

Week Report 5

Answer to questions:

- **What are Command Options?**

Command options are commands used to pass parameters to a program. These entries, also called command-line switches, can pass along cues for changing various settings or executing commands in an interface.

- **What are Command Arguments?**

Command arguments are extra commands you can use when launching a program so that the program's functionality will change. These arguments can be used to add more features that includes specifying a file that output should be logged to, specifying a default document to launch, or to enable features that may be a bit buggy for normal use.

- **Which command is used for creating directories? Provide at least 3 examples.**

The command to create directories is `mkdir`

- Example #1

- `mkdir ~/work`

- Example #2 *To create multiple directories*

- `mkdir -p ~/work/templates ~/work/important/classified`

- Example #3 *To create directories with space in name*

- `mkdir ~/work/new\ documents`

- **What does the touch command do? Provide at least 3 examples.**

The `touch` command create files with any extension desire by the user such as pdf, png, jpg, txt, docs, etc.

- Example #1

- `touch image.png`

- Example #2 *Create file inside a directory*

- `touch ~/work/welcome.txt`

- Example #3 *To create a file with space in the name*

- `touch "list of pending tasks.txt"`

- **How do you remove a file? Provide an example.**

Files are remove by using the `rm` command. For example: `rm ~/work/templates`

- **How do you remove a directory and can you remove non-empty directories in Linux? Provide an example**

To remove a directory you can use `rmdir` if the directory is empty or `rm` with the `-r` option if the directory contains files.

Example: `rm -r ~/work` or `rmdir ~/work`

- **Explain the mv and cp command. Provide at least 2 examples of each**

The `mv` command works to move files and directories, but can also be use to change name.

To move a file to a different directory Example 1: `mv /Downloads/picture1.png /Pictures/picture1.png`

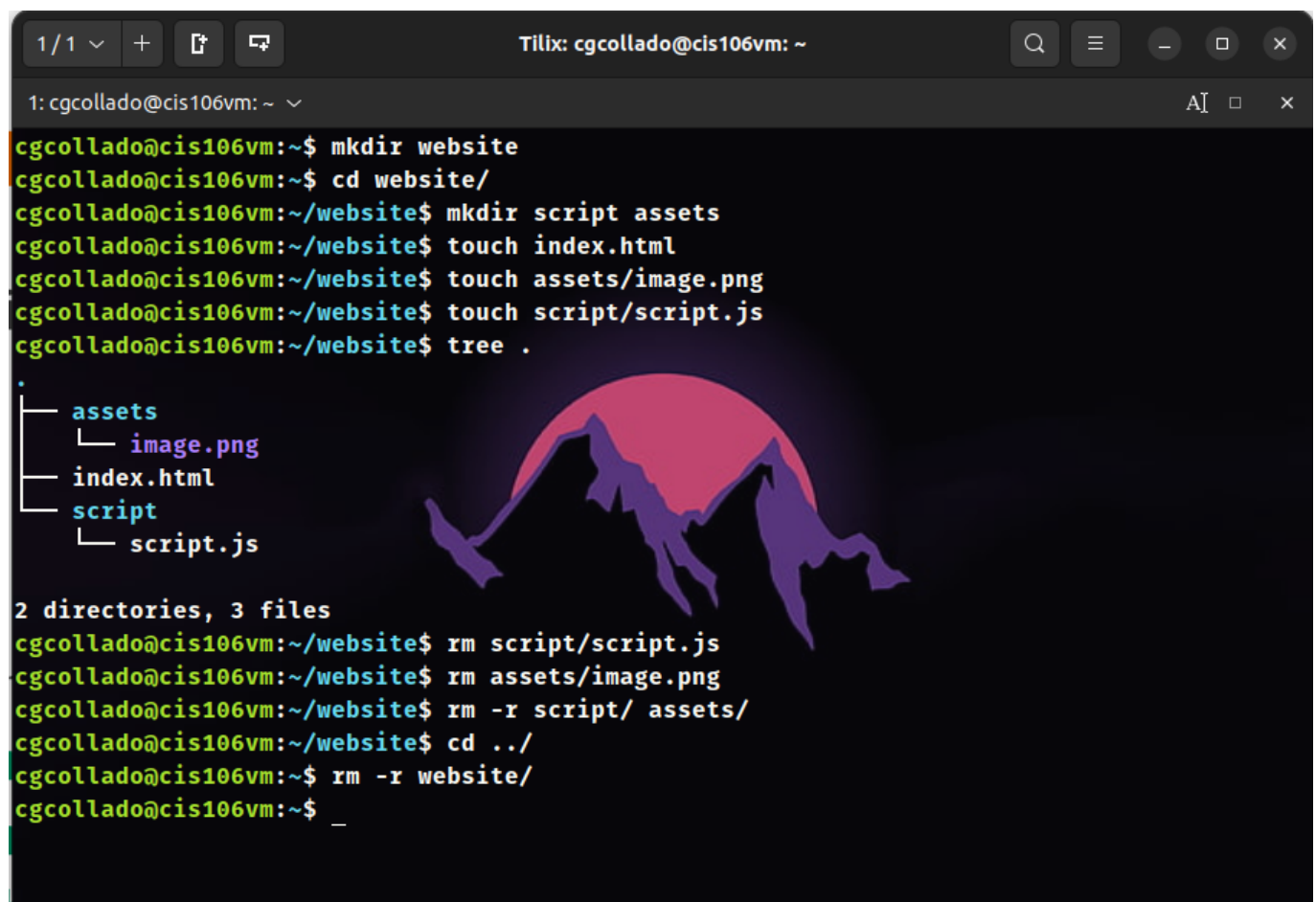
To move and change the file name at the same time Example 2: `mv /Downloads/picture1.png /Picture/image1.png`

The `cp` command is use to copy the files to another directory.

To copy the file to another directory Example 1: `cp Downloads/picture1.png Pictures/`

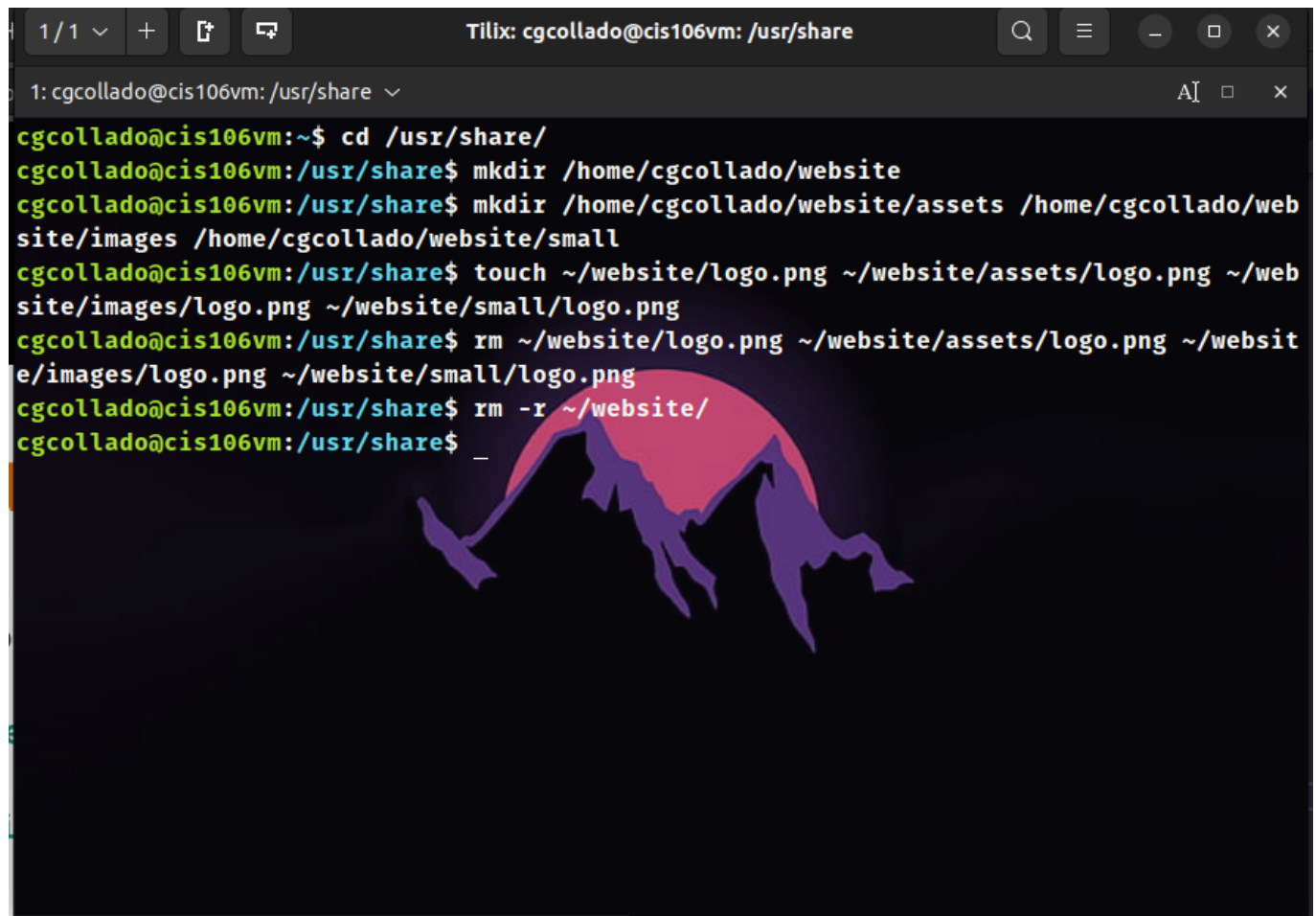
To copy the file with absolute path Example 2: `cp ~/Downloads/picture1.png ~/Pictures/`

Practice 1



```
Tilix: cgcollado@cis106vm: ~  
1: cgcollado@cis106vm: ~  
cgcollado@cis106vm:~$ mkdir website  
cgcollado@cis106vm:~$ cd website/  
cgcollado@cis106vm:~/website$ mkdir script assets  
cgcollado@cis106vm:~/website$ touch index.html  
cgcollado@cis106vm:~/website$ touch assets/image.png  
cgcollado@cis106vm:~/website$ touch script/script.js  
cgcollado@cis106vm:~/website$ tree .  
.  
├── assets  
│   └── image.png  
├── index.html  
└── script  
    └── script.js  
  
2 directories, 3 files  
cgcollado@cis106vm:~/website$ rm script/script.js  
cgcollado@cis106vm:~/website$ rm assets/image.png  
cgcollado@cis106vm:~/website$ rm -r script/ assets/  
cgcollado@cis106vm:~/website$ cd ../  
cgcollado@cis106vm:~$ rm -r website/  
cgcollado@cis106vm:~$ _
```

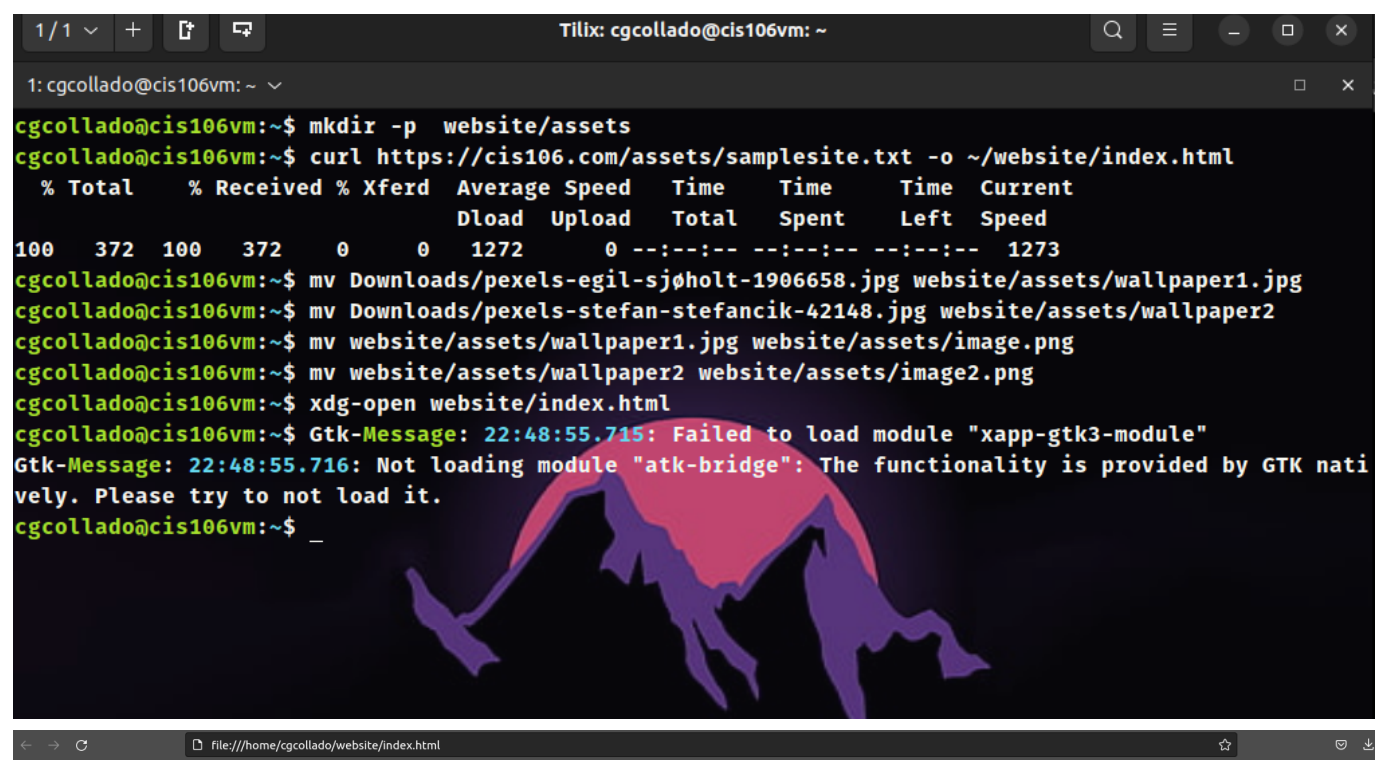
Practice 2



```
Tilix: cgcollado@cis106vm: /usr/share
1: cgcollado@cis106vm: /usr/share
cgcollado@cis106vm:~$ cd /usr/share/
cgcollado@cis106vm:/usr/share$ mkdir /home/cgcollado/website
cgcollado@cis106vm:/usr/share$ mkdir /home/cgcollado/website/assets /home/cgcollado/web
site/images /home/cgcollado/website/small
cgcollado@cis106vm:/usr/share$ touch ~/website/logo.png ~/website/assets/logo.png ~/web
site/images/logo.png ~/website/small/logo.png
cgcollado@cis106vm:/usr/share$ rm ~/website/logo.png ~/website/assets/logo.png ~/websit
e/images/logo.png ~/website/small/logo.png
cgcollado@cis106vm:/usr/share$ rm -r ~/website/
cgcollado@cis106vm:/usr/share$ _
```

The terminal window shows a series of commands executed by the user 'cgcollado' on a machine named 'cis106vm'. The user navigates to the '/usr/share' directory and creates a directory structure for a website: '/home/cgcollado/website', '/home/cgcollado/website/assets', '/home/cgcollado/website/images', and '/home/cgcollado/website/small'. They then create placeholder files 'logo.png' in each of these subdirectories. Finally, they remove the entire '/home/cgcollado/website' directory and its contents using 'rm -r ~/website/'.

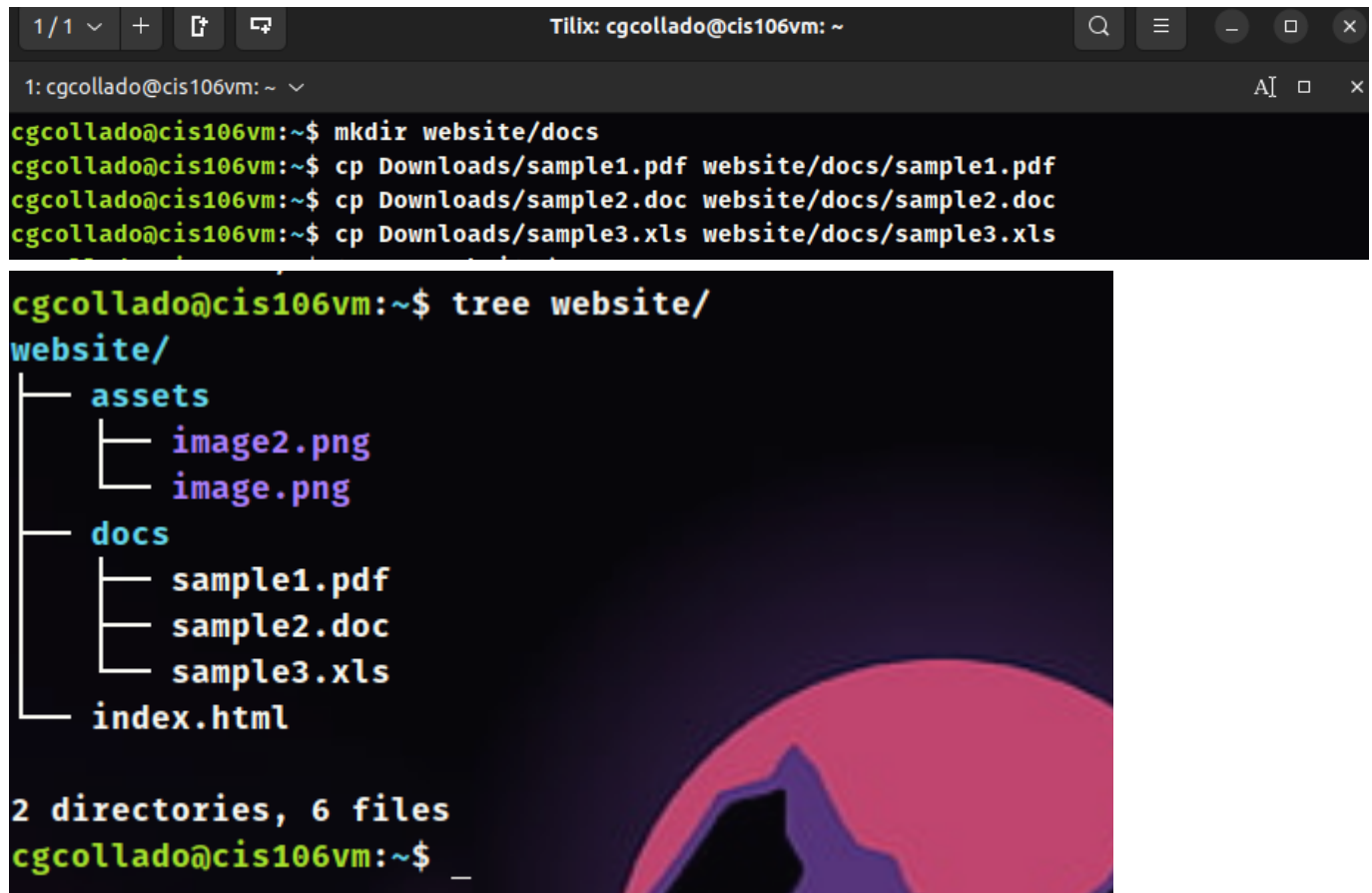
Practice 3



Sample site



Practice 4

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'Tilix: cgcollado@cis106vm: ~'. The terminal shows a series of commands and their outputs. First, 'mkdir website/docs' is executed. Then, three 'cp' commands copy files from the 'Downloads' directory to 'website/docs': 'sample1.pdf', 'sample2.doc', and 'sample3.xls'. Finally, the 'tree website/' command is run, displaying a directory tree with 'assets' (containing 'image2.png' and 'image.png') and 'docs' (containing 'sample1.pdf', 'sample2.doc', and 'sample3.xls'), plus an 'index.html' file. The summary '2 directories, 6 files' is shown at the bottom of the tree output.

```
1/1 ▾ + [ ] [ ]  
Tilix: cgcollado@cis106vm: ~  
1: cgcollado@cis106vm: ~ ▾ AI □ ×  
cgcollado@cis106vm:~$ mkdir website/docs  
cgcollado@cis106vm:~$ cp Downloads/sample1.pdf website/docs/sample1.pdf  
cgcollado@cis106vm:~$ cp Downloads/sample2.doc website/docs/sample2.doc  
cgcollado@cis106vm:~$ cp Downloads/sample3.xls website/docs/sample3.xls  
  
cgcollado@cis106vm:~$ tree website/  
website/  
├── assets  
│   ├── image2.png  
│   └── image.png  
├── docs  
│   ├── sample1.pdf  
│   ├── sample2.doc  
│   └── sample3.xls  
└── index.html  
  
2 directories, 6 files  
cgcollado@cis106vm:~$
```