Cloud Management

California State University, San Marcos

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# Homework #2: Getting Started with the Linux Command Line

## Prerequisites

In order to complete this assignment, you must already have your Google Cloud Platform and Amazon Web Services accounts setup. If you haven't done this yet, refer to the instructions located in Cougar Courses.

You must also complete Homework #1 before starting this assignment.

## Objective

Upon the completion of this assignment, you should be able to perform common Linux command line activities.

## Instructions

You will use either your GCP or AWS virtual machine from Homework #1 to perform the tasks in this lab. It doesn't matter which one you use. To receive full credit, you must complete all parts of this assignment. You will document your progress in a brief report that meets the requirements below:

* MS Word or PDF document
* 12-point font
* Single-spaced
* You must include a screenshot of each step in this assignment
* Minimum of 250 words
* Organized using an Introduction, Analysis, and Conclusion style
* Your analysis will be a discussion of your progress as you complete the homework, including describing any challenges, how you overcame any challenges, and what you learned on this assignment.

**Please be sure to review the explanatory, "walk-through" videos on my YouTube channel as well as the supplemental materials under Module 2 in Cougar Courses.**

## Part 1: Basics

1. Login to your virtual machine using SSH
2. Output the location of the directory that you are in upon logging in
3. Output your username
4. Output the hostname
5. Output a list of all users currently logged into your virtual machine
6. Output the uptime of your virtual machine

## Part 2: Navigation and File Management

1. Create a new directory with your first initial and last name
2. Change to the directory that you just created
3. Use a simple for loop to create numbered files in the directory from the previous step. Enter each line of the formatted text and hit ENTER after each line.

for NUM in `seq 1 99`

do

touch file${NUM}.txt

done

1. List all files in the current directory
2. Count all files in the current directory
3. List all files in the current directory and output to a text file using something like this (ls -al >listfiles)
4. Concatenate the file from the previous step
5. Rename all of the text files in the current directory using a simple for loop

for FILE in `ls \*.txt`

do

mv $FILE new$FILE

done

1. Change to your home directory
2. Change to /etc and count the number of files

## Part 3: File Editing

You may use either vi or nano to perform these tasks.

1. Create a

## Part 4: Process Management

## Part 5: Shell Management

## Part 6: Package Management