Note: Do not cut and paste the commands into the terminal – it will produce unreliable output.  
 You must manually type out every command.

1. **Information on Users** Enter the following commands and interpret the output:
   1. whoami – Tells the user their username
   2. who – Tells the user who had used the terminal
   3. w – Tells the user when a user had used the terminal and for how long
2. **Moving around the file system.** State what these commands do:
3. pwd - Writes the full path of the terminal
4. cd path – Changes directory to the path
5. cd ~ changes to the previous directory
6. cd – prints previous directory
7. cd .. – returns back one folder
8. cd ../.. – returns back two folders
9. cd display the name of the current directory
10. **General commands.** Interpret the output:
11. echo hello world – Repeats hello world back to the output
12. echo -e “Hello \bOSF1 \nClass \v I love this class” – echoes back the sentence on new lines
13. date – Tells the user the date
14. date "+%Y-%m-%d %T" – Tells the user the date including time
15. hostname – hosting machine’s name
16. uname – tells the user the os
17. uname -a – tells the user the version of the us
18. uptime – shows the uptime and when the system had been booted
19. man ls - lists directory contents (you may need to Press **q** to quit)
20. man who shows who is logged on (you may need to Press q to quit)
21. clear – Clears the terminal
22. du -hs ~ total amount of memory being used
23. du -h ~ shows file size and owner
24. df -h – Tells the user the amount of space used and remaining

**Question 4**

**Write down the commands that you use to perform these operations!**

1. Create a file called test.txt in your HOME directory. To create a file you can use the touch command. The format of this command is : touch file1
2. Create a folder called **Lab04** in your home directory and change into that folder.
3. Copy the file test.txt from the home directory into your Lab04 directory
4. If the destination file exists before you give a copy command, the copy command will overwrite it. For example in c. above, if a file called **test.txt** already exists in the **Lab04** directory, then it will be overwritten if you use the basic form of the copy command. How can you modify the copy command to ensure that the system will prompt before carrying out such an operation?
5. Make 2 directories in the **Lab04** directory. Name them **myDir1** and **myDir2.**
6. Change into **myDir2.**
7. Move **test.txt** to **myDir2**
8. What command do you use to find out information such as the owner and size of the file that you just moved? **du -h~**
9. Rename **test.txt** to **happy.txt**
10. Create another file in your home directory: call it **Listing.txt**
11. Redirect the output of the who command to **Listing.txt**
12. Use the **cat** command to print the contents of the file **Listing.txt** on the screen. (Read/concatenate one or more files and print them on standard output).
13. Append the output of **ls** to the **Listing.txt** file.
14. Print the contents of **Listing.txt** on the screen.

**Question 5**

**Write down the commands that you use to perform these operations**

1. Use the **cat** command and the redirection operator to create an empty file called **q5.txt**. You should use <ctrl-D> after entering the command – this will create an empty file
2. Use the interactive form of **rm** to delete this file – using the interactive form the system should prompt you with the name of the file before it is deleted.
3. Create a file called **courses.txt** using **cat** and redirection. Enter a few lines of text before using <ctrl-D> to return to the prompt.
4. Print the contents of this file (**courses.txt**) to the screen.
5. Search for a string in this file using the **grep** command