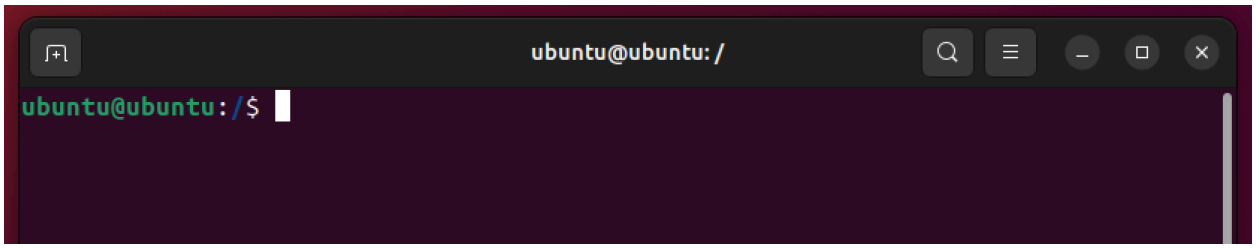
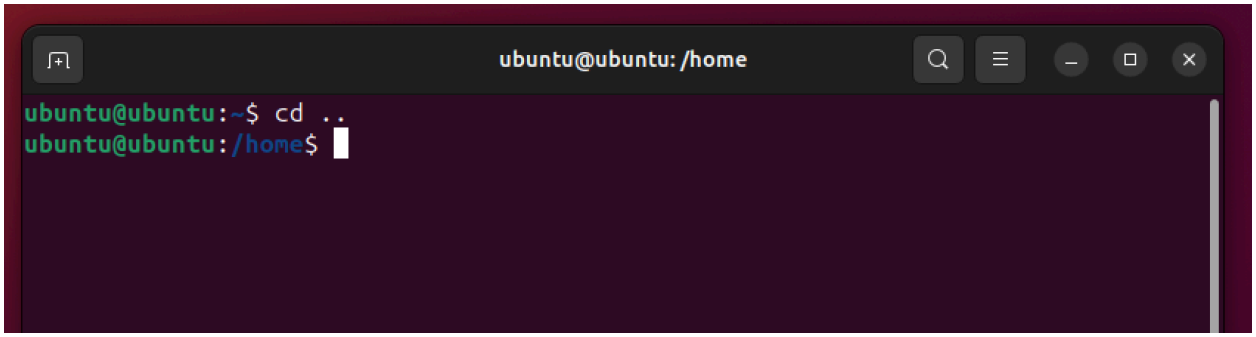
INTRODUCCION LINUX

Numero 1:

Para abrir un Nuevo usamos => Teclas (**Ctrl + Alt + T**)



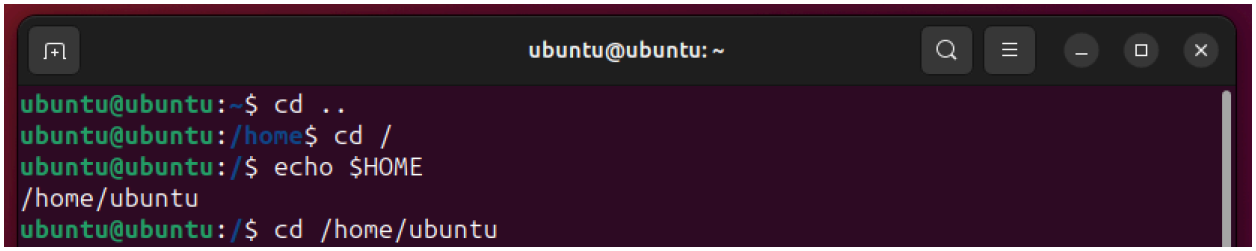
Para cambiar directorio que os aparecer al directorio padre utilizamos el comando (**cd ..**)



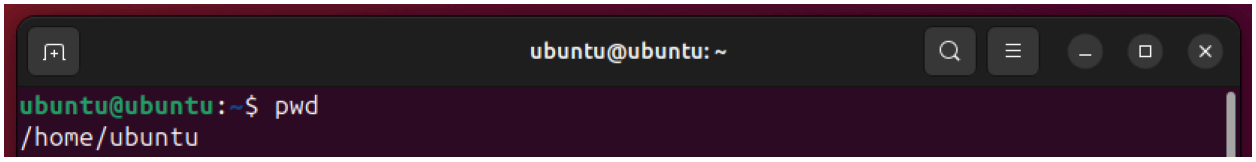
Numero 2:

Para cambiar al Directorio Raíz utilizando Rutas Absolutas utilizamos (**cd /**)

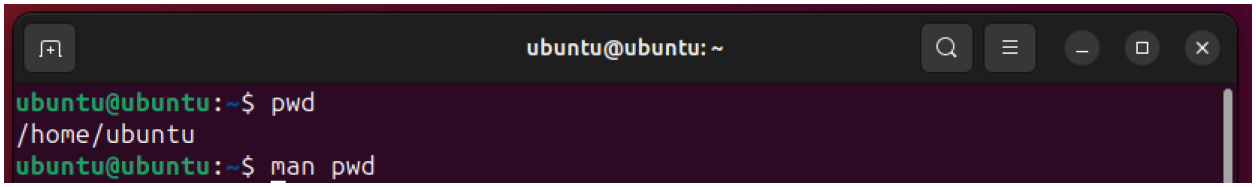
Numero 3:
Para mostrar la ruta de nuestro directorio personal utilizamos el comando (**echo $HOME**)

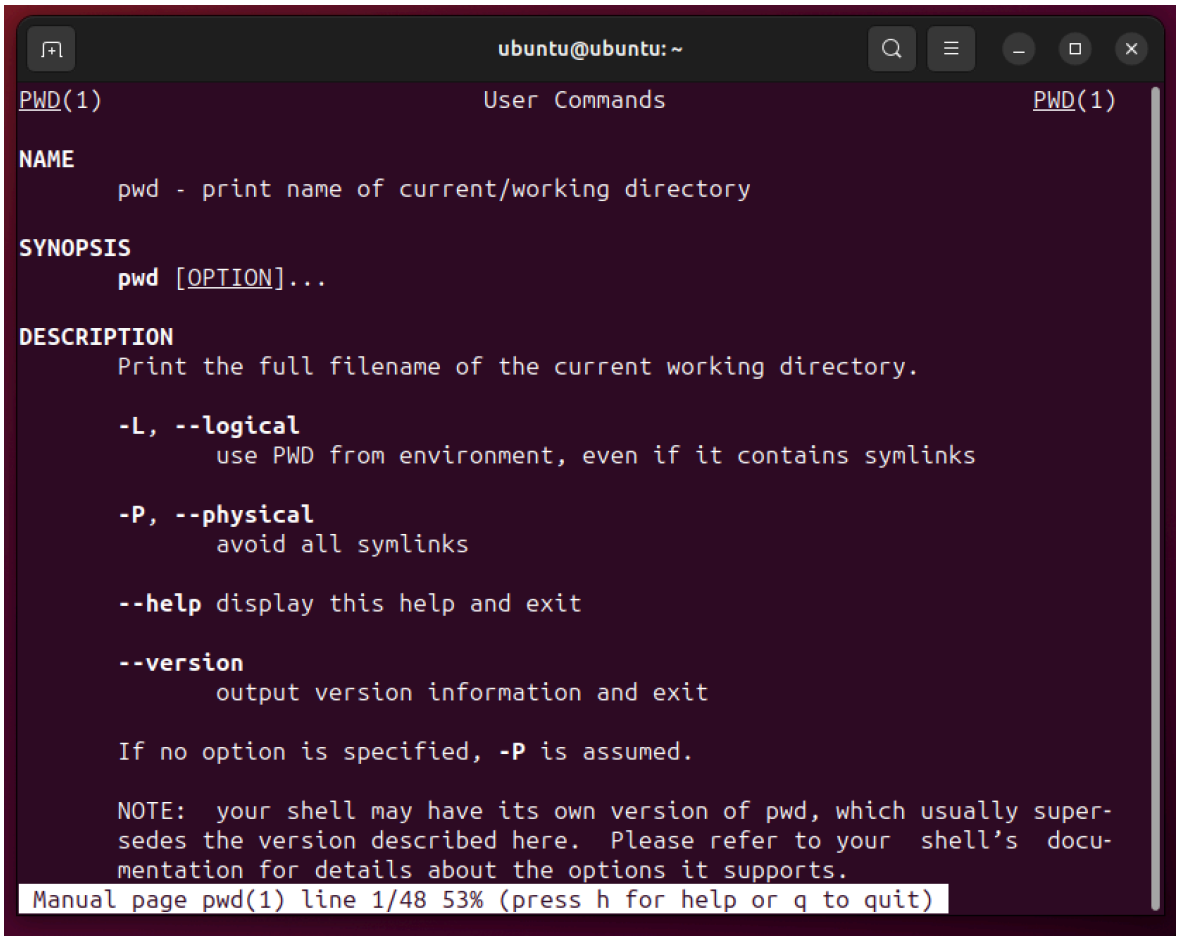


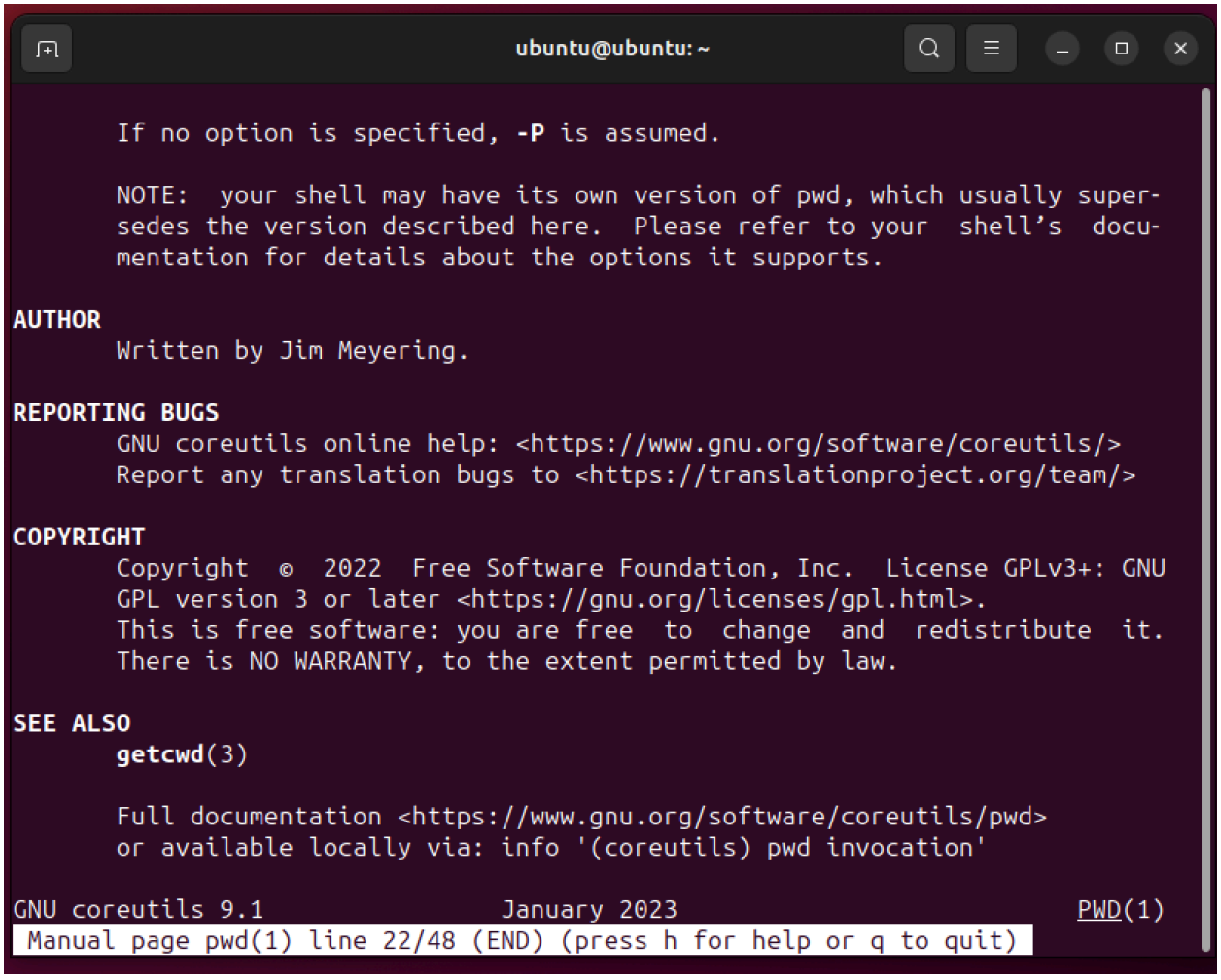
Numero 4:
Para mostrar la ruta del directorio actual utilizamos el comando (**pwd**)



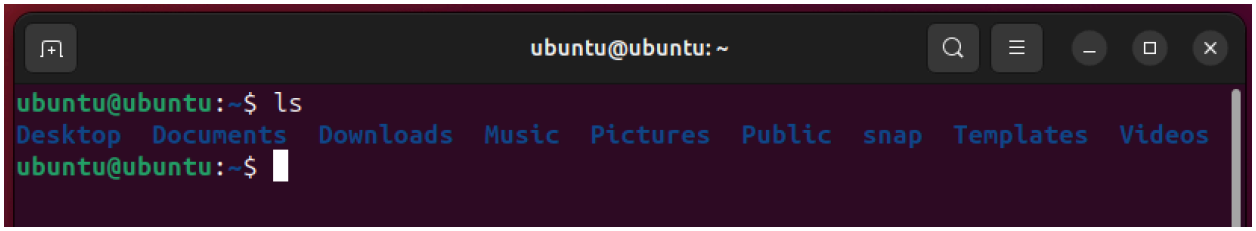
Para conocer qué otras opciones puede tener el comando (**pwd**), utilizamos el comando (**man**) seguido del nombre del comando



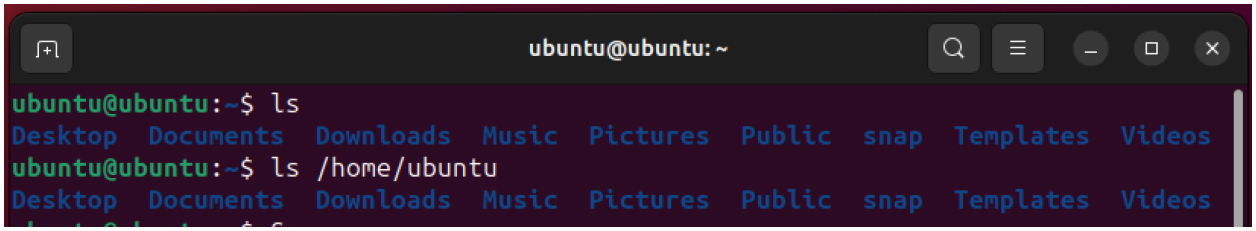

ubuntu@ubuntu: ~
PWD(1) User Commands PWD(1)
NAME
pwd - print name of current/working directory
SYNOPSIS
pwd [OPTION]...
DESCRIPTION
Print the full filename of the current working directory.
-L, --logical
use PWD from environment, even if it contains symlinks
-P, --physical
avoid all symlinks
--help display this help and exit
--version
output version information and exit
If no option is specified, -P is assumed.
NOTE: your shell may have its own version of pwd, which usually super-
sedes the version described here. Please refer to your shell's docu-
mentation for details about the options it supports.
Manual page pwd(1) line 1/48 53% (press h for help or q to quit)


ubuntu@ubuntu: ~
If no option is specified, -P is assumed.
NOTE: your shell may have its own version of pwd, which usually supersedes the version described here. Please refer to your shell's documentation for details about the options it supports.
AUTHOR
Written by Jim Meyering.
REPORTING BUGS
GNU coreutils online help: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
Report any translation bugs to <https://translationproject.org/team/>
COPYRIGHT
Copyright © 2022 Free Software Foundation, Inc. License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <https://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>.
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.
SEE ALSO
getcwd(3)
Full documentation <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/pwd>
or available locally via: info '(coreutils) pwd invocation'
GNU coreutils 9.1 January 2023 PWD(1)
Manual page pwd(1) line 22/48 (END) (press h for help or q to quit)

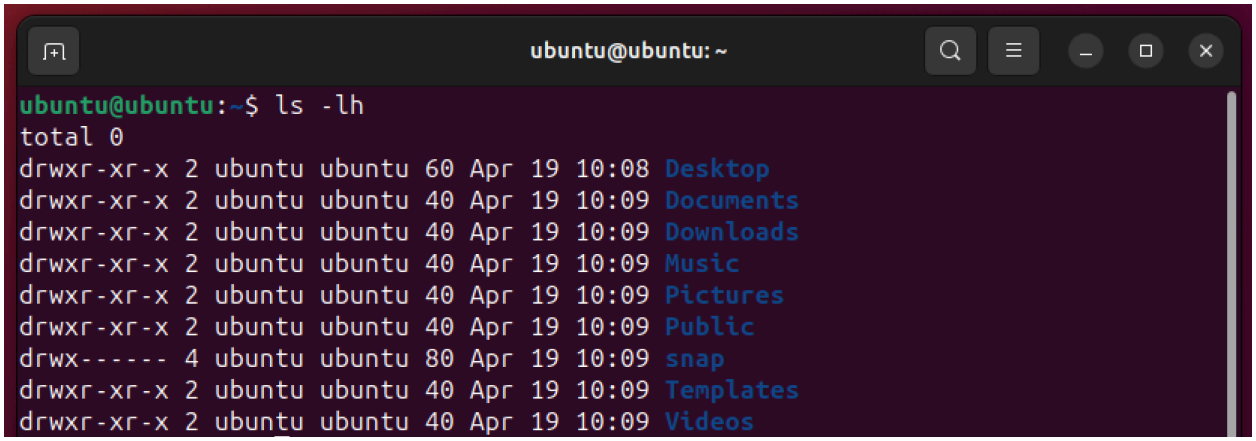
Numero 5:
Para mostrar el contenido del directorio actual utilizamos el comando (**ls**)



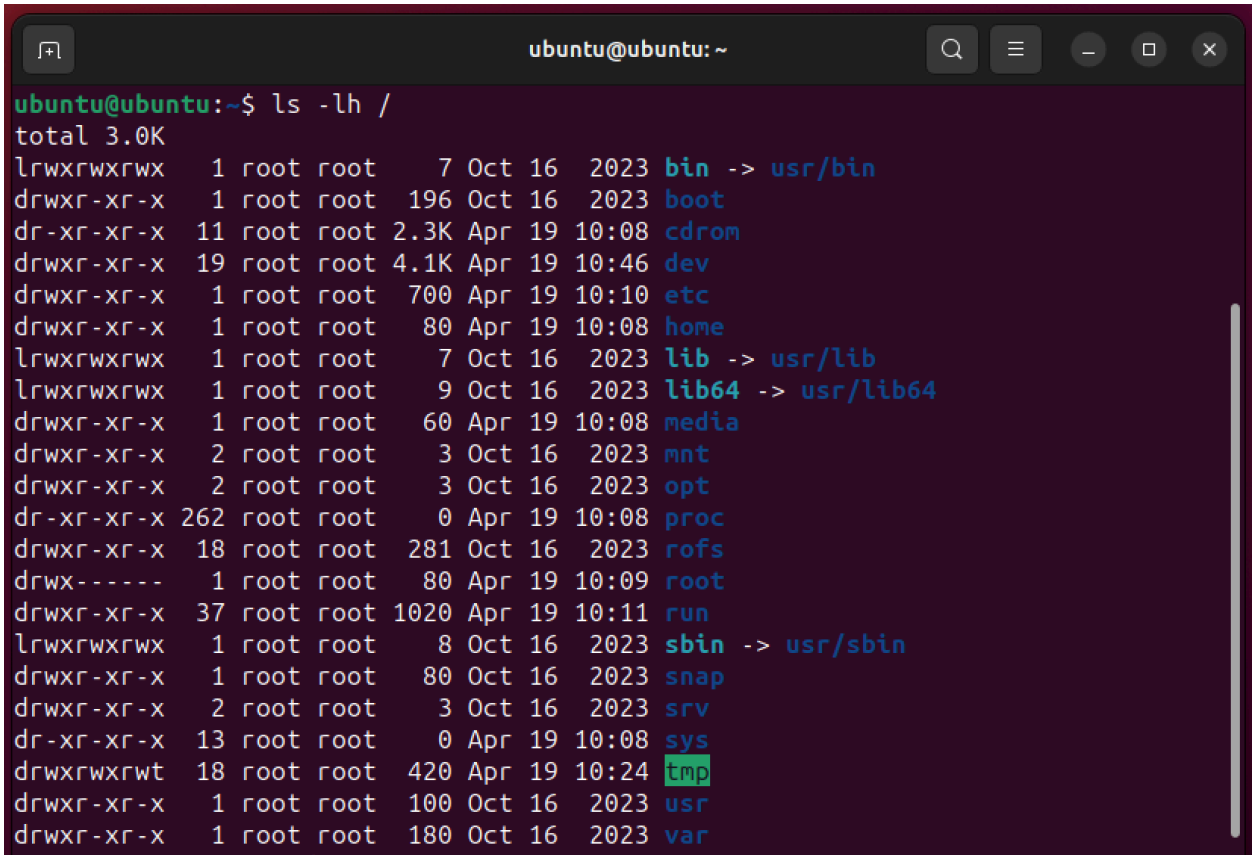
Para mostrar el contenido del Escritorio del usuario actual utilizamos el comando (**ls /home/nombre de usuario/Escritorio**)



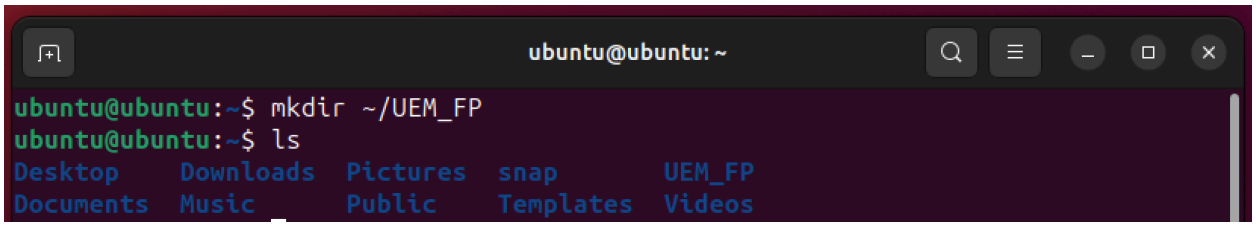
Numero 6:
Para mostrar el contenido del directorio actual con información extendida o larga de ficheros utilizamos el comando (**ls -lh**)



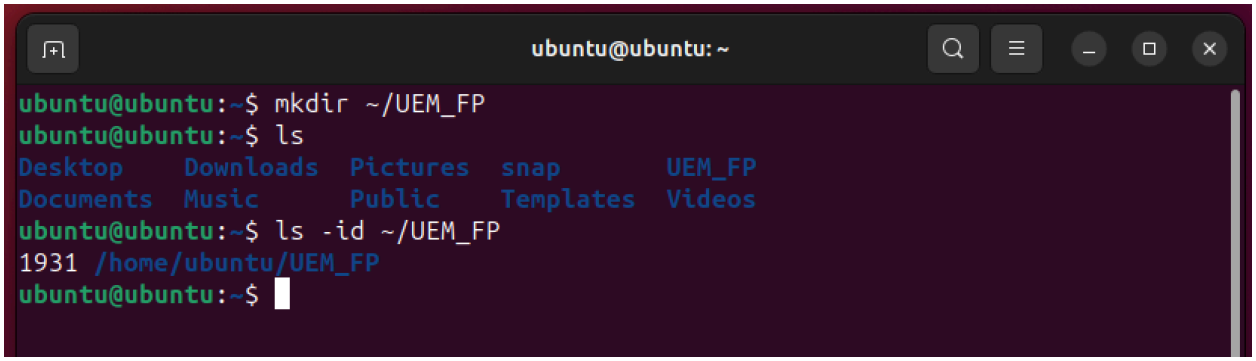
Numero 7:
Para mostrar el contenido del directorio raíz con información extendida y tamaño en unidades comprensibles utilizamos el comando (**ls -lh /**)



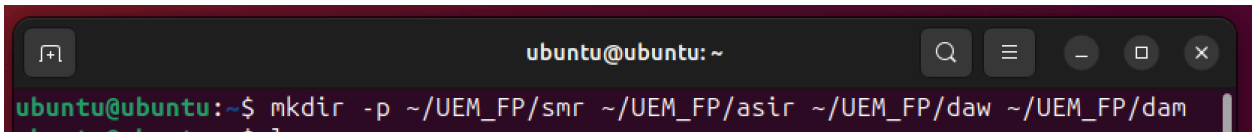
Numero 8:
Para crear un directorio llamado “UEM_FP” en el directorio personal escribimos:
mkdir ~/UEM_FP



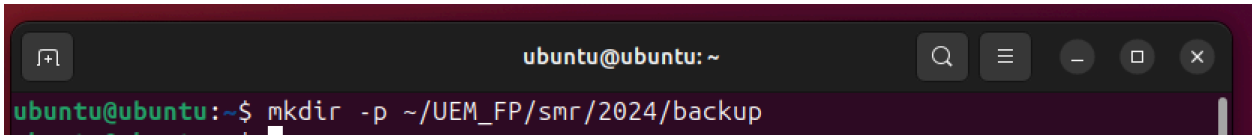
Numero 9:
Para mostrar información extendida del directorio “UEM_FP”, escribimos:
(**ls -ld ~/UEM_FP**)



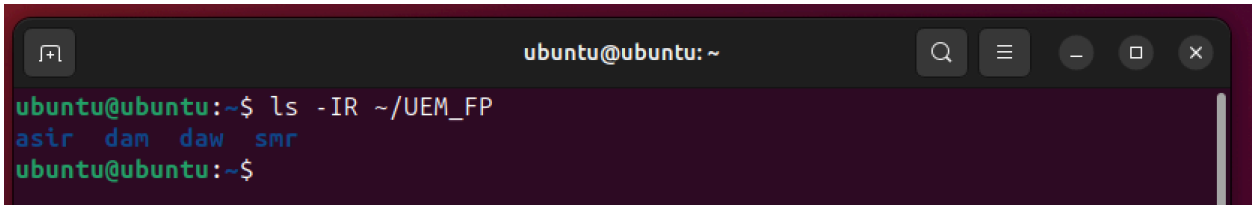
Numero 10:
Para que crearmos los directorios “smr”, “asir”, “dam” y “daw” dentro del directorio “UEM_FP”, podemos utilizar el comando (**mkdir**) con la opción (**-p**):
mkdir -p ~/UEM_FP/smr ~/UEM_FP/asir ~/UEM_FP/dam ~/UEM_FP/daw



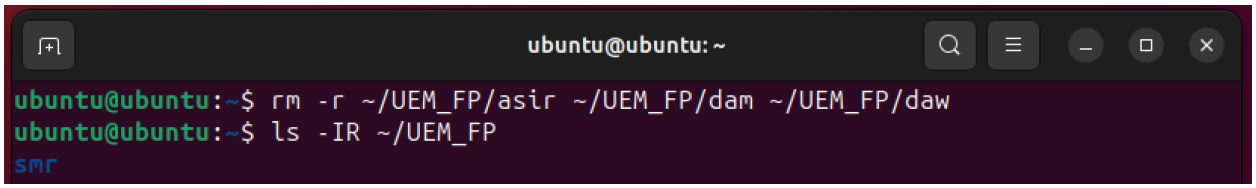
Numero 11:
Para que crearmos el directorio "backup" dentro del directorio "2024" dentro del directorio "smr" dentro del directorio "UEM_FP", puedes utilizar el comando (**mkdir**) con la opción (**-p**):
mkdir -p ~/UEM_FP/smr/2024/backup



Numero 12:
Para que mostrarmos el contenido del directorio “UEM_FP” y todos sus subdirectorios podemos utilizar el comando (**ls**) con la opción (**-lR**):
ls -lR ~/UEM_FP

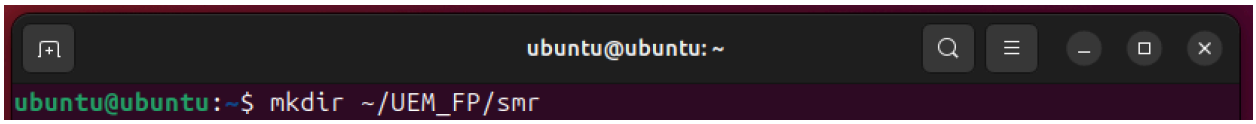


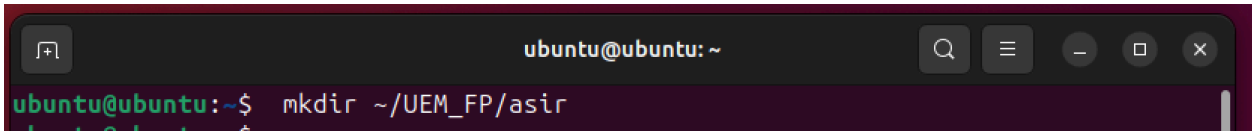
Numero 13:
Para que borramos los directorios “asir”, “dam” y “daw” que están dentro del directorio “UEM_FP”, puedes utilizar el comando (rm) con la opción (-r):
rm -r ~/UEM_FP/asir ~/UEM_FP/dam ~/UEM_FP/daw

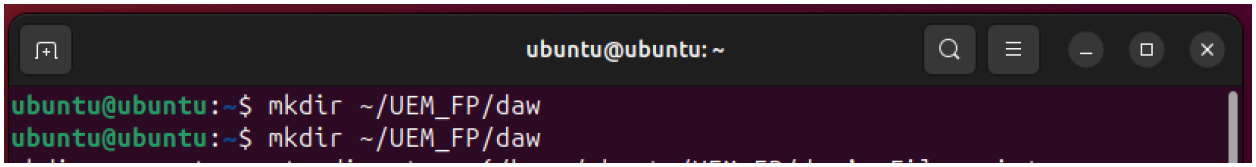


Numero 14:
Para que borramos el directorio “smr” que está dentro del directorio “UEM_FP”, usamos el comando (**rm**) con la opción (**-r**):
rm -r ~/UEM_FP/smr

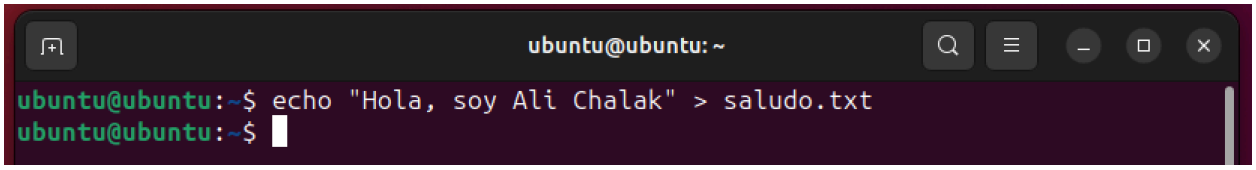
Numero 15:
Para que creamos los directorios “smr”, “asir”, “dam” y “daw” dentro del directorio “UEM_FP” utilizando rutas absolutas, escribimos:
mkdir ~/UEM_FP/smr
mkdir ~/UEM_FP/asir
mkdir ~/UEM_FP/dam
mkdir ~/UEM_FP/daw



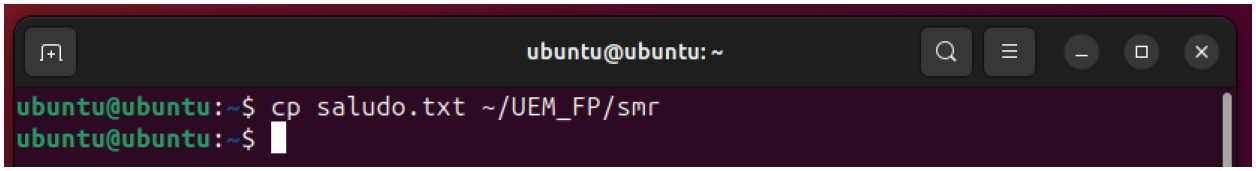




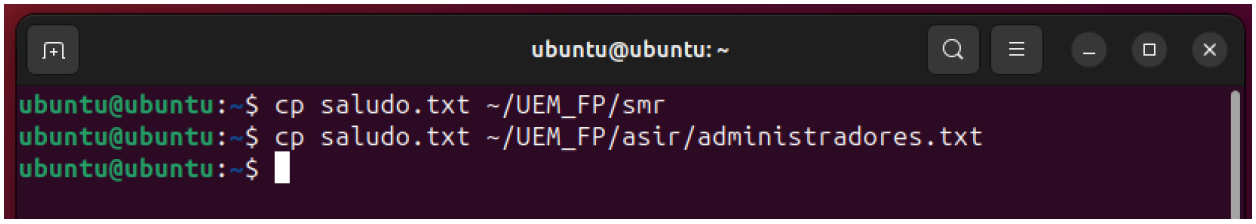
Numero 16:
echo "Hola, Soy Ali chalak" > saludo.txt



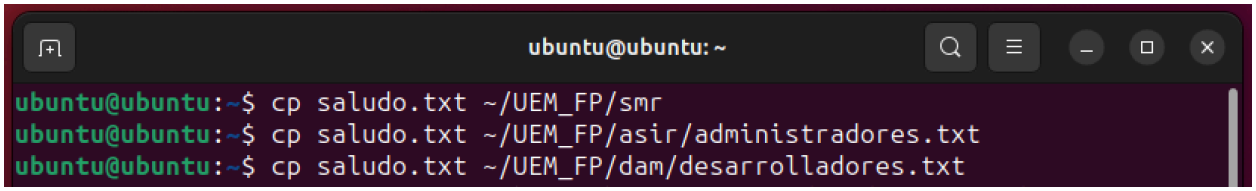
Numero 17:
Para que copiamos el archivo “saludo.txt” al directorio “smr” dentro del directorio “UEM_FP”, utilizamos el comando (**cp**):
cp saludo.txt ~/UEM_FP/smr



Numero 18:
Para que copiamos el archivo “saludo.txt” dentro del directorio “asir” dentro del directorio “UEM_FP”, con el nombre “administradores.txt”, utilizamos el comando (**cp**):
cp saludo.txt ~/UEM_FP/asir/administradores.txt



Numero 19:
Para que copiamos el archivo “saludo.txt” dentro del directorio “dam” dentro del directorio “UEM_FP”, con el nombre “desarrolladores.txt”, utilizamos el comando (**cp**):
cp saludo.txt ~/UEM_FP/dam/desarrolladores.txt



Numero 20:
Para que copiamos de “UEM_FP” a “backup”, utilizamos utilizamos el comando (**cp**):