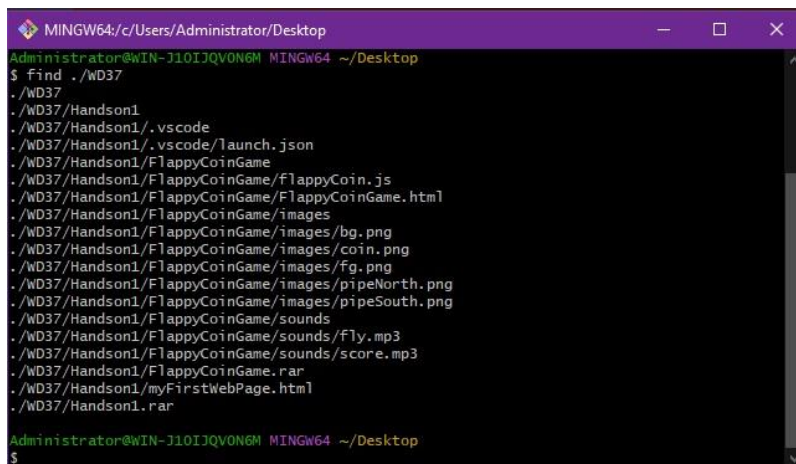# WD37 OBSERVATION REPORT

Student: Rodney R. Giray   Date: December 7, 2022
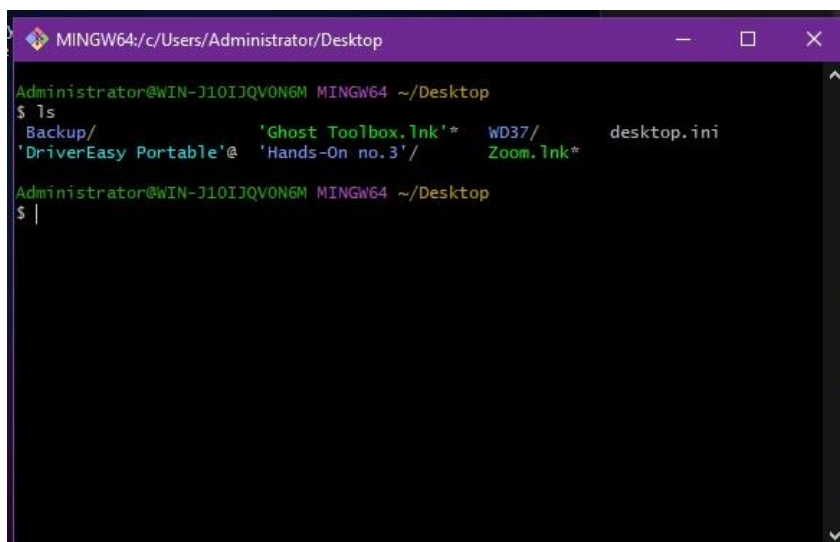
1. $ Find command

Use the find command to search for files within a specific directory and perform subsequent operations. Here's the general syntax:

2. $ ls command

The ls command lists files and directories within a system. Running it without a flag or parameter will show the current working directory's content.
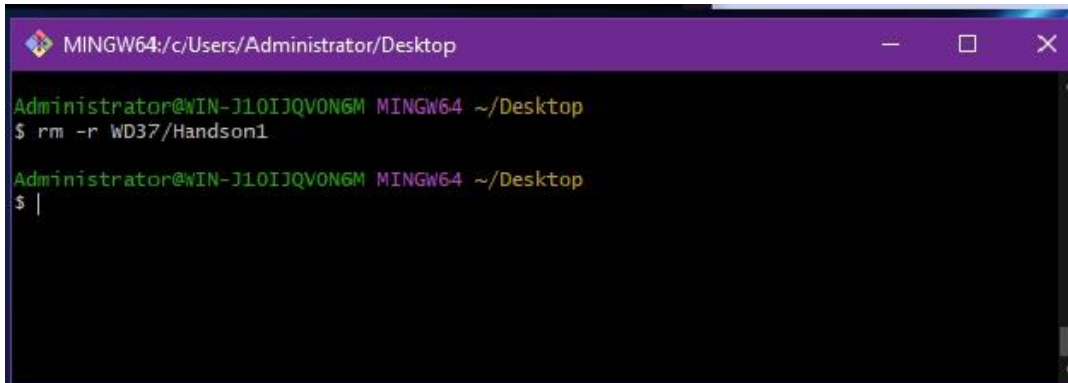
3. $ rm command

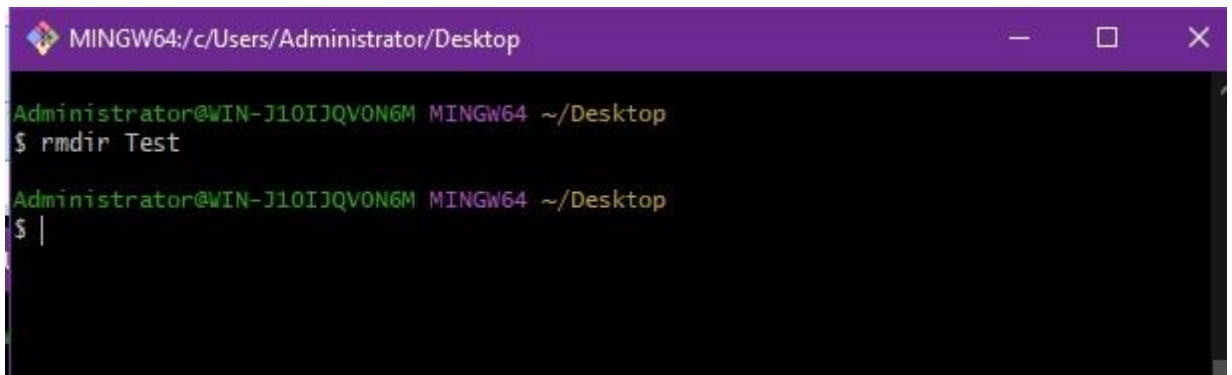The rm command is used to delete files within a directory. Make sure that the user performing this command has write permissions.
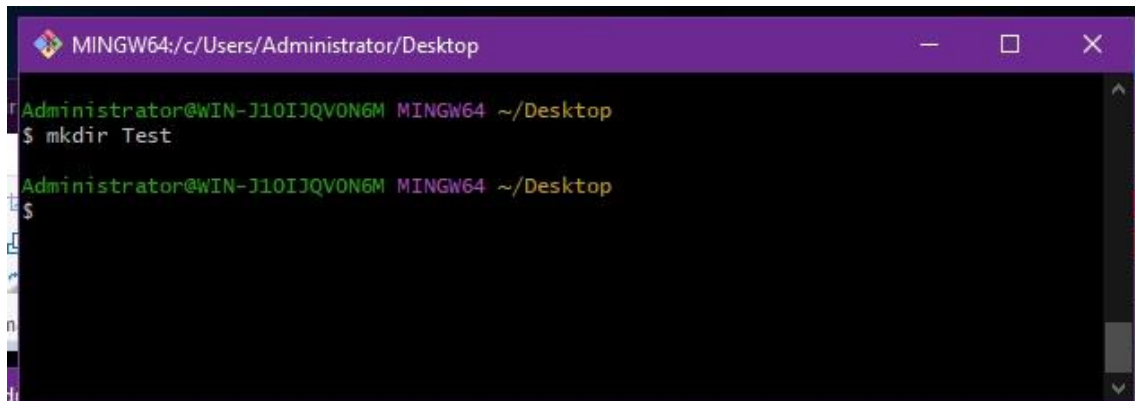

4. $ rmdir command

To permanently delete an empty directory, use the rmdir command. Remember that the user running this command should have sudo privileges in the parent directory.
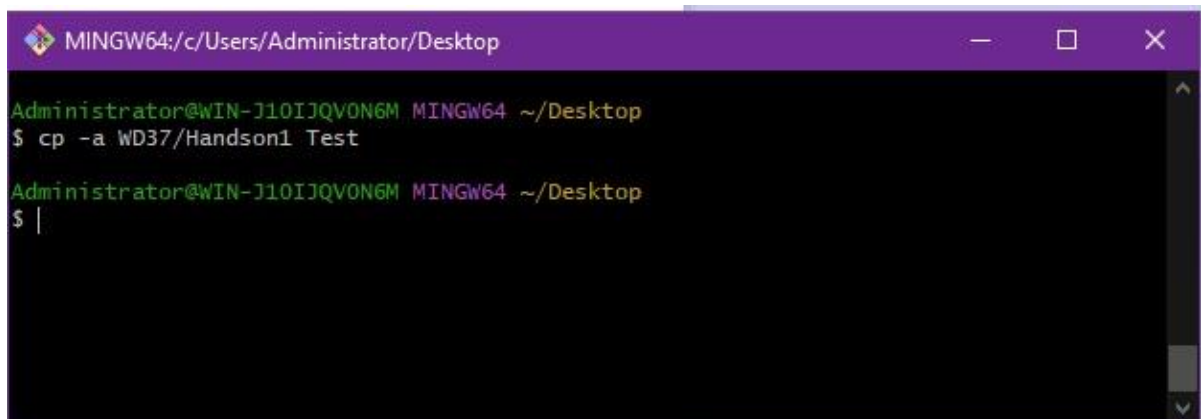
5. $ mkdir command

Use the mkdir command to create one or multiple directories at once and set permissions for each of them. The user executing this command must have the privilege to make a new folder in the parent directory, or they may receive a permission denied error.
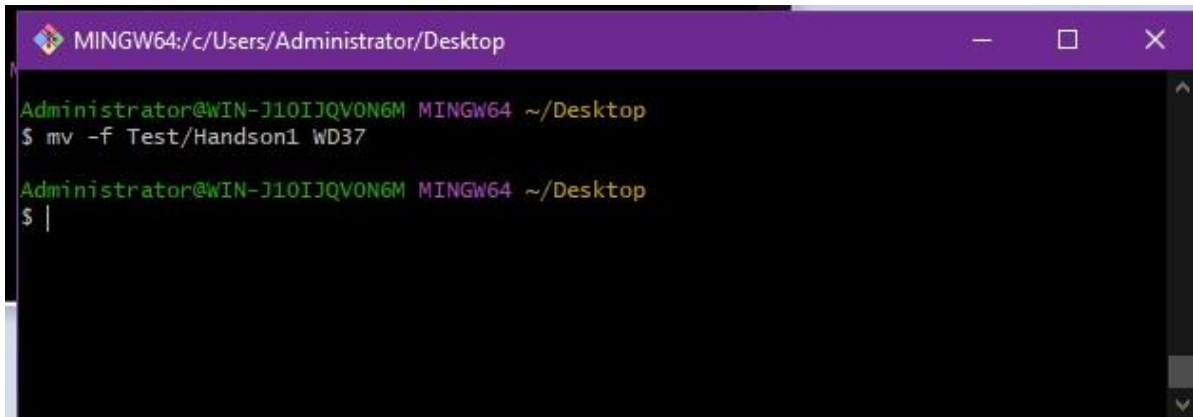
6. $ cp command

Use the cp command to copy files or directories and their content.

7. $ mv command

The primary use of the mv command is to move and rename files and directories. Additionally, it doesn't produce an output upon execution.
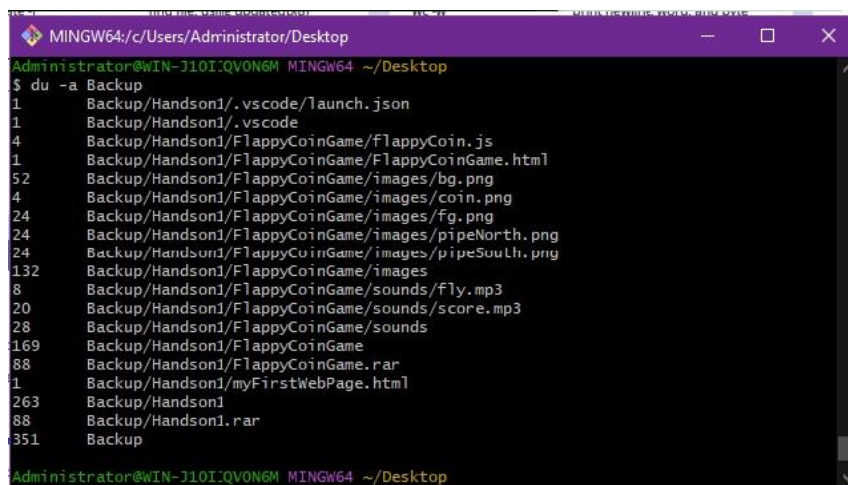

8. $ du command

If you want to check how much space a file or a directory takes up, use the du command. You can run this command to identify which part of the system uses the storage excessively.
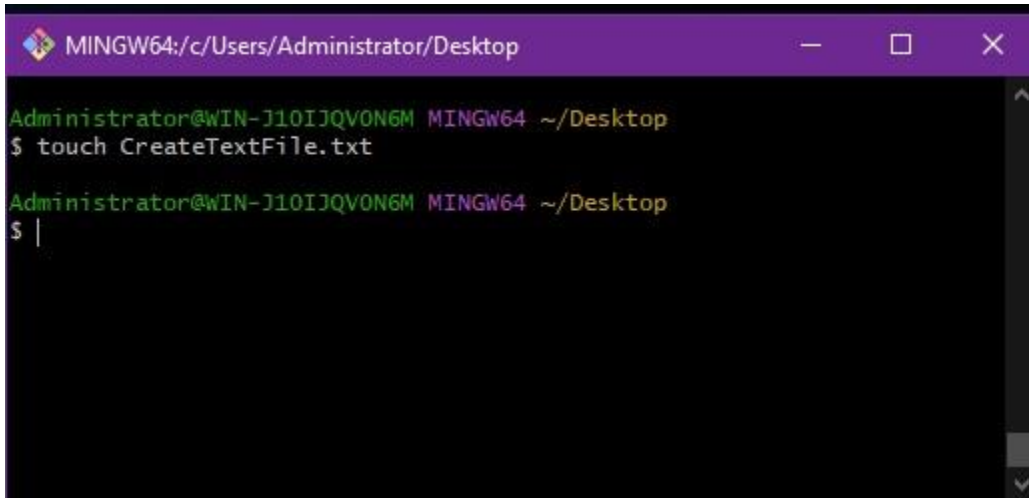
9. $ touch command

The touch command allows you to create an empty file or generate and modify a timestamp in the Linux command line.
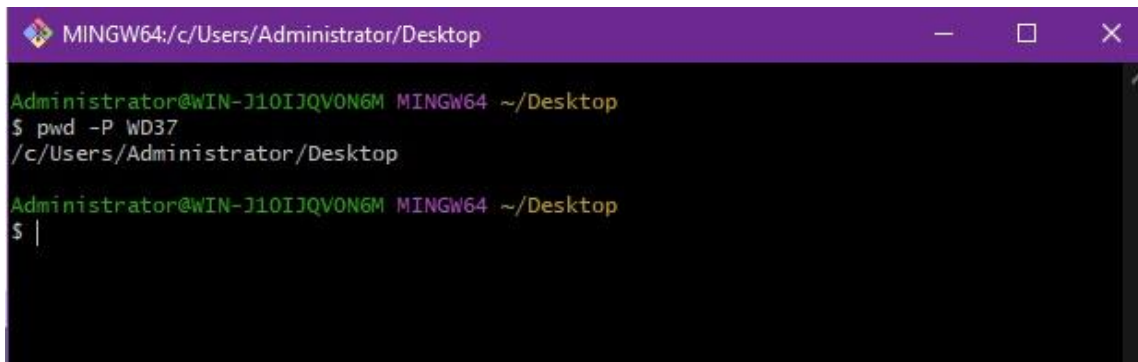

10. $ pwd command

Use the pwd command to find the path of your current working directory. Simply entering pwd will return the full current path – a path of all the directories that starts with a forward slash (/). For example, /home/username.
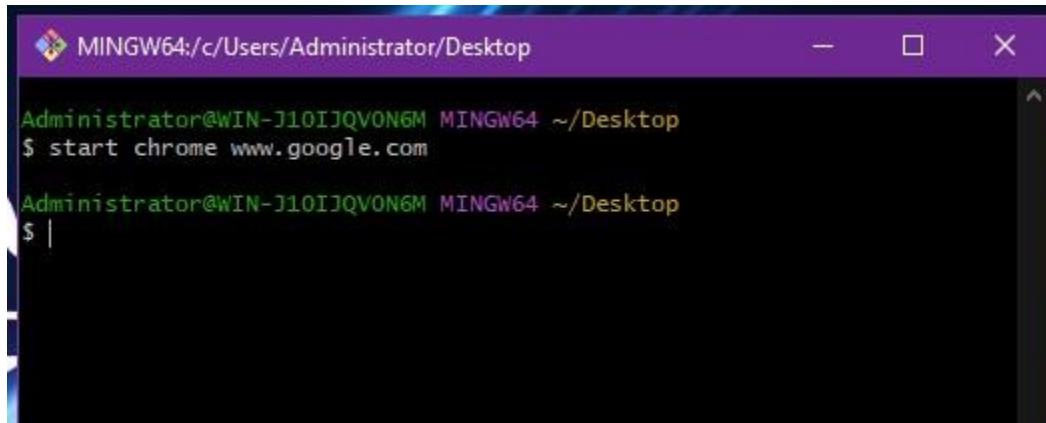
11.$ start command
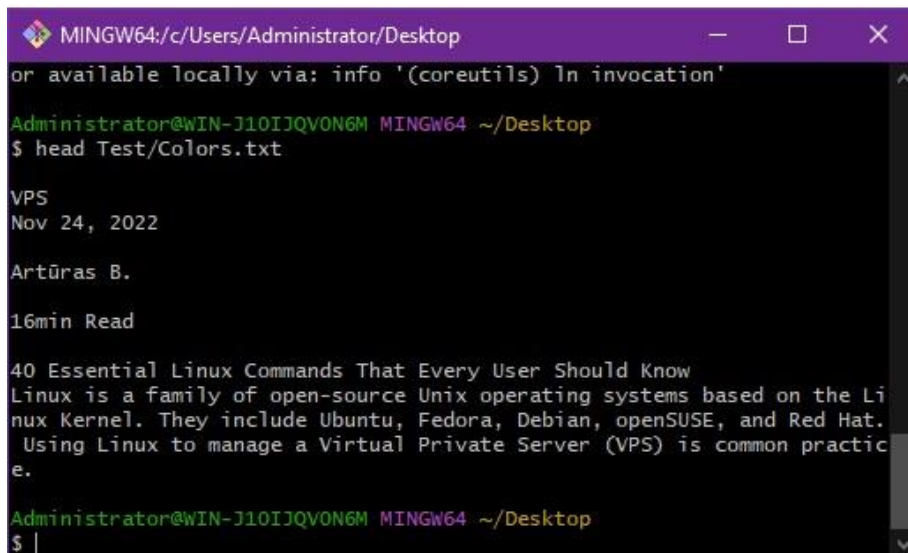
Using this command will let you open a browser like Google Chrome
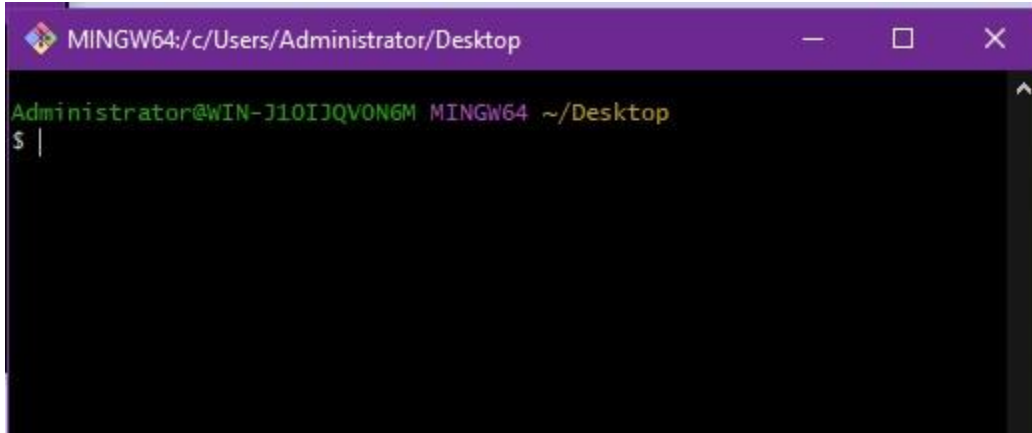

12.$ head command

The head command allows you to view the first ten lines of a text. Adding an option lets you change the number of lines shown. The head command is also used to output piped data to the CLI.
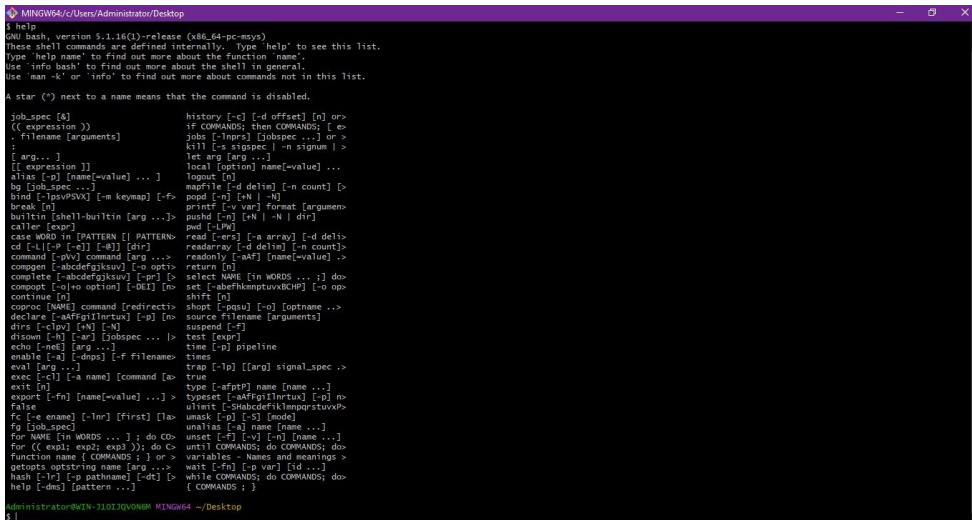
13.$ clear command

You can use the clear command to clear the terminal if it gets filled up with too many commands.

14.$ help command

The help commands sound very useful and it is, but it only provides help on bash built-ins

15.$ locate command

The locate command can find a file in the database system.

Moreover, adding the -i argument will turn off case sensitivity, so you can search for a file even if you don't remember its exact name.