

AWS CloudSpace Academy Class promotion:

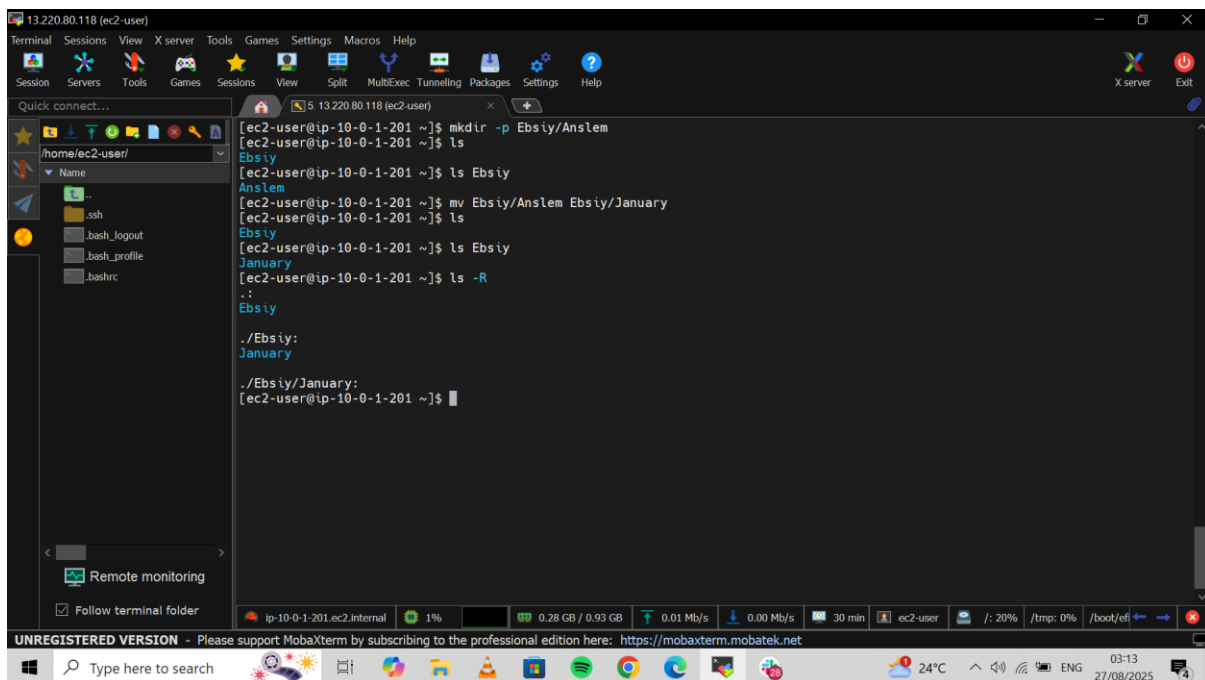
AWS Cloud & DevOps Engineer 2025

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Course: Linux homework

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1) from your home directory, Make a directory **<your_first_name>** with a subdirectory **<your_last_name>**, then rename the subdirectory to **<your_month_of_birth>**.



```
13.220.80.118 (ec2-user)
Terminal Sessions View X server Tools Games Settings Macros Help
Session Servers Tools Games Sessions View Split MultiExec Tunneling Packages Settings Help
Quick connect...
/home/ec2-user/
Name
ssh
.bash_logout
.bash_profile
.bashrc
Remote monitoring
Follow terminal folder
ip-10-0-1-201.ec2.internal 1% 0.28 GB / 0.93 GB 0.01 Mb/s 0.00 Mb/s 30 min ec2-user /: 20% /tmp: 0% /boot/efi
UNREGISTERED VERSION - Please support MobaXterm by subscribing to the professional edition here: https://mobaxterm.mobatek.net
Type here to search 24°C 03:13 27/08/2025
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 ~]$ mkdir -p Ebsiy/Anslem
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 ~]$ ls
Ebsiy
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 ~]$ ls Ebsiy
Anslem
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 ~]$ mv Ebsiy/Anslem Ebsiy/January
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 ~]$ ls
Ebsiy
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 ~]$ ls Ebsiy
January
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 ~]$ ls -R
.:
Ebsiy
./Ebsiy:
January
./Ebsiy/January:
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 ~]$
```

2) Change to your home directory using the “**one directory up**” double operator

The screenshot shows a MobaXterm terminal window with the title '13.220.80.118 (ec2-user)'. The left sidebar displays a file tree for the remote host, showing the path '/home/ec2-user/'. The terminal window shows the following commands and output:

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 ~]$ cd ..
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 home]$ pwd
/home
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 home]$ cd ..
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 /]$ pwd
/
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 /]$ cd ~
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 ~]$ pwd
/home/ec2-user
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 ~]$
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'UNREGISTERED VERSION' and provides a link to the professional edition. The system tray shows the date and time as 03:29 on 27/08/2025.

3) Create two text files named **file1.txt** and **file2.txt** into a new directory **<text_directory>**. Use an editor (vi, vim or nano) of your choice for file creation like. You can also use cat or echo. I will advise UNCLE GOOGLE for vi, vim or nano

The screenshot shows a MobaXterm terminal window with the title '13.220.80.118 (ec2-user)'. The left sidebar displays a file tree for the remote host, showing the path '/home/ec2-user/text_directory/'. The terminal window shows the following commands and output:

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 ~]$ mkdir text_directory
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 ~]$ cd text_directory
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 text_directory]$ echo "This is file1" > file1.txt
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 text_directory]$ echo "This is file2" > file2.txt
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 text_directory]$ ls -l
total 8
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 14 Aug 27 03:00 file1.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 14 Aug 27 03:00 file2.txt
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 text_directory]$ cat file1.txt
This is file1
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 text_directory]$
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'UNREGISTERED VERSION' and provides a link to the professional edition. The system tray shows the date and time as 04:02 on 27/08/2025.

4) Using Absolute mode, remove (r)ead permission for **Other** in **file1.txt**. Using symbolic mode give full permission to **Other** in **file2.txt**

The screenshot shows a MobaXterm terminal window with the title "13.220.80.118 (ec2-user)". The terminal displays the following commands and output:

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 text_directory]$ chmod 606 file1.txt
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 text_directory]$ ls -l
total 8
-rw----rw-. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 14 Aug 27 03:00 file1.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 14 Aug 27 03:00 file2.txt
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 text_directory]$ chmod o+rw file2.txt
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 text_directory]$ ls -l
total 8
-rw----rw-. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 14 Aug 27 03:00 file1.txt
-rw-r--rwx. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 14 Aug 27 03:00 file2.txt
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 text_directory]$
```

The left sidebar shows the file explorer with "file1.txt" and "file2.txt" listed. The bottom status bar indicates the session is "ip-10-0-1-201.ec2.internal" and the user is "ec2-user".

5) Copy all the files in <text_directory>, with directory, into <your_first_name

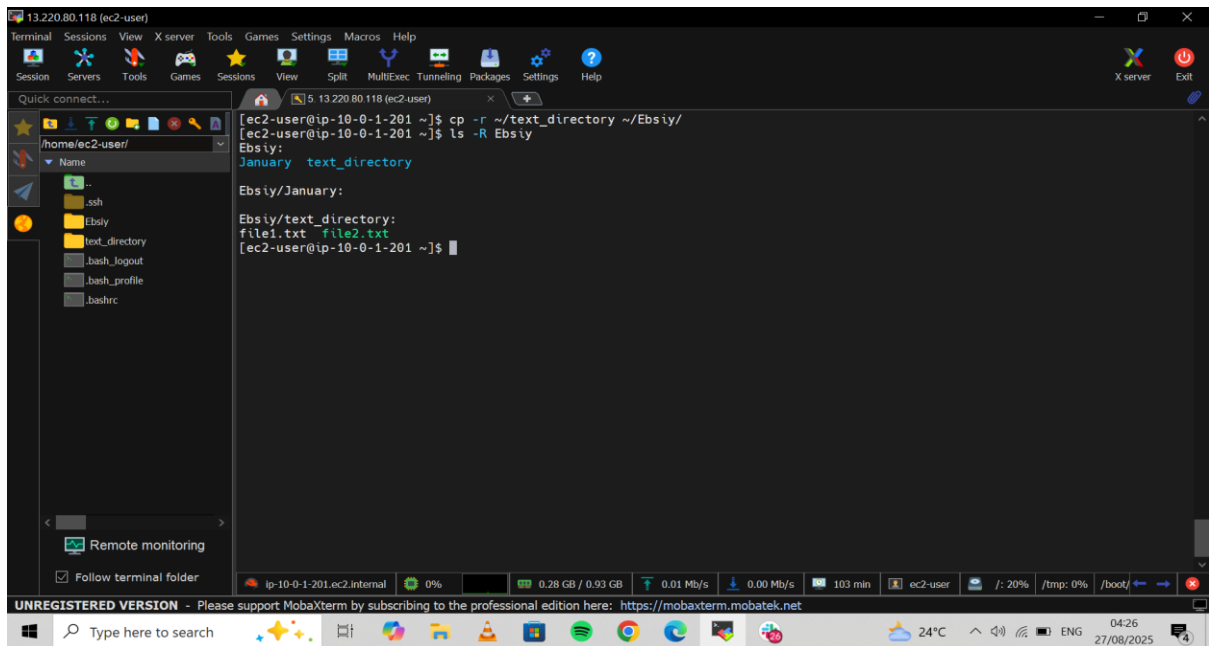
The screenshot shows a MobaXterm terminal window with the title "13.220.80.118 (ec2-user)". The terminal displays the following commands and output:

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 ~]$ cp -r ~/text_directory ~/Ebsiy/
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 ~]$ ls -R Ebsiy
Ebsiy:
January text_directory
Ebsiy/January:
Ebsiy/text_directory:
file1.txt file2.txt
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 ~]$
```

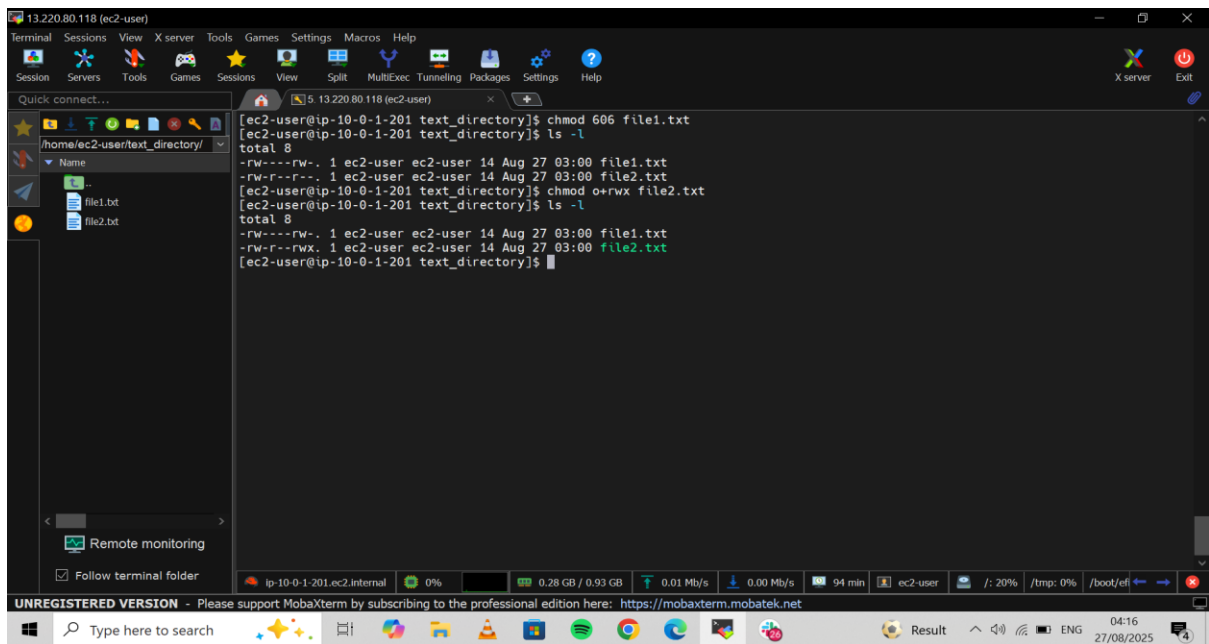
The left sidebar shows the file explorer with the "January" directory and "text_directory" listed. The bottom status bar indicates the session is "ip-10-0-1-201.ec2.internal" and the user is "ec2-user".

6) Copy all the files in <text_directory>, without directory, into <your_last_name>.

Since i rename my last name to my birth month,i will copy the files into the birth month

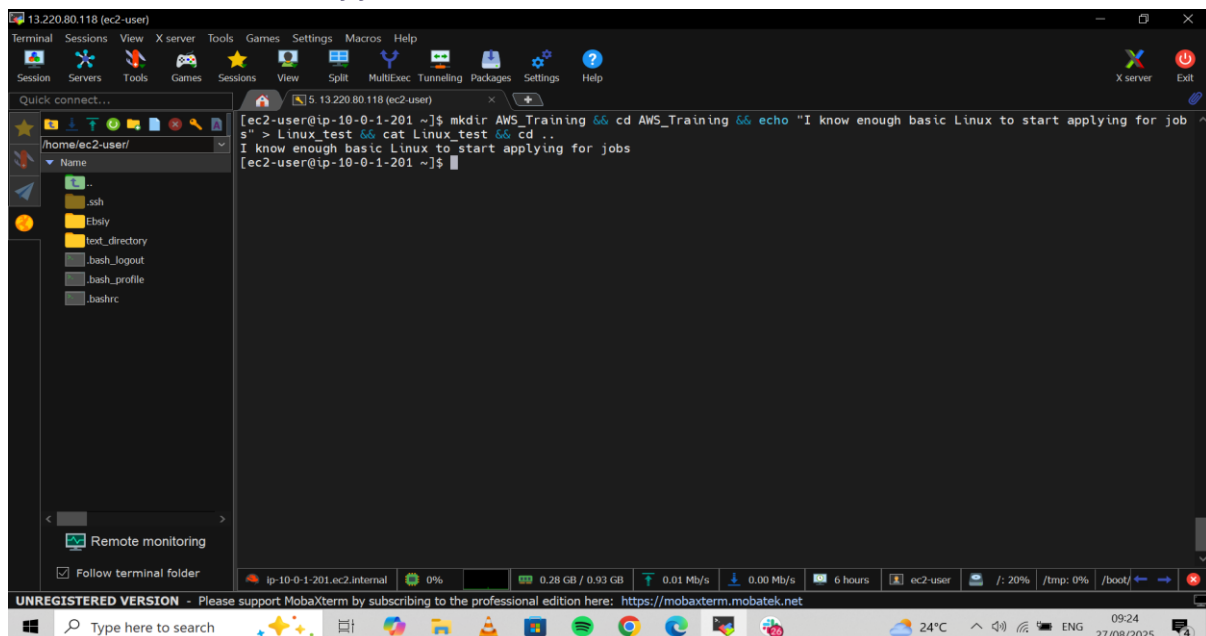


7) Remove <your_first_name> and everything in it using a single command.



Homework 2

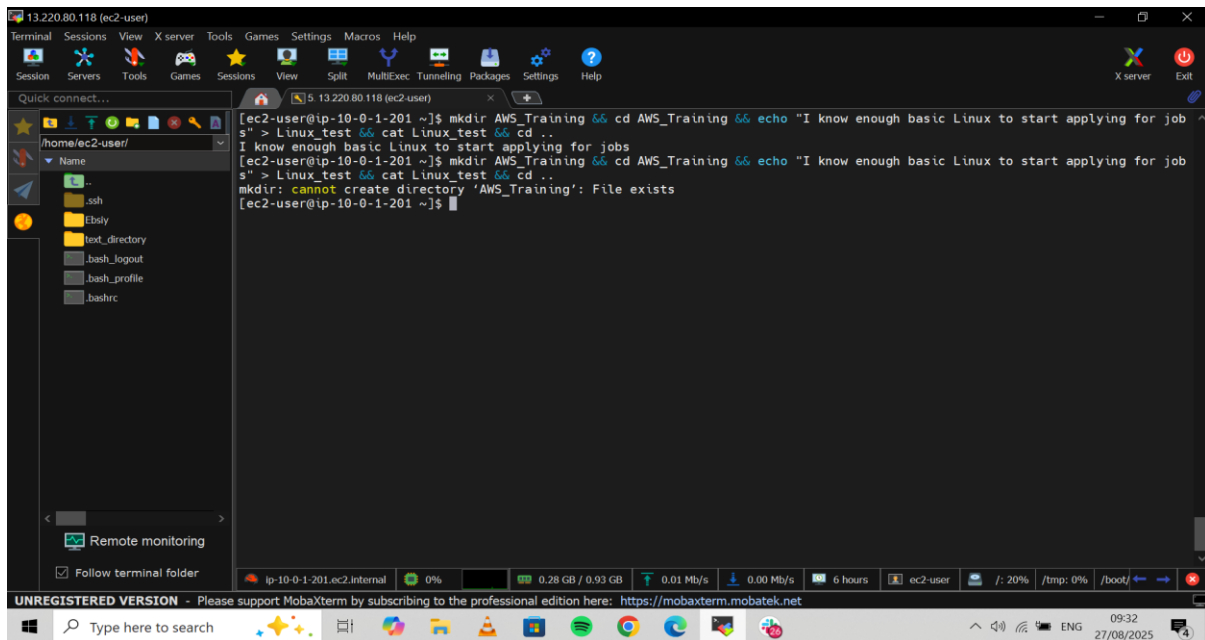
1. Starting in your home directory, execute a single command-line command to make a directory **<AWS_Training>**, change into it, create a file **Linux_test** with content **“I know enough basic Linux to start applying for jobs”**, print out Linux_test’s contents, and then cd back to the directory you came from.



```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 ~]$ mkdir AWS_Training && cd AWS_Training && echo "I know enough basic Linux to start applying for jobs" > Linux_test && cat Linux_test && cd ..  
I know enough basic Linux to start applying for jobs  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 ~]$
```

The screenshot shows a MobaXterm terminal window with a dark theme. The terminal displays the execution of a single command: `mkdir AWS_Training && cd AWS_Training && echo "I know enough basic Linux to start applying for jobs" > Linux_test && cat Linux_test && cd ..`. The output shows the file `Linux_test` being created and its contents being printed. The terminal also shows the file explorer on the left side of the window, displaying the directory structure of the remote host.

2) What happens when you run the previous command again? How many of the commands executed? Why?



```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 ~]$ mkdir AWS_Training && cd AWS_Training && echo "I know enough basic Linux to start applying for job" && s" > Linux_test && cat Linux_test && cd ..
I know enough basic Linux to start applying for jobs
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 ~]$ mkdir AWS_Training && cd AWS_Training && echo "I know enough basic Linux to start applying for job" && s" > Linux_test && cat Linux_test && cd ..
mkdir: cannot create directory 'AWS_Training': File exists
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-201 ~]$
```

`mkdir AWS_Training` → Will fail with **“File exists”** because the directory already exists but the rest (`cd AWS_Training`, `echo`, `cat`, `cd .`) → will still work, because `&&` chains only stop if the previous command fails with a non-zero error.

3) Explain why the command `rm -rf /` is unbelievably dangerous, and why you should never type it into a terminal window, not even as a joke.

Why is `rm -rf /` is unbelievably dangerous

- `rm` → remove.
- `-r` → recursive (delete everything inside).
- `-f` → force (no confirmation).
- `/` → root of the filesystem.

So `rm -rf /` means “delete every single file and directory on this computer/server.” It would wipe out **your OS and all data immediately**.

4) How can the previous command be made even more dangerous?

`rm -rf --no-preserve-root /` it bypasses the safeguard and will destroy the entire system. That’s why you must never run this command, not even as a joke.

