

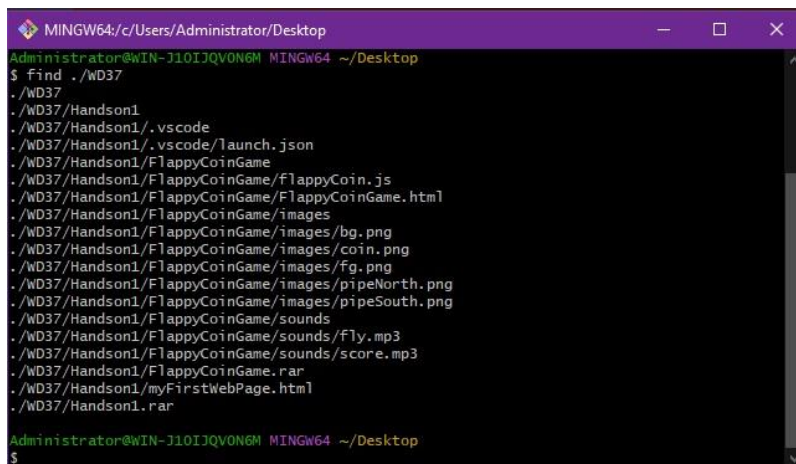
WD37 OBSERVATION REPORT

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Date: December 7, 2022

1. \$ Find command

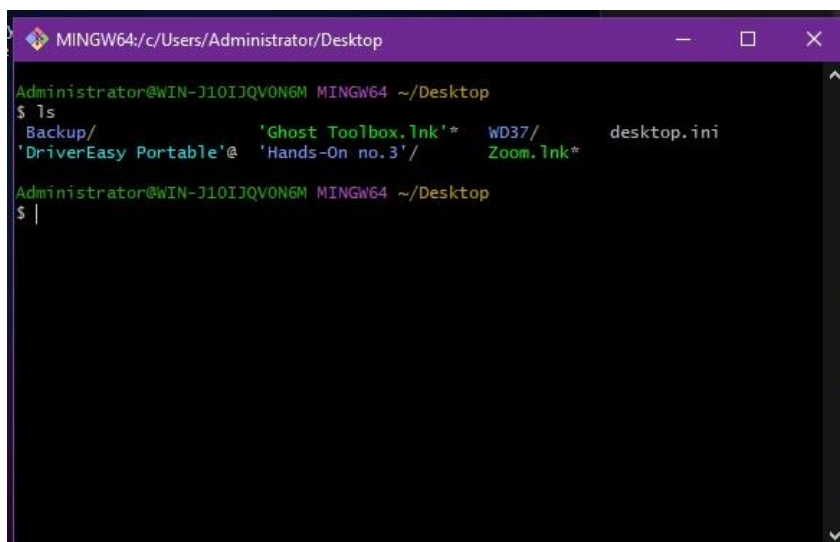
Use the find command to search for files within a specific directory and perform subsequent operations. Here's the general syntax:



```
Administrator@WIN-J10IJQVON6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ find ./WD37
./WD37
./WD37/Handson1
./WD37/Handson1/.vscode
./WD37/Handson1/.vscode/launch.json
./WD37/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame
./WD37/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame/flappyCoin.js
./WD37/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame/FlappyCoinGame.html
./WD37/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame/images
./WD37/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame/images/bg.png
./WD37/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame/images/coin.png
./WD37/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame/images/fg.png
./WD37/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame/images/pipeNorth.png
./WD37/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame/images/pipeSouth.png
./WD37/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame/sounds
./WD37/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame/sounds/fly.mp3
./WD37/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame/sounds/score.mp3
./WD37/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame.rar
./WD37/Handson1/myFirstWebPage.html
./WD37/Handson1.rar
Administrator@WIN-J10IJQVON6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$
```

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.

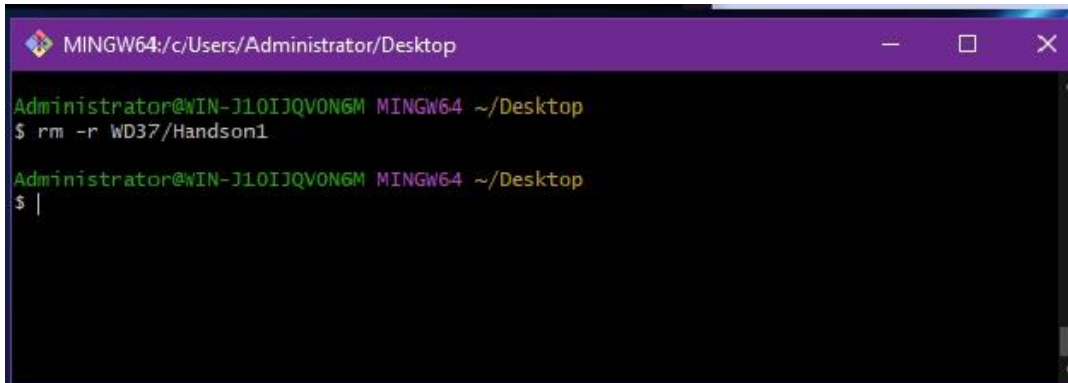


```
Administrator@WIN-J10IJQVON6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ ls
Backup/      'Ghost Toolbox.lnk'*  WD37/      desktop.ini
'DriverEasy Portable'@ 'Hands-On no.3'/     Zoom.lnk*

Administrator@WIN-J10IJQVON6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ |
```

3. \$ rm command

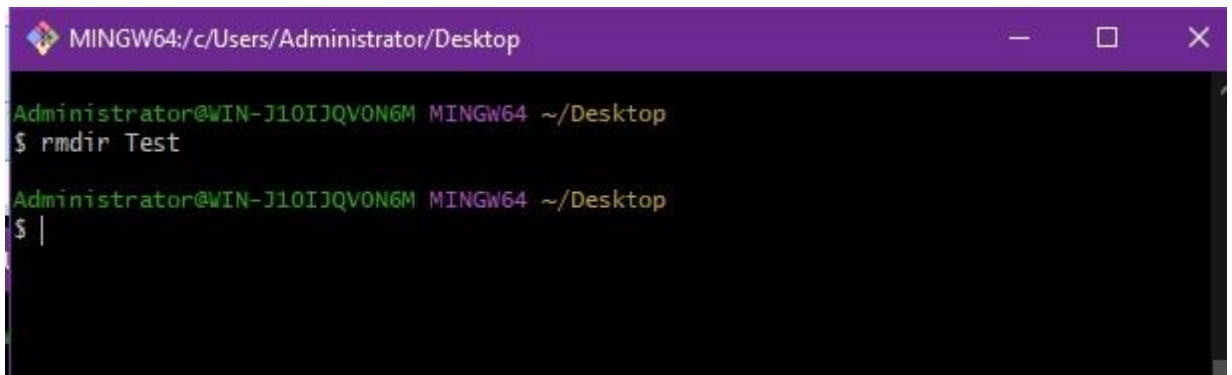
The rm command is used to delete files within a directory. Make sure that the user performing this command has write permissions.

A terminal window titled 'MINGW64:/c/Users/Administrator/Desktop' with standard window controls. The prompt is 'Administrator@WIN-J10IJQV0N6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop'. The command '\$ rm -r WD37/Handson1' is entered and executed. The prompt returns to '\$ |' on a new line.

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Administrator/Desktop
Administrator@WIN-J10IJQV0N6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ rm -r WD37/Handson1
Administrator@WIN-J10IJQV0N6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ |
```

4. \$ rmdir command

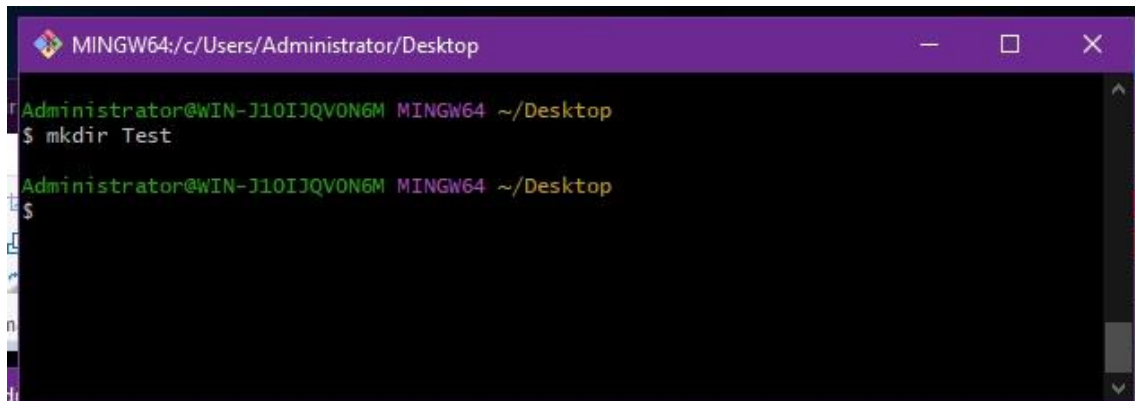
To permanently delete an empty directory, use the rmdir command. Remember that the user running this command should have sudo privileges in the parent directory.

A terminal window titled 'MINGW64:/c/Users/Administrator/Desktop' with standard window controls. The prompt is 'Administrator@WIN-J10IJQV0N6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop'. The command '\$ rmdir Test' is entered and executed. The prompt returns to '\$ |' on a new line.

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Administrator/Desktop
Administrator@WIN-J10IJQV0N6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ rmdir Test
Administrator@WIN-J10IJQV0N6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ |
```

5. \$ mkdir command

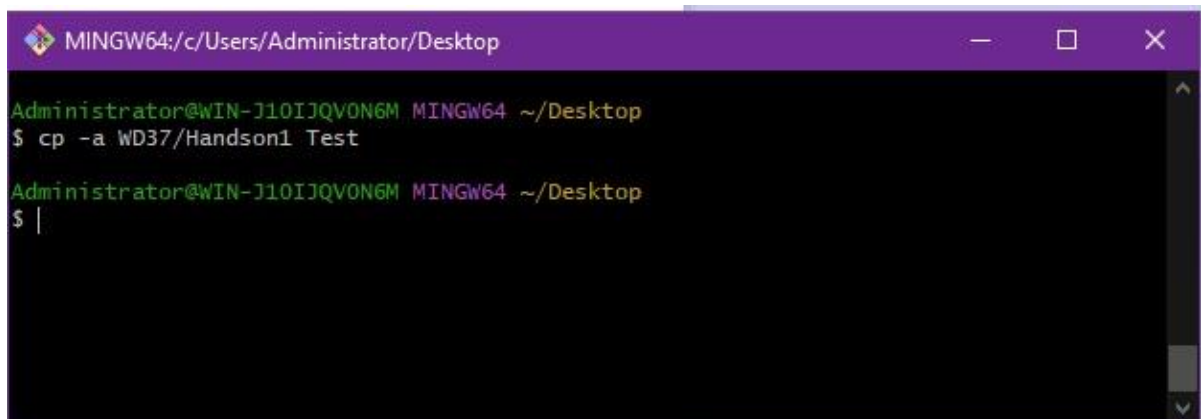
Use the mkdir command to create one or multiple directories at once and set permissions for each of them. The user executing this command must have the privilege to make a new folder in the parent directory, or they may receive a permission denied error.



```
MINGW64/c/Users/Administrator/Desktop
Administrator@WIN-J10IJQV0N6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ mkdir Test
Administrator@WIN-J10IJQV0N6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$
```

6. \$ cp command

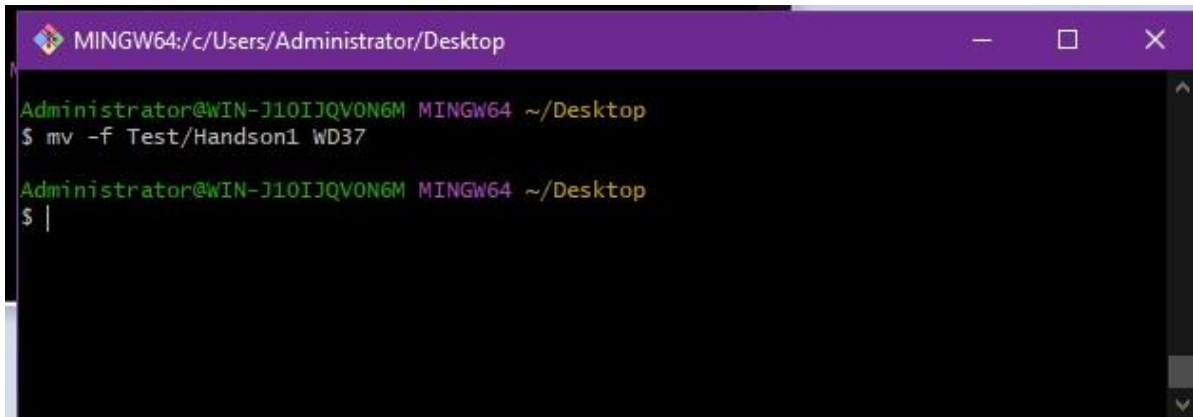
Use the cp command to copy files or directories and their content.



```
MINGW64/c/Users/Administrator/Desktop
Administrator@WIN-J10IJQV0N6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ cp -a WD37/Handson1 Test
Administrator@WIN-J10IJQV0N6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ |
```

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.

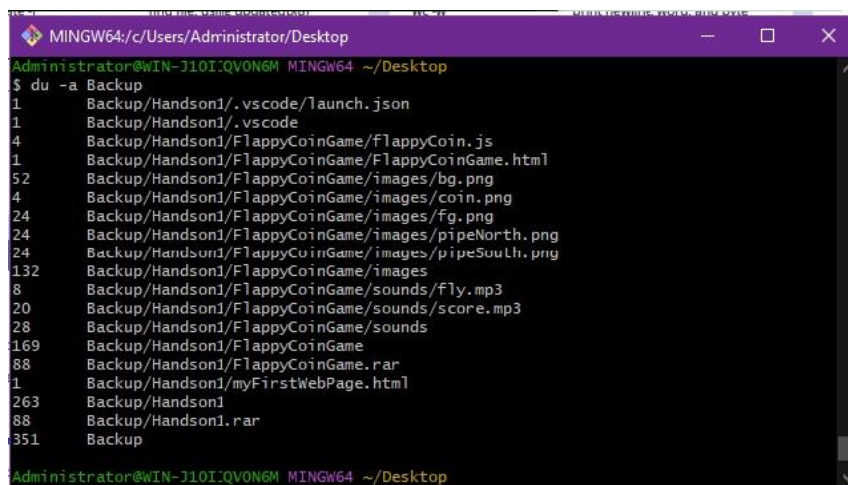


```
Administrator@WIN-J10IJQVON6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ mv -f Test/Handson1 WD37

Administrator@WIN-J10IJQVON6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ |
```

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.

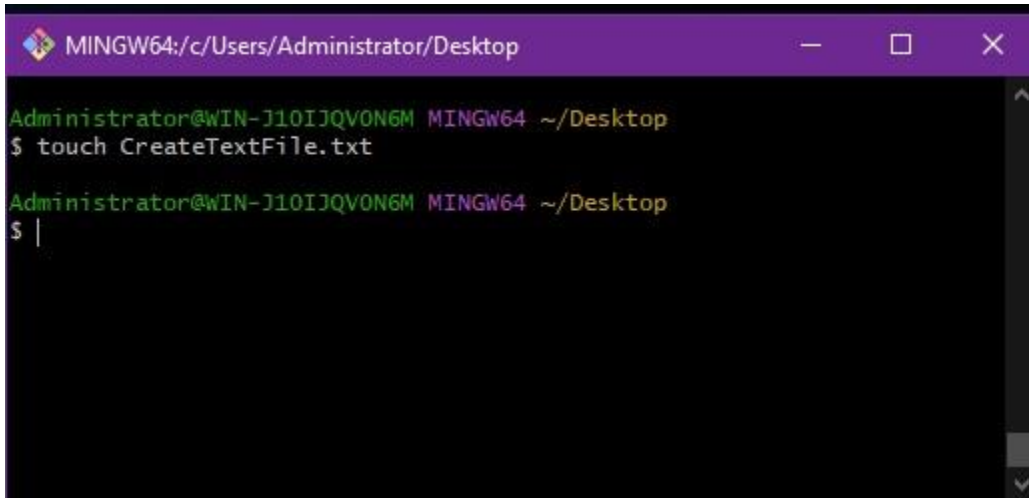


```
Administrator@WIN-J10IJQVON6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ du -a Backup
1    Backup/Handson1/.vscode/launch.json
1    Backup/Handson1/.vscode
4    Backup/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame/FlappyCoin.js
1    Backup/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame/FlappyCoinGame.html
52   Backup/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame/images/bg.png
4    Backup/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame/images/coin.png
24   Backup/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame/images/fg.png
24   Backup/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame/images/pipeNorth.png
24   Backup/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame/images/pipeSouth.png
132  Backup/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame/images
8    Backup/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame/sounds/fly.mp3
20   Backup/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame/sounds/score.mp3
28   Backup/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame/sounds
169  Backup/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame
88   Backup/Handson1/FlappyCoinGame.rar
1    Backup/Handson1/myFirstWebPage.html
263  Backup/Handson1
88   Backup/Handson1.rar
351  Backup

Administrator@WIN-J10IJQVON6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop
```

9. \$ touch command

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

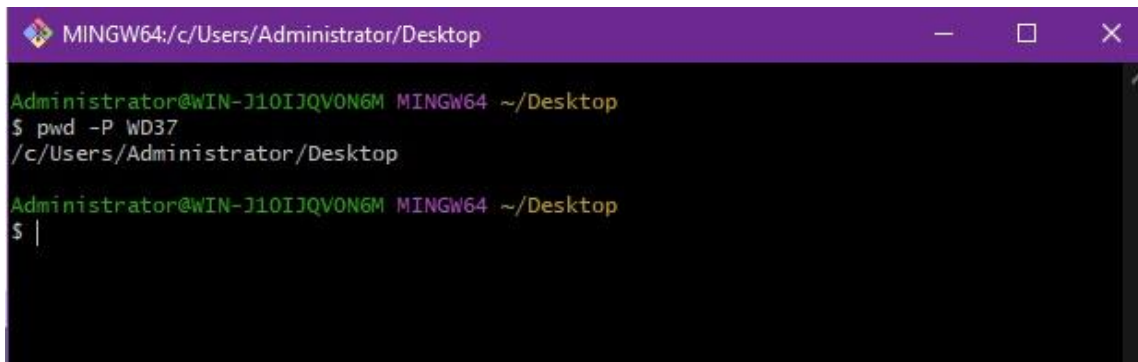


```
Administrator@WIN-J10IJQVON6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ touch CreateTextFile.txt

Administrator@WIN-J10IJQVON6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ |
```

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.

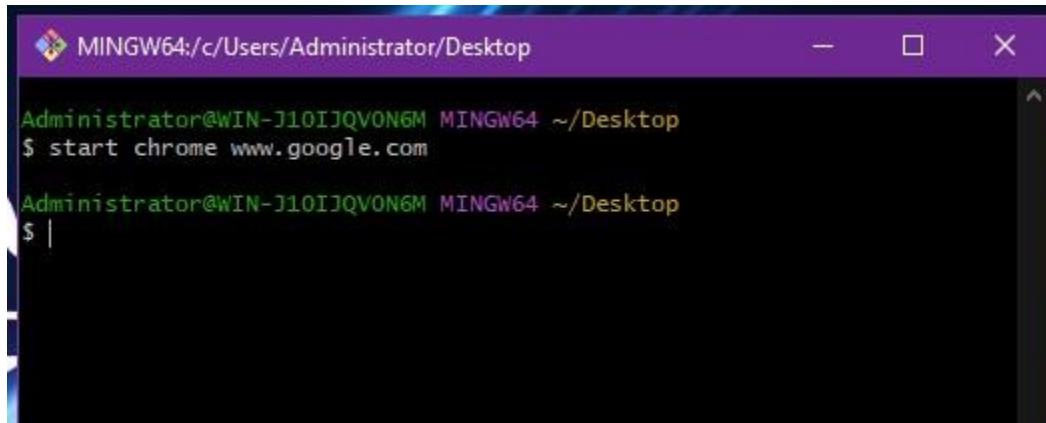


```
Administrator@WIN-J10IJQVON6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ pwd -P WD37
/c/Users/Administrator/Desktop

Administrator@WIN-J10IJQVON6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ |
```

11.\$ start command

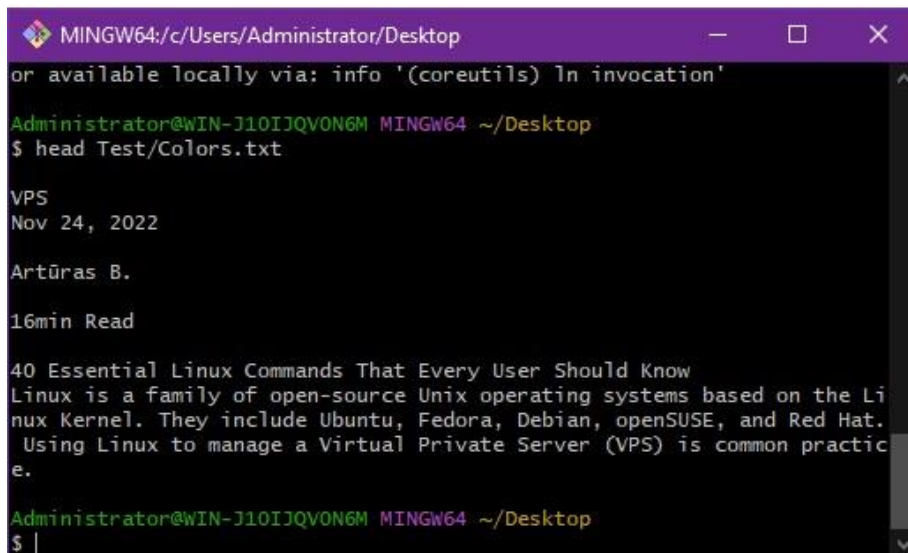
Using this command will let you open a browser like Google Chrome

A screenshot of a Windows terminal window titled 'MINGW64:/c/Users/Administrator/Desktop'. The prompt is 'Administrator@WIN-J10IJQVON6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop'. The user enters the command '\$ start chrome www.google.com'. The prompt returns to '\$ |' on the next line.

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Administrator/Desktop
Administrator@WIN-J10IJQVON6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ start chrome www.google.com
Administrator@WIN-J10IJQVON6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ |
```

12.\$ head command

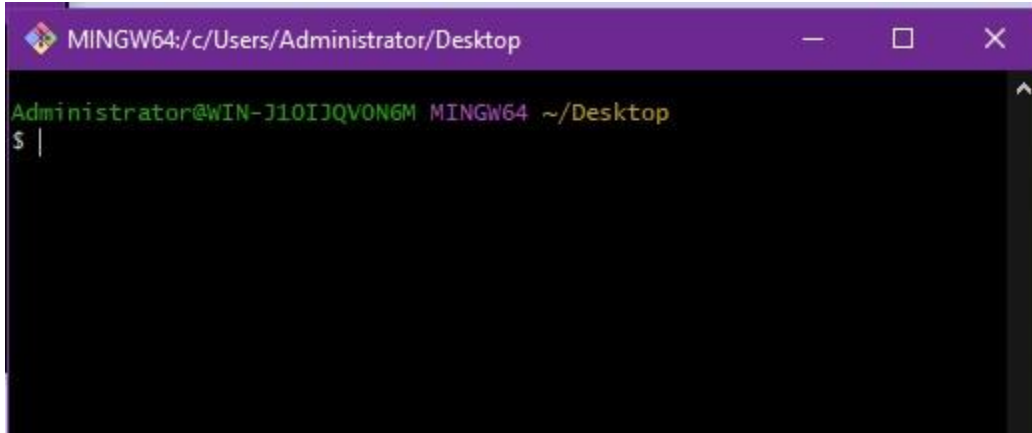
The head command allows you to view the first ten lines of a text. Adding an option lets you change the number of lines shown. The head command is also used to output piped data to the CLI.

A screenshot of a Windows terminal window titled 'MINGW64:/c/Users/Administrator/Desktop'. The prompt is 'Administrator@WIN-J10IJQVON6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop'. The user enters the command '\$ head Test/Colors.txt'. The output shows the first ten lines of a file, including a title, date, author, and introductory text.

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Administrator/Desktop
or available locally via: info '(coreutils) ln invocation'
Administrator@WIN-J10IJQVON6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ head Test/Colors.txt
VPS
Nov 24, 2022
Artūras B.
16min Read
40 Essential Linux Commands That Every User Should Know
Linux is a family of open-source Unix operating systems based on the Li
nux Kernel. They include Ubuntu, Fedora, Debian, openSUSE, and Red Hat.
Using Linux to manage a Virtual Private Server (VPS) is common practic
e.
Administrator@WIN-J10IJQVON6M MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ |
```

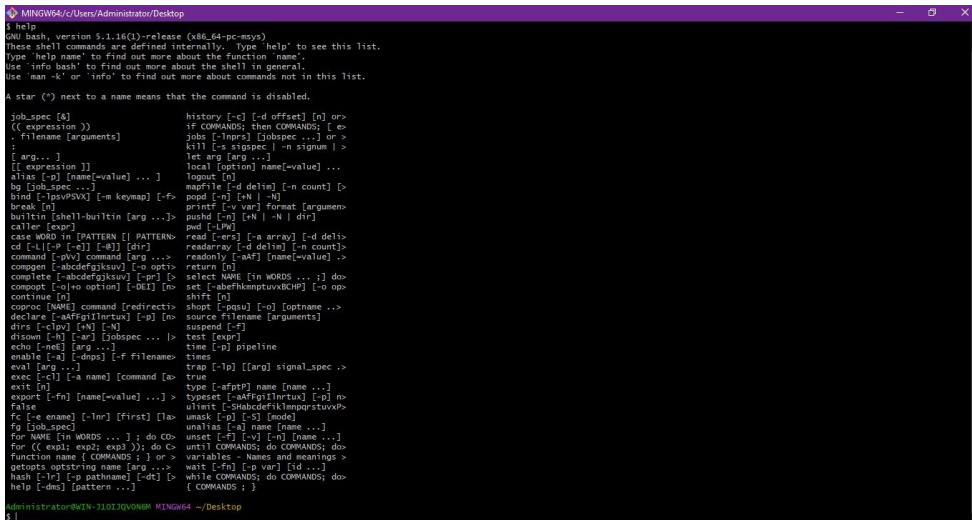
13.\$ clear command

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.



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Administrator/Downloads
Administrator@WIN-J10IJQVON6M MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ locate Colors.txt
Administrator@WIN-J10IJQVON6M MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ |
```