1. Change to the /etc directory.
2. Now change to your home directory using only three key presses.
3. Change to the /boot/grub directory using only eleven key presses.
4. Go to the parent directory of the current directory.
5. Go to the root directory.
6. List the contents of the root directory.
7. List a long listing of the root directory.
8. Stay where you are, and list the contents of /etc.
9. Stay where you are, and list the contents of /bin and /sbin.
10. Stay where you are, and list the contents of ~.Create in one command the directories ~/dir1/dir2/dir3 (dir3 is a subdirectory from dir2, and dir2 is a subdirectory from dir1 ).
11. Remove the directory testdir.
12. List the files in the /bin directory
13. Display the type of file of /bin/cat, /etc/passwd and /usr/bin/passwd.
14. Download wolf.jpg and LinuxFun.pdf from http://linux-training.be (wget http://
15. linux-training.be/files/studentfiles/wolf.jpg and wget http://linux-training.be/files/books/
16. LinuxFun.pdf)
17. Display the type of file of wolf.jpg and LinuxFun.pdf
18. Rename wolf.jpg to wolf.pdf (use mv).
19. Display the type of file of wolf.pdf and LinuxFun.pdf.
20. Create a directory ~/touched and enter it.
21. Create the files today.txt and yesterday.txt in touched.
22. Change the date on yesterday.txt to match yesterday's date.
23. Copy yesterday.txt to copy.yesterday.txt
24. Rename copy.yesterday.txt to kim
25. Create a directory called ~/testbackup and copy all files from ~/touched into it.
26. Use one command to remove the directory ~/testbackup and all files into it.
27. Create a directory ~/etcbackup and copy all \*.conf files from /etc into it. Did you include
28. all subdirectories of /etc ?
29. Use rename to rename all \*.conf files to \*.backup
30. Display the first 12 lines of /etc/services.
31. Display the last line of /etc/passwd.
32. Use cat to create a file named count.txt that looks like this:

One

Two

Three

Four

Five

1. Use cp to make a backup of this file to cnt.txt.
2. Use cat to make a backup of this file to catcnt.txt.
3. Display catcnt.txt, but with all lines in reverse order (the last line first).
4. Use more to display /var/log/messages.
5. Display the readable character strings from the /usr/bin/passwd command.
6. Use ls to find the biggest file in /etc.
7. Open two terminal windows (or tabs) and make sure you are in the same directory in both. Type echo this is the first line > tailing.txt in the first terminal, then issue tail -f tailing.txt in the second terminal. Now go back to the first terminal and type echo This is another line >> tailing.txt (note the double >>), verify that the tail -f in the second terminal shows both lines. Stop the tail -f with Ctrl-C.