1) - Copy files from the index to the working tree
head (1p)             - copy the first part of files
install (1)           - copy files and set attributes
mcopy (1)             - copy MSDOS files to/from Unix
memccpy (3)           - copy memory area
memccpy (3p)          - copy bytes in memory
memcpy (3)            - copy memory area
memcpy (3p)           - copy bytes in memory
memmove (3)           - copy memory area
memmove (3p)          - copy bytes in memory with overlapping areas
mempcpy (3)           - copy memory area
ntfscp (8)            - copy file to an NTFS volume.
objcopy (1)           - copy and translate object files
ostree-pull-local (1) - Copy data from a source repository
```

Type **apropos copy** and press Enter. Is the information different from the previous step or the same? (You may need to use the Shift+Page Up key combination to see the text that has scrolled out of view on the screen. You can press either Enter or Shift+Page Down to get back to the prompt.) You should find the same information, because `apropos` is essentially an equivalent command to `man -k`.

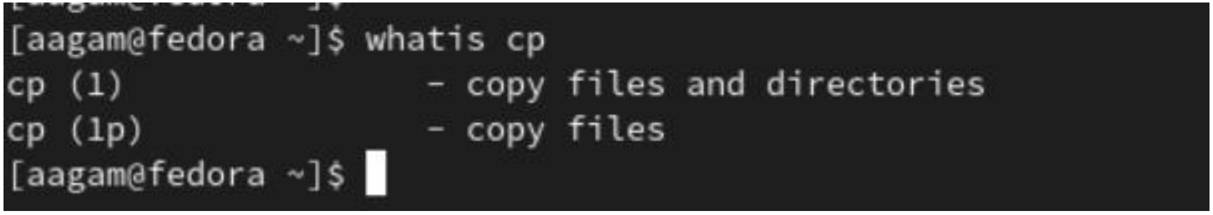
apropos copy


Homepage - NTWK8141-24S-5
Lecture 4 - The Shell and File M
In-Class Tasks Week 4 - NTWK8
Mastering Linux System Admin
Fedora
Not secure
https://wfd-vcenter001.conestogac.on.ca/ui/webconsole.html?vmId=vm-135948&vmName=Fedora&numMksConnections=1&serverGuid=6ea79d3e-d131-46b6-abbc-b8e3379f534...
Fedora
Enforce US Keyboard Layout
View Fullscreen
Send Ctrl+Alt+Delete
There are existing remote console connections to this virtual machine. Proceed with caution or exit the console.
Close
USD/JPY
-0.51%
Search
8:19 AM
5/30/2024

```
[aagam@fedora ~]$ apropos copy
bcopy (3)             - copy byte sequence
btrfs-select-super (8) - overwrite primary superblock with a backup copy
cifsdd (8)            - convert and copy a file over SMB
containers-transports (5) - description of supported transports for copying and storing container images
copy_file_range (2)   - Copy a range of data from one file to another
copysign (3)          - copy sign of a number
copysign (3p)         - number manipulation function
copysignf (3)         - copy sign of a number
copysignl (3)         - copy sign of a number
cp (1)                - copy files and directories
cp (1p)               - copy files
cpio (1)              - copy files to and from archives
dd (1)                - convert and copy a file
dd (1p)               - convert and copy a file
exec (1p)             - execute commands and open, close, or copy file descriptors
flatpak-create-usb (1) - Copy apps and/or runtimes onto removable media.
getunwind (2)         - copy the unwind data to caller's buffer
getutmp (3)           - copy utmp structure to utmpx, and vice versa
getutmpx (3)          - copy utmp structure to utmpx, and vice versa
git-checkout-index (1) - Copy files from the index to the working tree
head (1p)             - copy the first part of files
install (1)           - copy files and set attributes
mcopy (1)             - copy MSDOS files to/from Unix
memccpy (3)           - copy memory area
memccpy (3p)          - copy bytes in memory
memcpy (3)            - copy memory area
memcpy (3p)           - copy bytes in memory
memmove (3)           - copy memory area
memmove (3p)          - copy bytes in memory with overlapping areas
mempcpy (3)           - copy memory area
ntfscp (8)            - copy file to an NTFS volume.
objcopy (1)           - copy and translate object files
ostree-pull-local (1) - Copy data from a source repository
```

another man page search utility. This one requires you to know the name of the command. Type **whatis cp** and press Enter. You should see at least a single line of text.

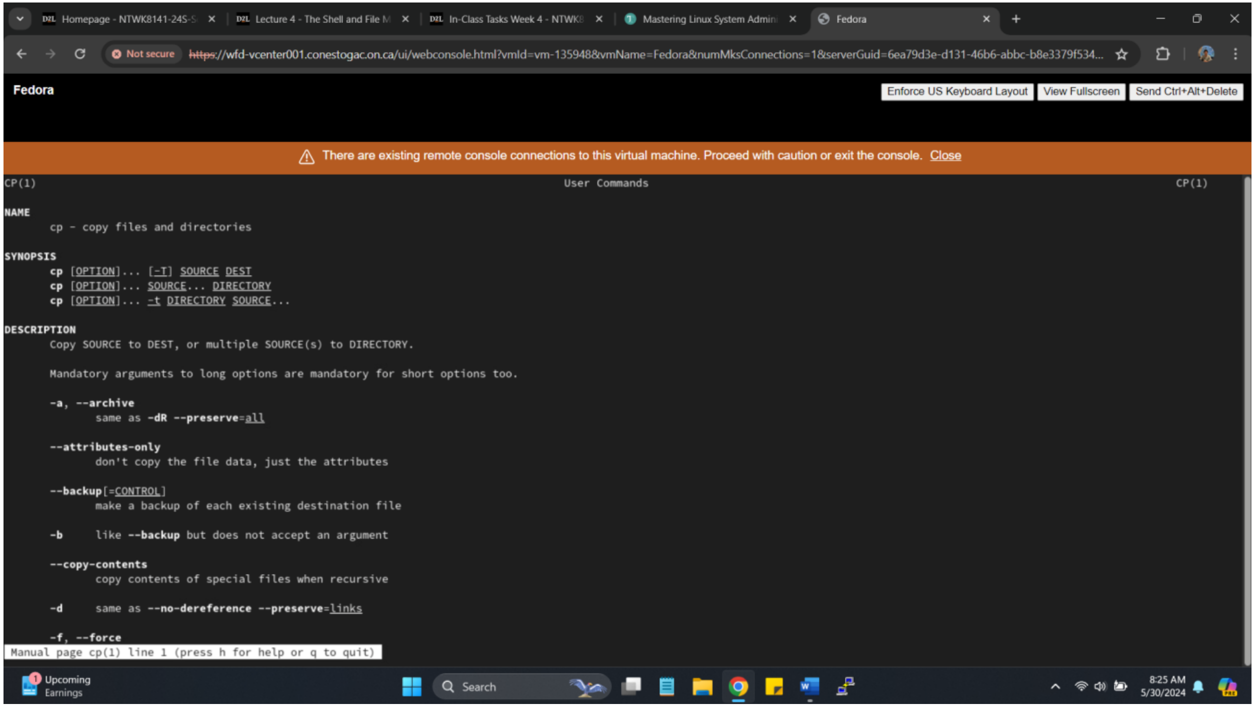
whatis cp



```
[aagam@fedora ~]$ whatis cp
cp (1)               - copy files and directories
cp (1p)              - copy files
[aagam@fedora ~]$ 
```

type **man cp** and press Enter

man cp


Homepage - NTWK8141-24S-S
Lecture 4 - The Shell and File M
In-Class Tasks Week 4 - NTWK8
Mastering Linux System Admin
Fedora
Not secure
https://wfd-vcenter001.conestogac.on.ca/ui/webconsole.html?vmId=vm-135948&vmName=Fedora&numMksConnections=1&serverGuid=6ea79d3e-d131-46b6-abbc-b8e3379f534...
Fedora
Enforce US Keyboard Layout
View Fullscreen
Send Ctrl+Alt+Delete
There are existing remote console connections to this virtual machine. Proceed with caution or exit the console. Close
Upcoming
Earnings
Search
8:25 AM
5/30/2024

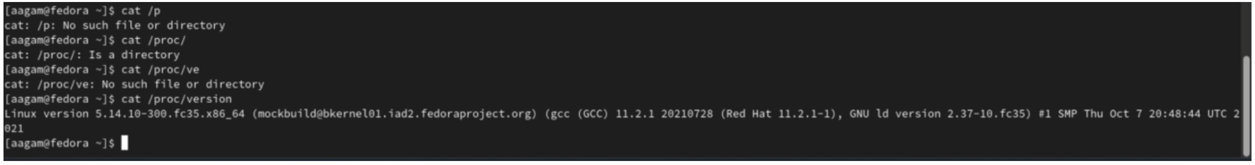
```
CP(1)                                User Commands                                CP(1)

NAME
       cp - copy files and directories

SYNOPSIS
       cp [OPTION]... [-T] SOURCE DEST
       cp [OPTION]... SOURCE... DIRECTORY
       cp [OPTION]... -t DIRECTORY SOURCE...

DESCRIPTION
       Copy SOURCE to DEST, or multiple SOURCE(s) to DIRECTORY.

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

       -a, --archive
              same as -dR --preserve=all

       --attributes-only
              don't copy the file data, just the attributes

       --backup[=CONTROL]
              make a backup of each existing destination file

       -b     like --backup but does not accept an argument

       --copy-contents
              copy contents of special files when recursive

       -d     same as --no-dereference --preserve=links

       -f, --force
 Manual page cp(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

Real World Scenario

USING COMMAND COMPLETION FOR SPEED

1. Type **cat /p** and stop.
2. Press the Tab key. The Bash shell will partially complete the command, which should now look like `cat /proc/`.
3. At the partially completed command's end, type **ve** and stop.
4. Press the Tab key. The Bash shell will complete the command, which should now look like `cat /proc/version`.
5. Press the Enter key and view the current Linux kernel's version.

Using “Tab key”



```
[aagam@fedora ~]$ cat /p
cat: /p: No such file or directory
[aagam@fedora ~]$ cat /proc/
cat: /proc/: Is a directory
[aagam@fedora ~]$ cat /proc/ve
cat: /proc/ve: No such file or directory
[aagam@fedora ~]$ cat /proc/version
Linux version 5.14.10-300.fc35.x86_64 (mockbuild@bkernel01.iad2.fedoraproject.org) (gcc (GCC) 11.2.1 20210728 (Red Hat 11.2.1-1), GNU ld version 2.37-10.fc35) #1 SMP Thu Oct 7 20:48:44 UTC 2
021
[aagam@fedora ~]$
```

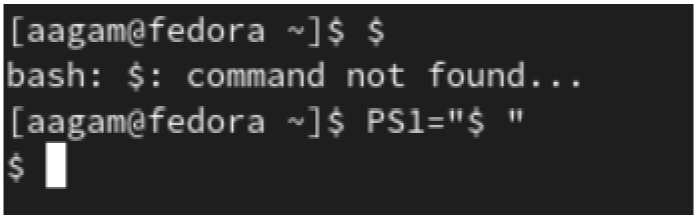
In-Class Task: Env Variables

• Complete Ch 6 Real World Scenario

– “Redefining Default Environment Variables”

Change your Bash shell prompt's appearance by typing **PS1="$ "** and pressing Enter

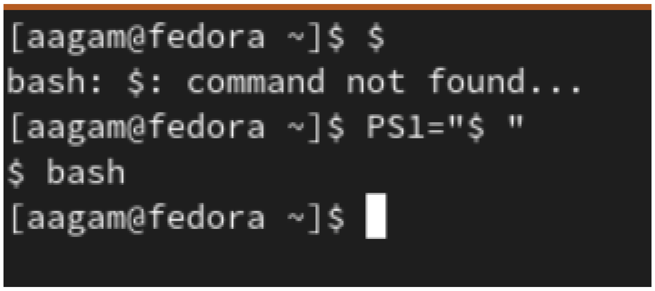
PS1=”$ ”



```
[aagam@fedora ~]$ $
bash: $: command not found...
[aagam@fedora ~]$ PS1="$ "
$
```

typing **bash** and pressing Enter. You should see that the prompt returned to the appearance you recorded in above step . That's because you did not globalize the environment variable setting

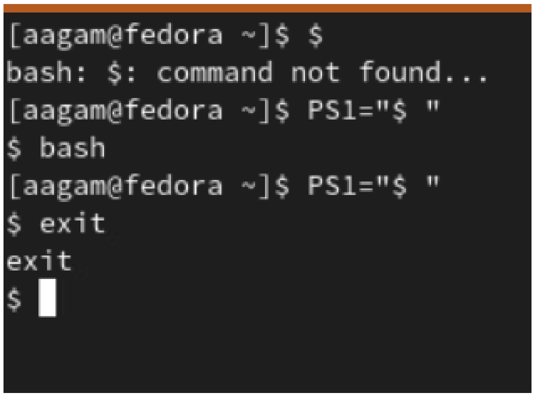
bash



```
[aagam@fedora ~]$ $
bash: $: command not found...
[aagam@fedora ~]$ PS1="$ "
$ bash
[aagam@fedora ~]$
```

Leave the child shell, by typing **exit** and pressing Enter.

Exit

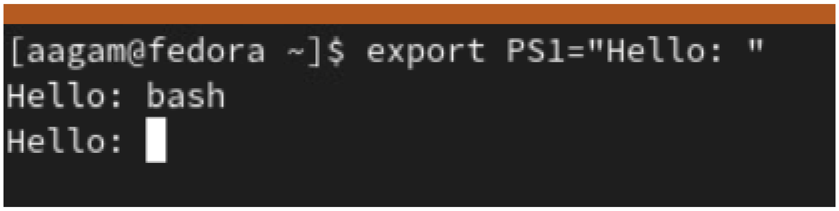


```
[aagam@fedora ~]$ $
bash: $: command not found...
[aagam@fedora ~]$ PS1="$ "
$ bash
[aagam@fedora ~]$ PS1="$ "
$ exit
exit
$
```

`export PS1="Hello: "`, and press Enter.
See whether this new Bash shell prompt setting will survive going into a subshell by typing **bash** and pressing Enter. You should see that the prompt still looks like it did when you set it in above step. This is due to you using the `export` command, which made the prompt variable setting global.

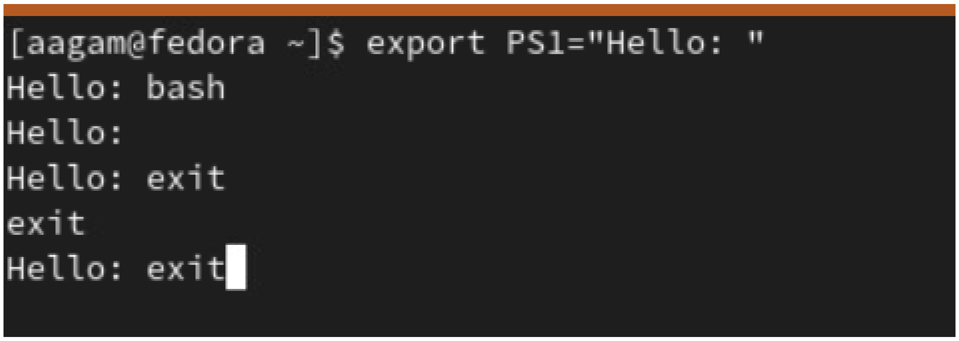
export PS1=”Hello: ”

bash



```
[aagam@fedora ~]$ export PS1="Hello: "
Hello: bash
Hello: 
```

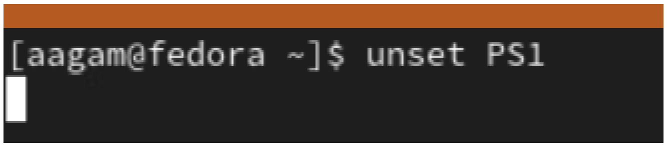
Leave the child shell by typing **exit** and pressing Enter. It won't look like anything happened, because you get no messages and the prompt does not change



```
[aagam@fedora ~]$ export PS1="Hello: "
Hello: bash
Hello: 
Hello: exit
exit
Hello: exit
```

Remove your prompt setting by typing **unset PS1** and pressing Enter. Wow! Now you have no prompt. That's because you removed the value of PS1

unset PS1

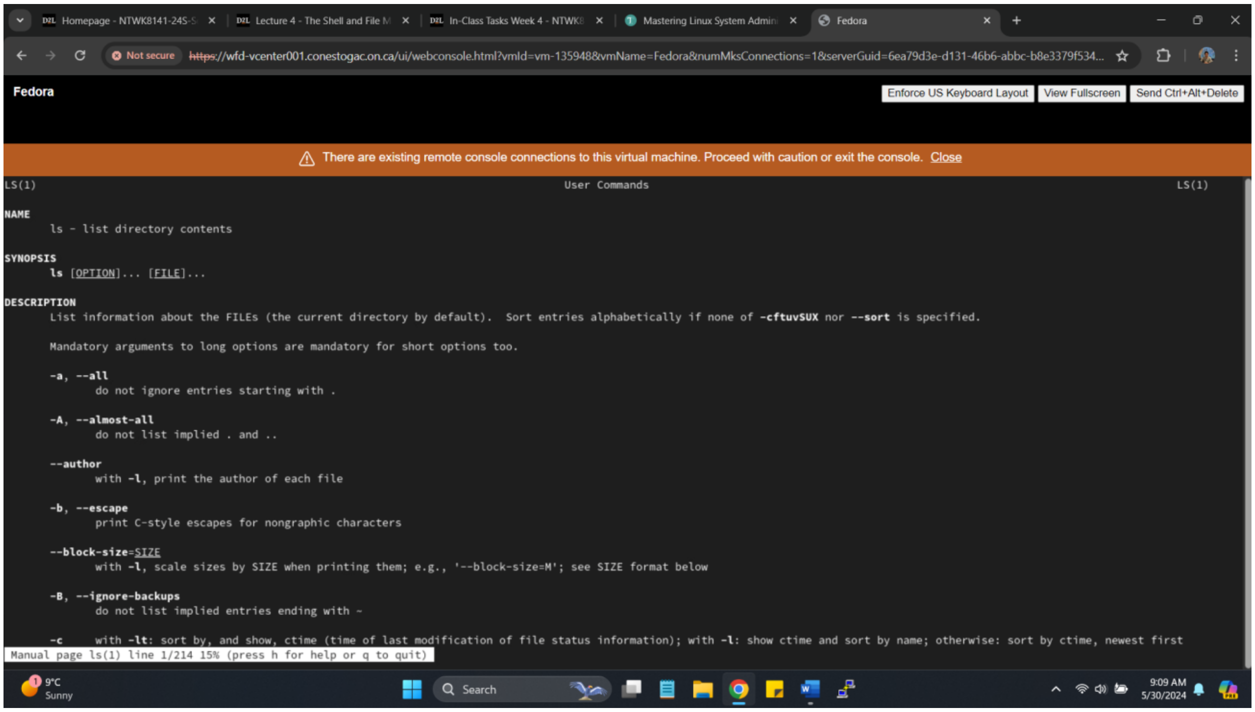


```
[aagam@fedora ~]$ unset PS1
```

In-Class Task: man pages

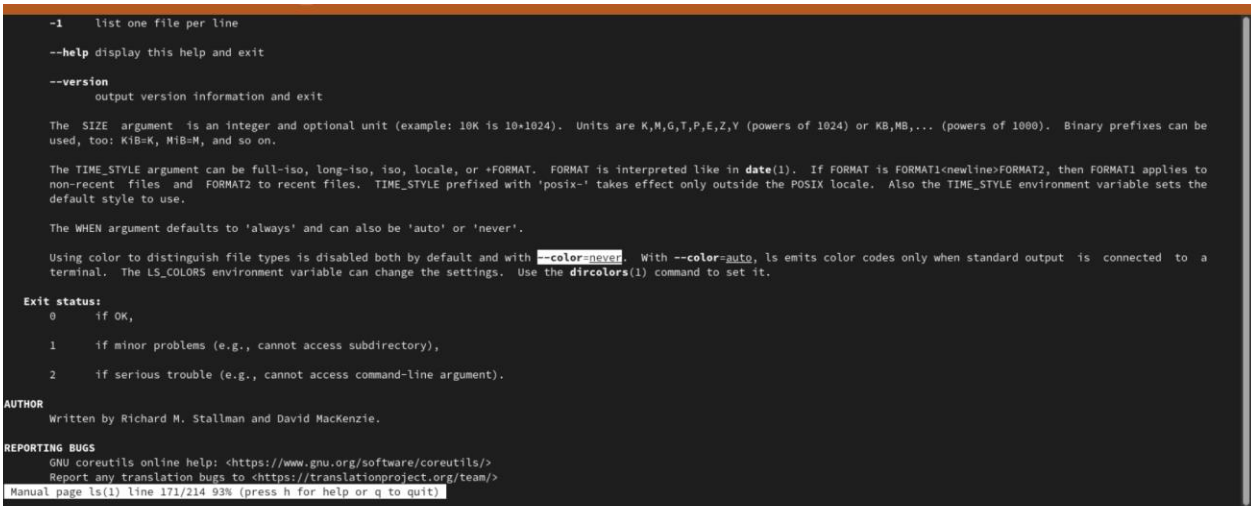
- Ch 7– type man ls and find the options that do the following:
- set the color to never
- won’t display backups
- list unsorted

man ls


Homepage - NTWK8141-24S-S
Lecture 4 - The Shell and File M
In-Class Tasks Week 4 - NTWK8
Mastering Linux System Admin
Fedora
Not secure
https://wfd-vcenter001.conestogac.on.ca/ui/webconsole.html?vmId=vm-135948&vmName=Fedora&numMksConnections=1&serverGuid=6ea79d3e-d131-46b6-abbc-b8e3379f534...
Fedora
Enforce US Keyboard Layout
View Fullscreen
Send Ctrl+Alt+Delete
There are existing remote console connections to this virtual machine. Proceed with caution or exit the console. Close
9°C
Sunny
Search
9:09 AM
5/30/2024

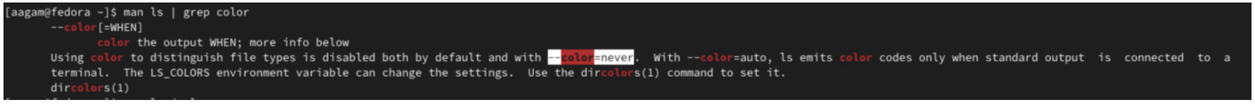
```
LS(1)                                    User Commands                                    LS(1)

NAME
       ls - list directory contents

SYNOPSIS
       ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION
       List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default).  Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

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

       -a, --all
              do not ignore entries starting with .

       -A, --almost-all
              do not list implied . and ..

       --author
              with -l, print the author of each file

       -b, --escape
              print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters

       --block-size=SIZE
              with -l, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them; e.g., '--block-size=M'; see SIZE format below

       -B, --ignore-backups
              do not list implied entries ending with ~

       -c     with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last modification of file status information); with -l: show ctime and sort by name; otherwise: sort by ctime, newest first
 Manual page ls(1) line 1/214 15% (press h for help or q to quit)
```

set the color to never



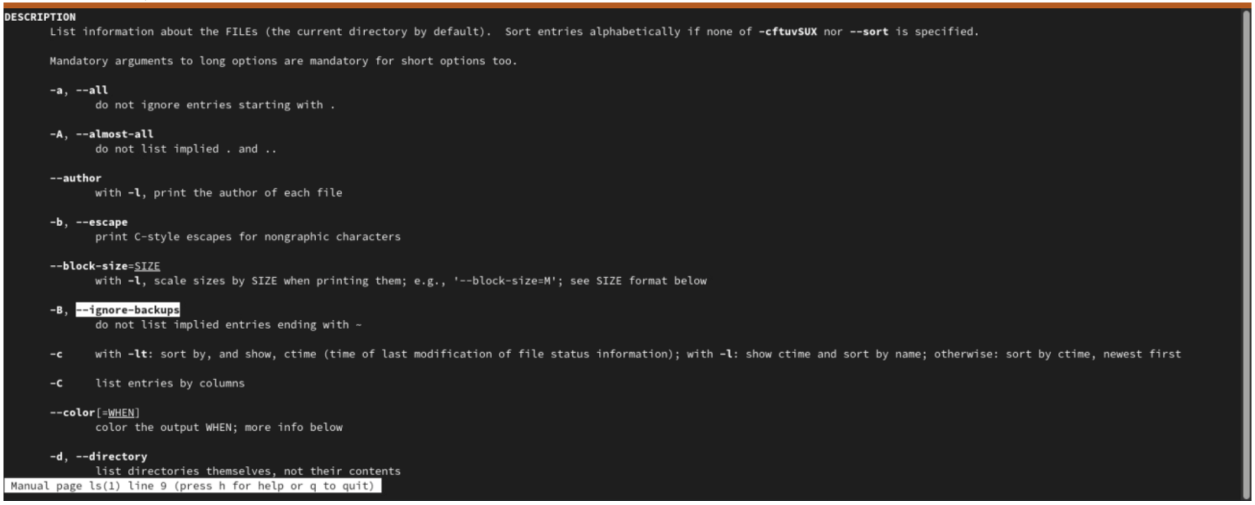
```
       -1     list one file per line

       --help display this help and exit

       --version
              output version information and exit

       The  SIZE  argument  is an integer and optional unit (example: 10K is 10*1024).  Units are K,M,G,T,P,E,Z,Y (powers of 1024) or KB,MB,... (powers of 1000).  Binary prefixes can be
       used, too: KiB=K, MiB=M, and so on.

       The TIME_STYLE argument can be full-iso, long-iso, iso, locale, or +FORMAT.  FORMAT is interpreted like in date(1).  If FORMAT is FORMAT1<newline>FORMAT2, then FORMAT1 applies to
       non-recent  files  and  FORMAT2 to recent files.  TIME_STYLE prefixed with 'posix-' takes effect only outside the POSIX locale.  Also the TIME_STYLE environment variable sets the
       default style to use.

       The WHEN argument defaults to 'always' and can also be 'auto' or 'never'.

       Using color to distinguish file types is disabled both by default and with --color=never.  With --color=auto, ls emits color codes only when standard output  is  connected  to  a
       terminal.  The LS_COLORS environment variable can change the settings.  Use the dircolors(1) command to set it.

   Exit status:
       0      if OK,

       1      if minor problems (e.g., cannot access subdirectory),

       2      if serious trouble (e.g., cannot access command-line argument).

AUTHOR
       Written by Richard M. Stallman and David MacKenzie.

REPORTING BUGS
       GNU coreutils online help: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
       Report any translation bugs to <https://translationproject.org/team/>
 Manual page ls(1) line 171/214 93% (press h for help or q to quit)
```

man ls | grep color



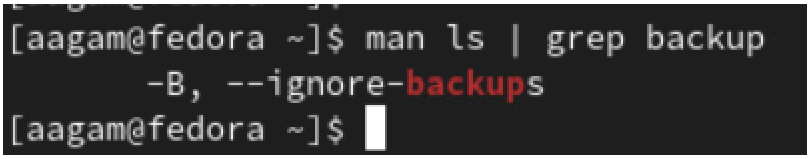
```
[aagam@fedora ~]$ man ls | grep color
       --color[=WHEN]
              color the output WHEN; more info below
       Using color to distinguish file types is disabled both by default and with --color=never.  With --color=auto, ls emits color codes only when standard output  is  connected  to  a
       terminal.  The LS_COLORS environment variable can change the settings.  Use the dircolors(1) command to set it.
       dircolors(1)
```

won’t display backups



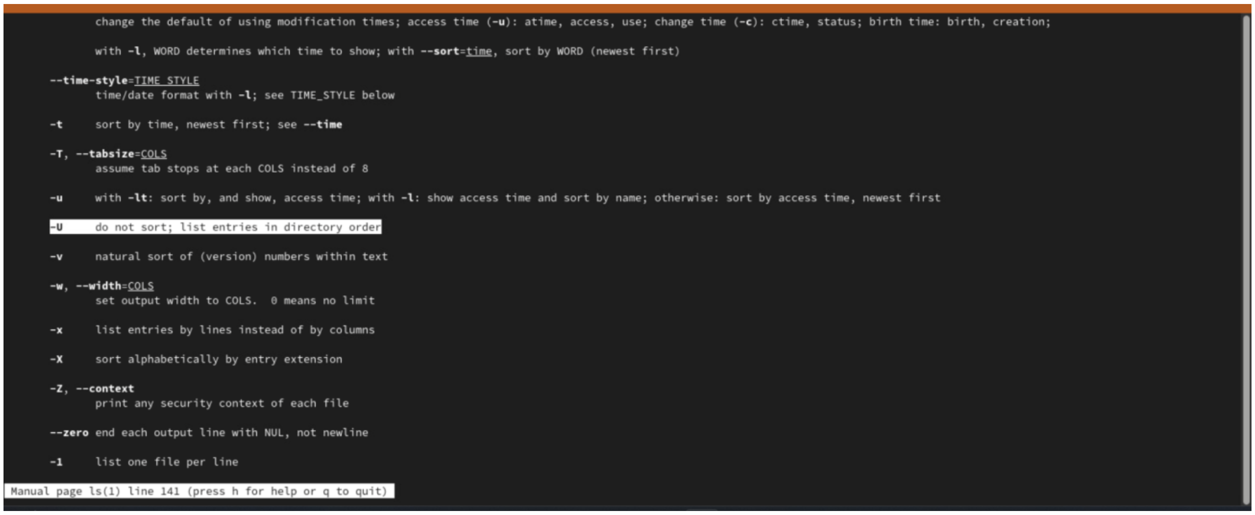
```
DESCRIPTION
       List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default).  Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

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

       -a, --all
              do not ignore entries starting with .

       -A, --almost-all
              do not list implied . and ..

       --author
              with -l, print the author of each file

       -b, --escape
              print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters

       --block-size=SIZE
              with -l, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them; e.g., '--block-size=M'; see SIZE format below

       -B, --ignore-backups
              do not list implied entries ending with ~

       -c     with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last modification of file status information); with -l: show ctime and sort by name; otherwise: sort by ctime, newest first

       -C     list entries by columns

       --color[=WHEN]
              color the output WHEN; more info below

       -d, --directory
              list directories themselves, not their contents
 Manual page ls(1) line 9 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

man ls | grep backup



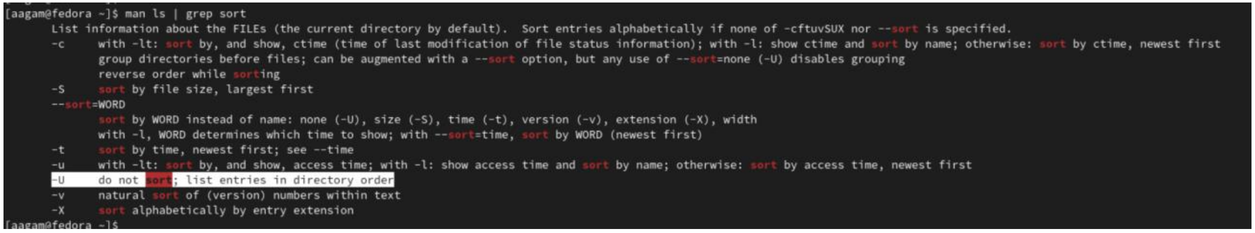
```
[aagam@fedora ~]$ man ls | grep backup
       -B, --ignore-backups
[aagam@fedora ~]$ 
```

list unsorted



```
              change the default of using modification times; access time (-u): atime, access, use; change time (-c): ctime, status; birth time: birth, creation;

              with -l, WORD determines which time to show; with --sort=time, sort by WORD (newest first)

       --time-style=TIME_STYLE
              time/date format with -l; see TIME_STYLE below

       -t     sort by time, newest first; see --time

       -T, --tabsize=COLS
              assume tab stops at each COLS instead of 8

       -u     with -lt: sort by, and show, access time; with -l: show access time and sort by name; otherwise: sort by access time, newest first

       -U     do not sort; list entries in directory order

       -v     natural sort of (version) numbers within text

       -w, --width=COLS
              set output width to COLS.  0 means no limit

       -x     list entries by lines instead of by columns

       -X     sort alphabetically by entry extension

       -Z, --context
              print any security context of each file

       --zero end each output line with NUL, not newline

       -1     list one file per line

 Manual page ls(1) line 141 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

man ls | grep sort



```
[aagam@fedora ~]$ man ls | grep sort
       List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default).  Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.
       -c     with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last modification of file status information); with -l: show ctime and sort by name; otherwise: sort by ctime, newest first
              group directories before files; can be augmented with a --sort option, but any use of --sort=none (-U) disables grouping
              reverse order while sorting
       -S     sort by file size, largest first
       --sort=WORD
              sort by WORD instead of name: none (-U), size (-S), time (-t), version (-v), extension (-X), width
              with -l, WORD determines which time to show; with --sort=time, sort by WORD (newest first)
       -t     sort by time, newest first; see --time
       -u     with -lt: sort by, and show, access time; with -l: show access time and sort by name; otherwise: sort by access time, newest first
       -U     do not sort; list entries in directory order
       -v     natural sort of (version) numbers within text
       -X     sort alphabetically by entry extension
[aagam@fedora ~]$
```

In-Class Task: Files

- Complete Ch 7 Working with Files

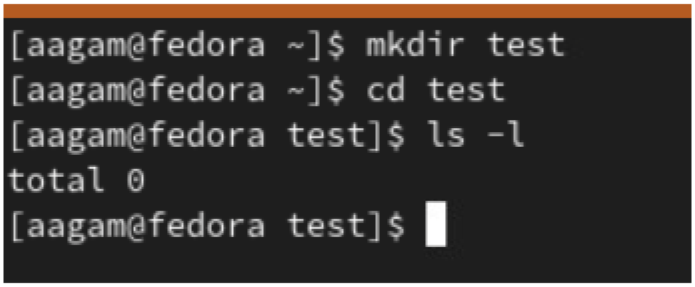
Real World Scenario

From your Home directory CLI prompt, create a directory by entering the command **mkdir test**. Change to that directory by entering the command **cd test**, and then enter the command **ls -l** to look at the directory contents.

mkdir test

cd test

ls -l

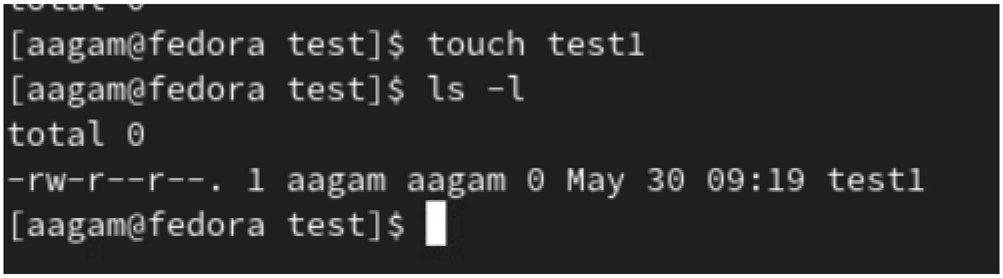


```
[aagam@fedora ~]$ mkdir test
[aagam@fedora ~]$ cd test
[aagam@fedora test]$ ls -l
total 0
[aagam@fedora test]$ 
```

From the CLI prompt, enter the command **touch test1**. This creates a test file to work with.

touch test1

ls -l

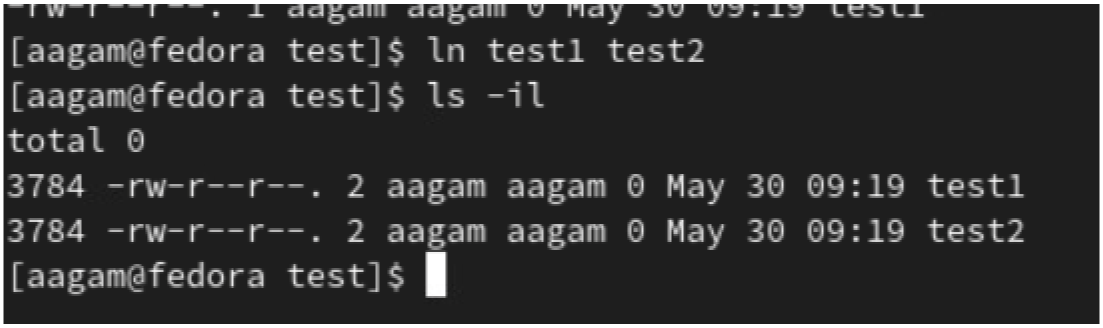


```
[aagam@fedora test]$ touch test1
[aagam@fedora test]$ ls -l
total 0
-rw-r--r--. 1 aagam aagam 0 May 30 09:19 test1
[aagam@fedora test]$ 
```

From the CLI prompt, create another file that's a hard link to the first file by entering the command **ln test1 test2**. List the inodes of the files using the command by typing **ls -il** to ensure they are hard linked.

ln test1 test2

ls -il

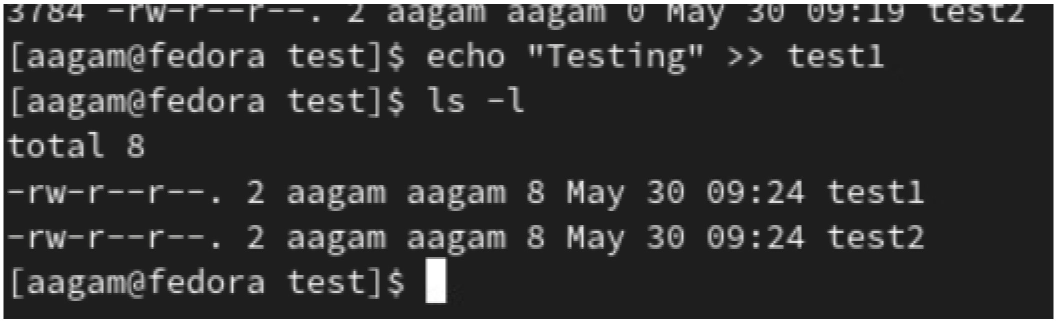


```
-rw-r--r--. 1 aagam aagam 0 May 30 09:19 test1
[aagam@fedora test]$ ln test1 test2
[aagam@fedora test]$ ls -il
total 0
3784 -rw-r--r--. 2 aagam aagam 0 May 30 09:19 test1
3784 -rw-r--r--. 2 aagam aagam 0 May 30 09:19 test2
[aagam@fedora test]$ █
```

Save some data in the `test1` file by entering the command **echo "Testing" >> test1**. Enter the command **ls -l** to see the file size of both the `test1` and `test2` files. They should have both changed.

echo “Testing” >> test1

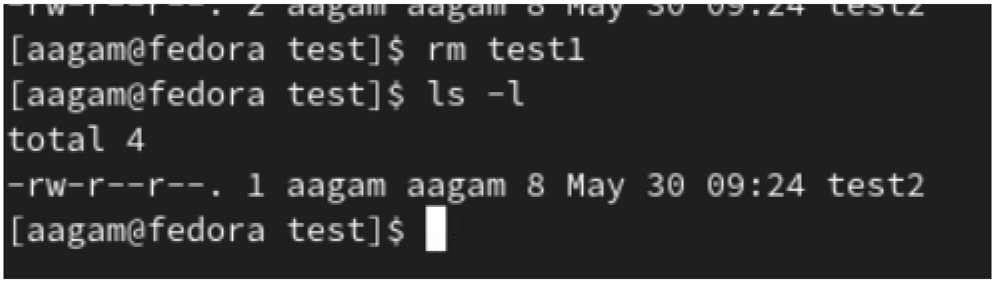
ls -l



```
3784 -rw-r--r--. 2 aagam aagam 0 May 30 09:19 test2
[aagam@fedora test]$ echo "Testing" >> test1
[aagam@fedora test]$ ls -l
total 8
-rw-r--r--. 2 aagam aagam 8 May 30 09:24 test1
-rw-r--r--. 2 aagam aagam 8 May 30 09:24 test2
[aagam@fedora test]$ █
```

Remove the `test1` file by entering the command **rm test1**. Enter the command **ls** to list the remaining file

rm test1



```
-rw-r--r--. 2 aagam aagam 8 May 30 09:24 test2
[aagam@fedora test]$ rm test1
[aagam@fedora test]$ ls -l
total 4
-rw-r--r--. 1 aagam aagam 8 May 30 09:24 test2
[aagam@fedora test]$ █
```

In-Class Task: Archives

- Complete Ch 7 Working with File Archives

Real World Scenario

From the CLI prompt, create a new directory by entering the command **mkdir mytest1**, and then create another new directory by entering the command **mkdir mytest2.**
Create a few new files in the `mytest1` directory by entering these commands:

```
    touch mytest1/test1
    touch mytest1/test2
    touch mytest1/test3
    touch mytest1/test4
```

Change to the `mytest1` directory by entering the command **cd mytest1**, and then enter the command **ls -l** to ensure the files exist:

mkdir mytest1

mkdir mytest2

touch mytest1/test1

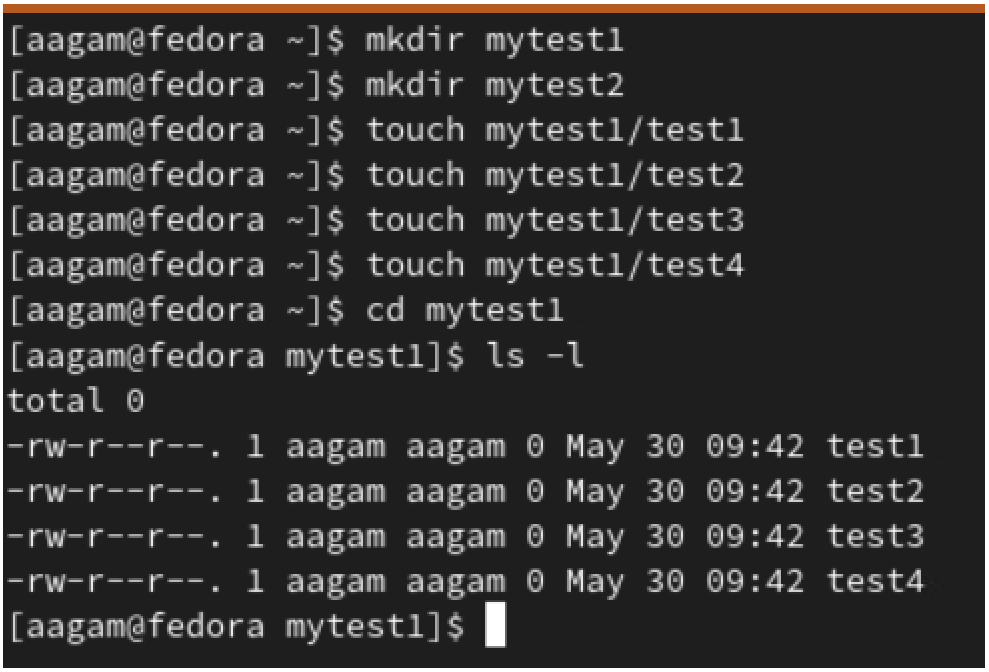
touch mytest1/test2

touch mytest1/test3

touch mytest1/test4

cd mytest1

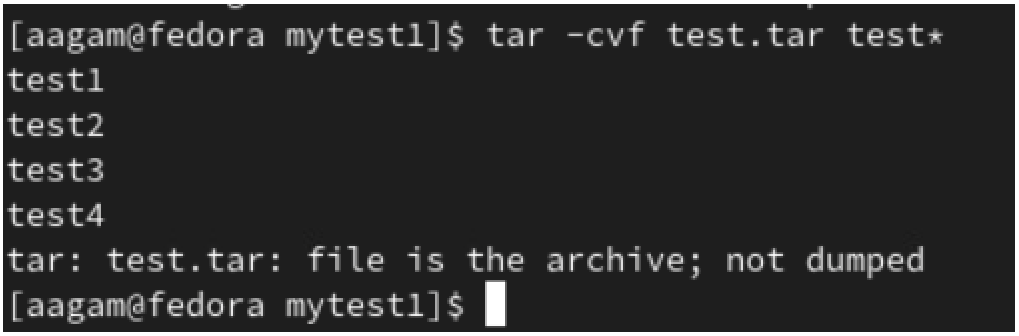
ls -l



```
[aagam@fedora ~]$ mkdir mytest1
[aagam@fedora ~]$ mkdir mytest2
[aagam@fedora ~]$ touch mytest1/test1
[aagam@fedora ~]$ touch mytest1/test2
[aagam@fedora ~]$ touch mytest1/test3
[aagam@fedora ~]$ touch mytest1/test4
[aagam@fedora ~]$ cd mytest1
[aagam@fedora mytest1]$ ls -l
total 0
-rw-r--r--. 1 aagam aagam 0 May 30 09:42 test1
-rw-r--r--. 1 aagam aagam 0 May 30 09:42 test2
-rw-r--r--. 1 aagam aagam 0 May 30 09:42 test3
-rw-r--r--. 1 aagam aagam 0 May 30 09:42 test4
[aagam@fedora mytest1]$ 
```

Archive the files by entering the command **tar -cvf test.tar test***. You should see the following output:

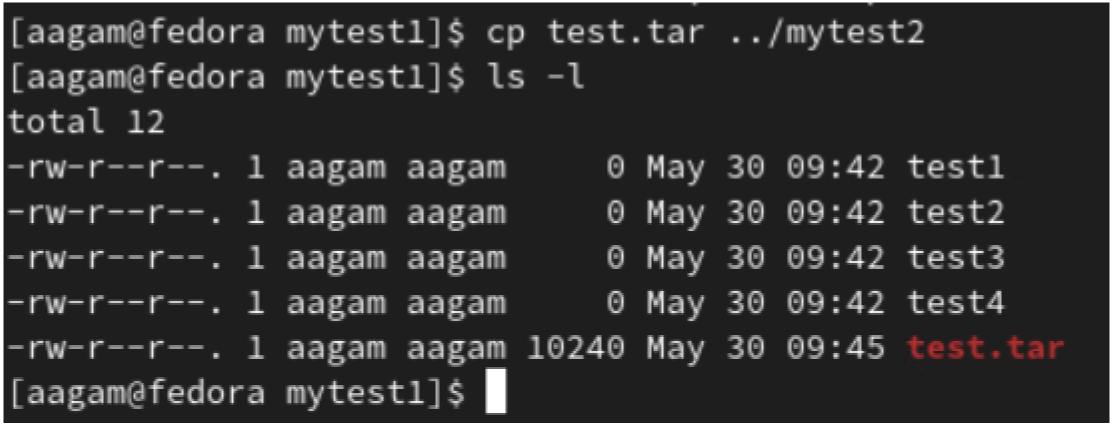
tar -cvf test.tar test*



```
[aagam@fedora mytest1]$ tar -cvf test.tar test*
test1
test2
test3
test4
tar: test.tar: file is the archive; not dumped
[aagam@fedora mytest1]$ 
```

Copy the `test.tar` archive file to the **mytest2** directory using the command **cp test.tar ../mytest2**

cd test.tar ../mytest2

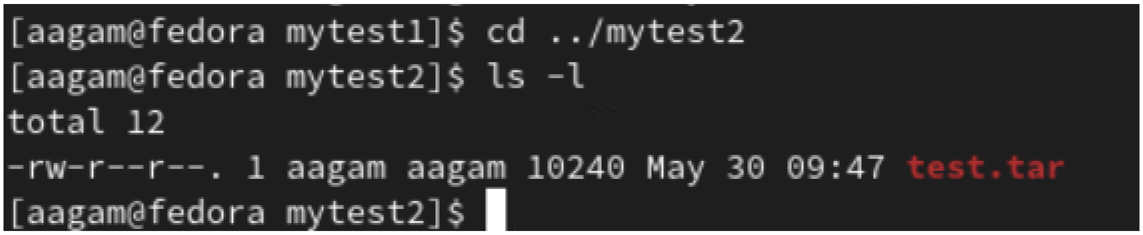


```
[aagam@fedora mytest1]$ cp test.tar ../mytest2
[aagam@fedora mytest1]$ ls -l
total 12
-rw-r--r--. 1 aagam aagam     0 May 30 09:42 test1
-rw-r--r--. 1 aagam aagam     0 May 30 09:42 test2
-rw-r--r--. 1 aagam aagam     0 May 30 09:42 test3
-rw-r--r--. 1 aagam aagam     0 May 30 09:42 test4
-rw-r--r--. 1 aagam aagam 10240 May 30 09:45 test.tar
[aagam@fedora mytest1]$ 
```

Change to the `mytest2` directory by entering the command **cd ../mytest2**, and then list the directory contents by entering the command **ls -l.**

cd ../mytest2

ls -l

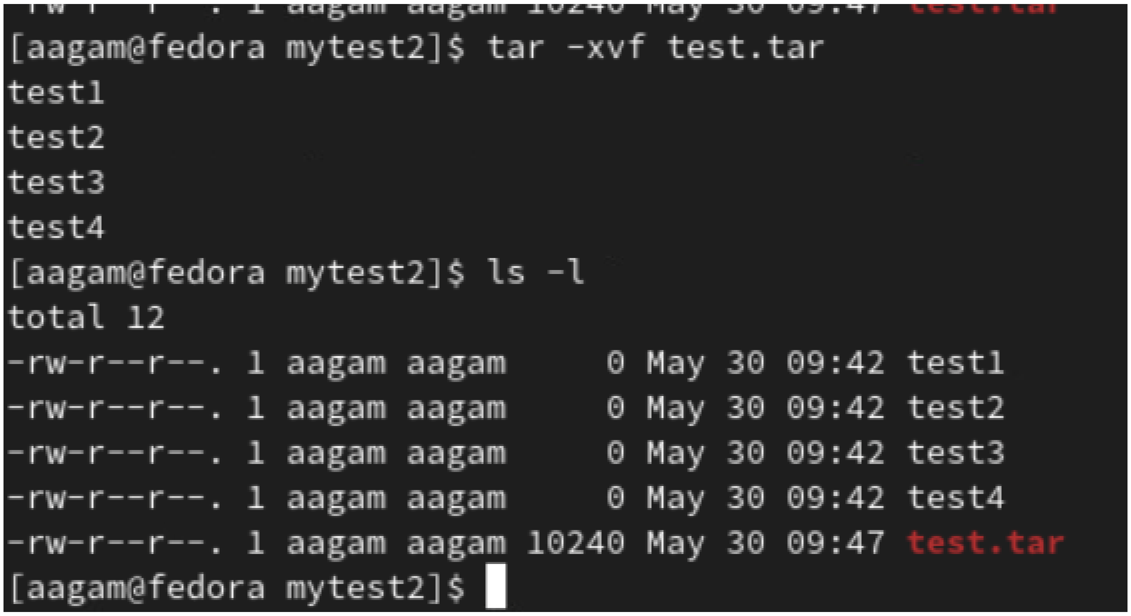


```
[aagam@fedora mytest1]$ cd ../mytest2
[aagam@fedora mytest2]$ ls -l
total 12
-rw-r--r--. 1 aagam aagam 10240 May 30 09:47 test.tar
[aagam@fedora mytest2]$ 
```

Extract the archive file using the command **tar -xvf test.tar**. Enter the command **ls -l** to ensure the files have been extracted.

tar -xvf test.tar

ls -l



```
-rw-r--r--. 1 aagam aagam 10240 May 30 09:47 test.tar
[aagam@fedora mytest2]$ tar -xvf test.tar
test1
test2
test3
test4
[aagam@fedora mytest2]$ ls -l
total 12
-rw-r--r--. 1 aagam aagam     0 May 30 09:42 test1
-rw-r--r--. 1 aagam aagam     0 May 30 09:42 test2
-rw-r--r--. 1 aagam aagam     0 May 30 09:42 test3
-rw-r--r--. 1 aagam aagam     0 May 30 09:42 test4
-rw-r--r--. 1 aagam aagam 10240 May 30 09:47 test.tar
[aagam@fedora mytest2]$ 
```