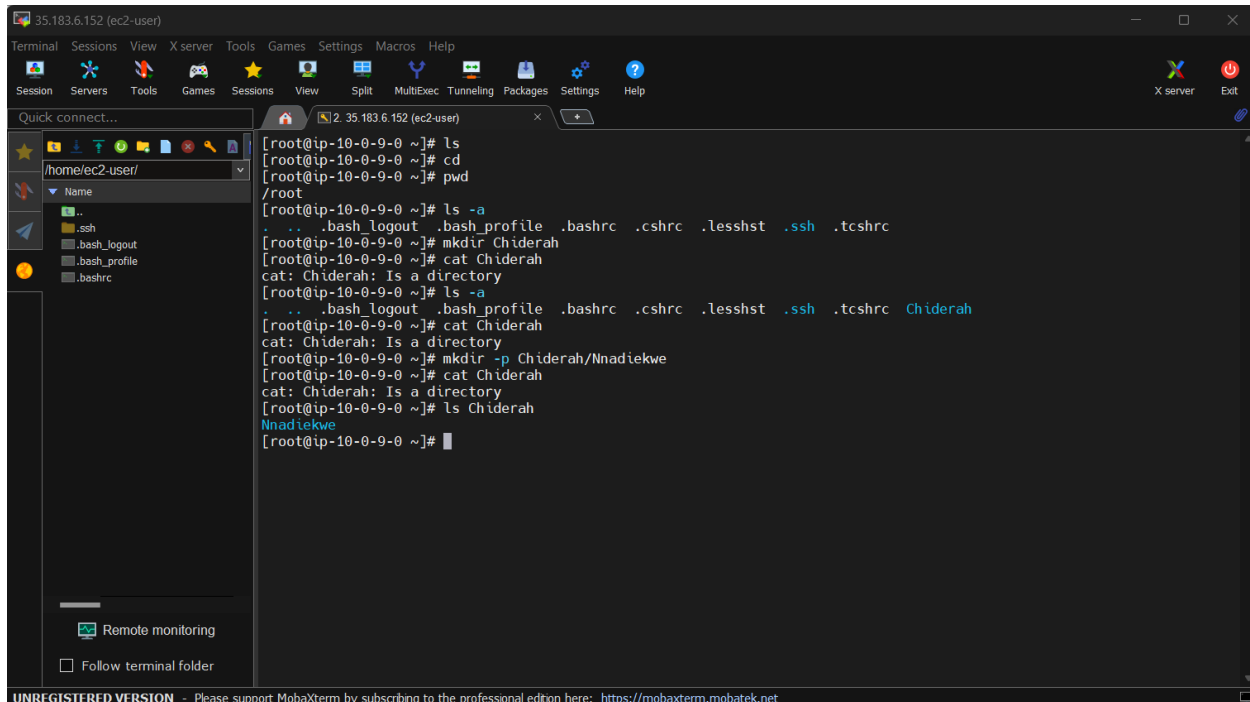


Name: NnadiEkwe David Chiderah

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>.



```
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 ~]# ls
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 ~]# cd
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 ~]# pwd
/root
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 ~]# ls -a
. . . .bash_logout .bash_profile .bashrc .cshrc .lessht .ssh .tcshrc
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 ~]# mkdir Chiderah
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 ~]# cat Chiderah
cat: Chiderah: Is a directory
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 ~]# ls -a
. . . .bash_logout .bash_profile .bashrc .cshrc .lessht .ssh .tcshrc Chiderah
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 ~]# cat Chiderah
cat: Chiderah: Is a directory
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 ~]# mkdir -p Chiderah/NnadiEkwe
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 ~]# cat Chiderah
cat: Chiderah: Is a directory
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 ~]# ls Chiderah
NnadiEkwe
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 ~]#
```

I renamed the subdirectory using `mv Chiderah/NnadiEkwe Chiderah/January` command

2. Change to your home directory using the “one directory up” double operator `..`

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`.

I used the command `cd ..` to go to the rood directory, `ls -a` to list all the directories and `cd home` to enter the home directory.

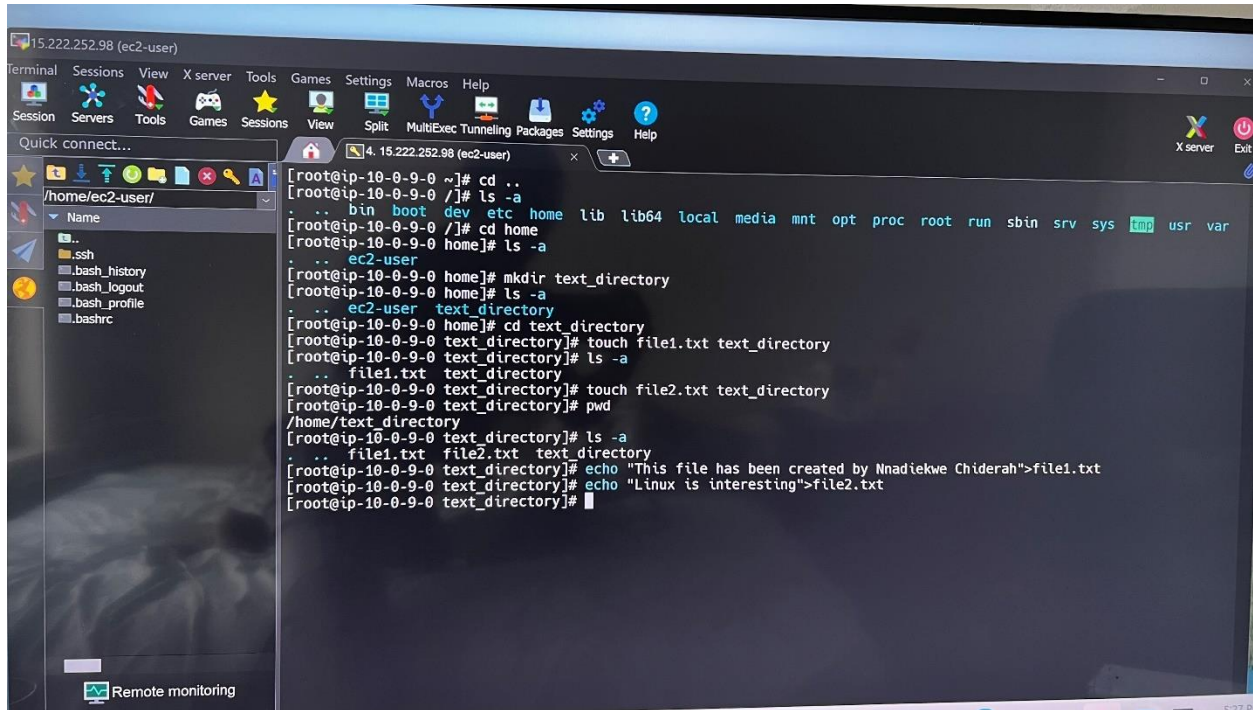
Afterwhich, I used `mkdir text_directory` to create the text directory.

Next, I used `touch file1.txt>text_directory` to create a file with name `file1.txt` into the `text_directory`.

Next, I used `touch file2.txt>text_directory` to create a file with name `file2.txt` into the `text_directory`.

Next, I used `echo “This file has been created by NnadiEkwe Chiderah” > file1.txt` to write the text “This file has been created by NnadiEkwe Chiderah” into the `file1.txt` file

Next, I used `echo “Linux is interesting” > file1.txt` to write the text “Linux is interesting” into the `file2.txt` file



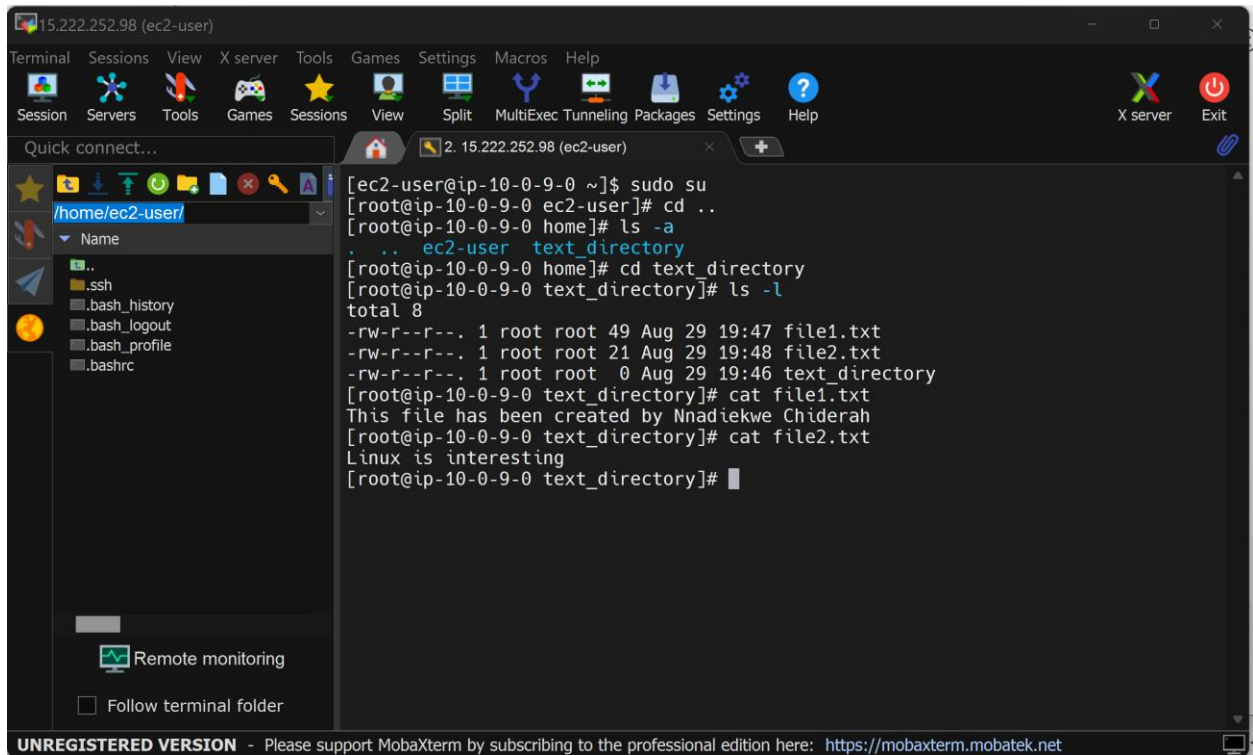
15.222.252.98 (ec2-user)

```
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_history
.bash_logout
.bash_profile
.bashrc

[root@ip-10-0-9-0 ~]# cd ..
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 /]# ls -a
. . . bin boot dev etc home lib lib64 local media mnt opt proc root run sbin srv sys tmp usr var
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 home]# ls -a
. . . ec2-user
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 home]# mkdir text_directory
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 home]# ls -a
. . . ec2-user text_directory
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 home]# cd text_directory
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]# touch file1.txt text_directory
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]# ls -a
. . . file1.txt text_directory
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]# touch file2.txt text_directory
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]# pwd
/home/text_directory
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]# ls -a
. . . file1.txt file2.txt text_directory
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]# echo "This file has been created by Nnadike Chiderah">file1.txt
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]# echo "Linux is interesting">file2.txt
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]#
```

Remote monitoring



15.222.252.98 (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_history
.bash_logout
.bash_profile
.bashrc

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 ~]$ sudo su
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 ec2-user]# cd ..
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 home]# ls -a
. . . ec2-user text_directory
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 home]# cd text_directory
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]# ls -l
total 8
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 49 Aug 29 19:47 file1.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 21 Aug 29 19:48 file2.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 0 Aug 29 19:46 text_directory
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]# cat file1.txt
This file has been created by Nnadike Chiderah
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]# cat file2.txt
Linux is interesting
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]#
```

Remote monitoring

☐ Follow terminal folder

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15.222.252.98 (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... 2. 15.222.252.98 (ec2-user)

/home/ec2-user/

.. .ssh .bash\_history .bash\_logout .bash\_profile .bashrc

Remote monitoring

Follow terminal folder

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 ~]$ sudo su
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 ec2-user]# cd ..
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 home]# ls -la
.. .. ec2-user text_directory
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 home]# cd text_directory
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]# ls -l
total 8
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 49 Aug 29 19:47 file1.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 21 Aug 29 19:48 file2.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 0 Aug 29 19:46 text_directory
[root@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]#
```

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### 3. Using Absolute mode, remove (r)ead permission for Other in file1.txt.

15.222.252.98 (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... 2. 15.222.252.98 (ec2-user)

/home/ec2-user/

.. .ssh .bash\_history .bash\_logout .bash\_profile .bashrc

Remote monitoring

Follow terminal folder

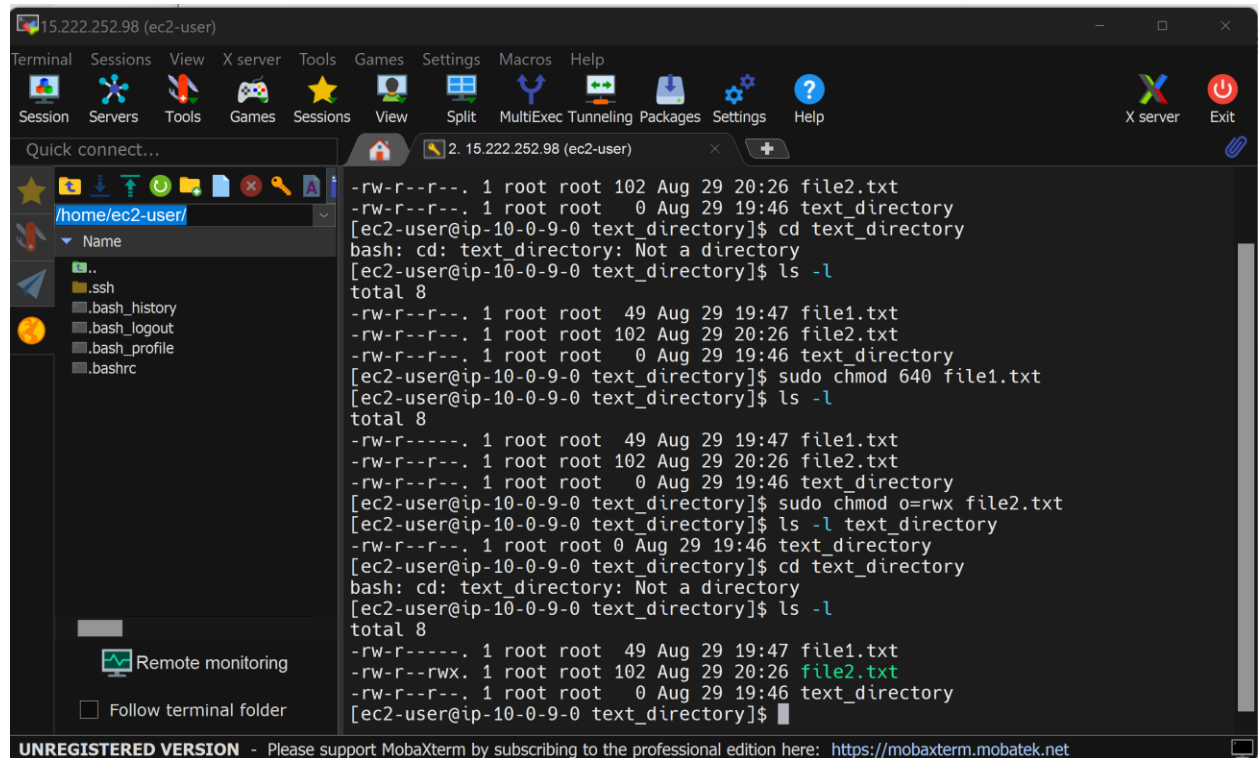
```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]$ ls -l
total 8
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 49 Aug 29 19:47 file1.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 102 Aug 29 20:26 file2.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 0 Aug 29 19:46 text_directory
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]$ cd text_directory
bash: cd: text_directory: Not a directory
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]$ ls -l
total 8
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 49 Aug 29 19:47 file1.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 102 Aug 29 20:26 file2.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 0 Aug 29 19:46 text_directory
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]$ sudo chmod 640 file1.txt
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]$ ls -l
total 8
-rw-r-----. 1 root root 49 Aug 29 19:47 file1.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 102 Aug 29 20:26 file2.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 0 Aug 29 19:46 text_directory
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]$
```

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Since I am logged in as ec2-user, I used `sudo chmod 640 file1.txt` to remove the read permission for others in file1.txt. If I were logged in as a root user, there would be no need to use the sudo command.

**NB:** Absolute technique(numeric) requires the use of numbers to assign permissions to owner, group and others respectively for read (R), write (W) and Execute (X) with numerical weights of 421.

### Using symbolic mode give full permission to Other in file2.txt



The screenshot shows a MobaXterm terminal window with a dark theme. The title bar indicates the connection is to 15.222.252.98 (ec2-user). The terminal displays the following commands and output:

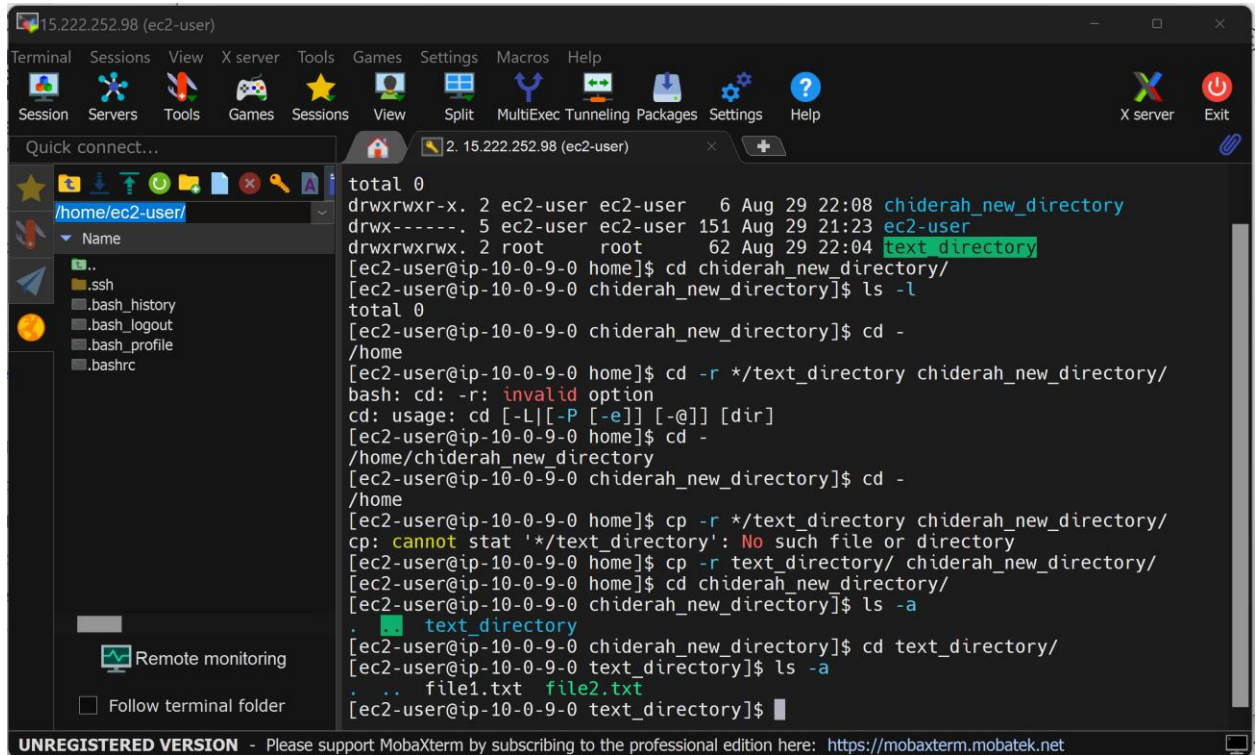
```
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 102 Aug 29 20:26 file2.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 0 Aug 29 19:46 text_directory
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]$ cd text_directory
bash: cd: text_directory: Not a directory
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]$ ls -l
total 8
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 49 Aug 29 19:47 file1.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 102 Aug 29 20:26 file2.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 0 Aug 29 19:46 text_directory
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]$ sudo chmod 640 file1.txt
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]$ ls -l
total 8
-rw-r-----. 1 root root 49 Aug 29 19:47 file1.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 102 Aug 29 20:26 file2.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 0 Aug 29 19:46 text_directory
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]$ sudo chmod o=rwx file2.txt
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]$ ls -l
total 8
-rw-r-----. 1 root root 49 Aug 29 19:47 file1.txt
-rw-r--rwx. 1 root root 102 Aug 29 20:26 file2.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 0 Aug 29 19:46 text_directory
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]$
```

The left sidebar shows the file explorer for /home/ec2-user/, listing files like .ssh, .bash\_history, .bash\_logout, .bash\_profile, and .bashrc. The bottom status bar indicates it is an UNREGISTERED VERSION of MobaXterm.

In order to assign full permission to others using the symbolic mode, I used the command `sudo chmod o=rwx file2.txt`



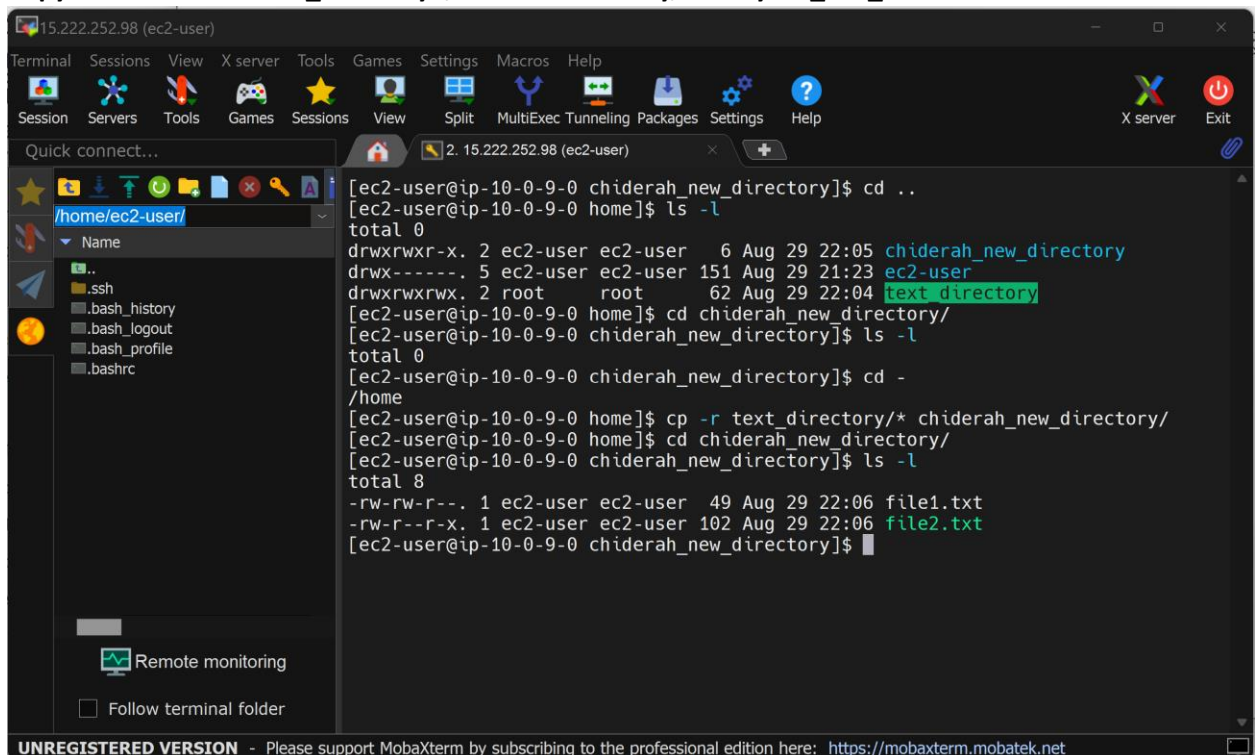
4. Copy all the files in <text\_directory>, with directory, into <your\_first\_name>.



The screenshot shows a MobaXterm terminal window with the following commands and output:

```
total 0
drwxrwxr-x. 2 ec2-user ec2-user  6 Aug 29 22:08 chiderah_new_directory
drwx----- 5 ec2-user ec2-user 151 Aug 29 21:23 ec2-user
drwxrwxrwx. 2 root    root      62 Aug 29 22:04 text_directory
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 home]$ cd chiderah_new_directory/
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 chiderah_new_directory]$ ls -l
total 0
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 chiderah_new_directory]$ cd -
/home
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 home]$ cd -r */text_directory chiderah_new_directory/
bash: cd: -r: invalid option
cd: usage: cd [-L|[-P [-e]] [-@]] [dir]
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 home]$ cd -
/home/chiderah_new_directory
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 chiderah_new_directory]$ cd -
/home
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 home]$ cp -r */text_directory chiderah_new_directory/
cp: cannot stat '*/text_directory': No such file or directory
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 home]$ cp -r text_directory/ chiderah_new_directory/
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 home]$ cd chiderah_new_directory/
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 chiderah_new_directory]$ ls -a
.
.
text_directory
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 chiderah_new_directory]$ cd text_directory/
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]$ ls -a
.
..
file1.txt  file2.txt
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 text_directory]$
```

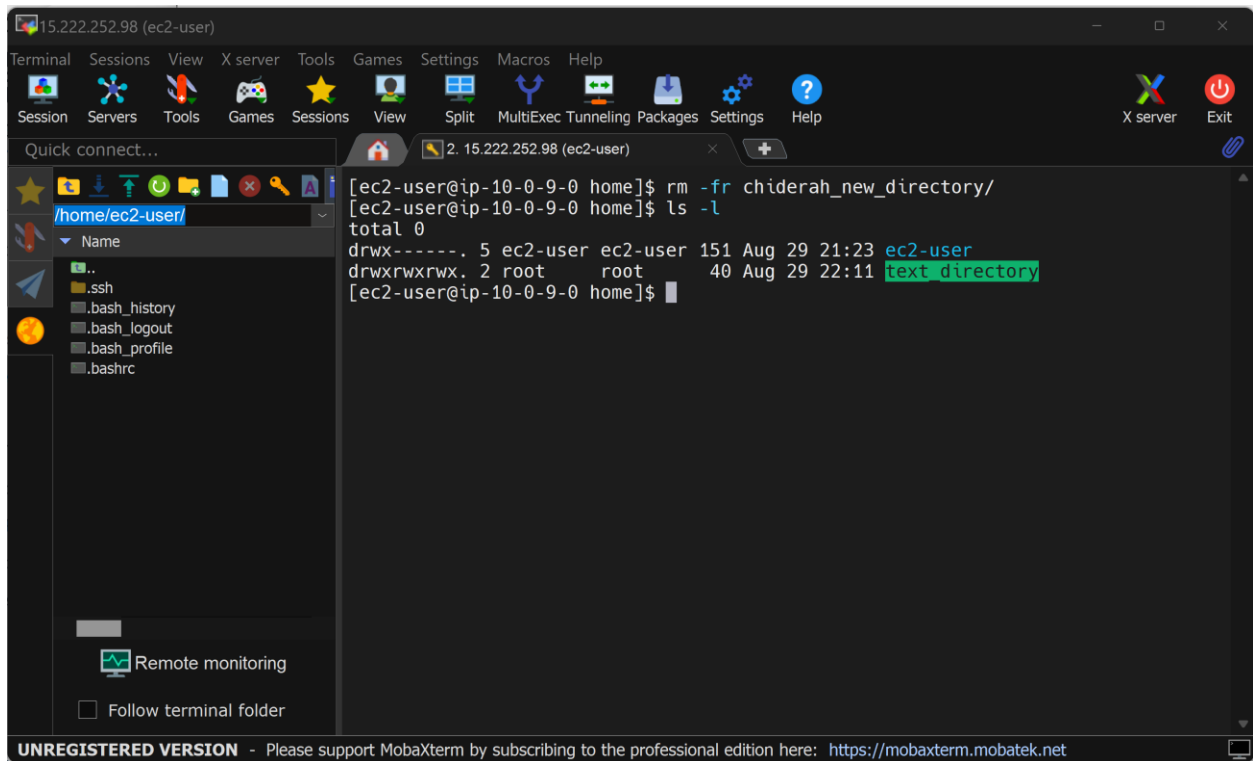
5. Copy all the files in <text\_directory>, without directory, into <your\_last\_name>.



The screenshot shows a MobaXterm terminal window with the following commands and output:

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 chiderah_new_directory]$ cd ..
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 home]$ ls -l
total 0
drwxrwxr-x. 2 ec2-user ec2-user  6 Aug 29 22:05 chiderah_new_directory
drwx----- 5 ec2-user ec2-user 151 Aug 29 21:23 ec2-user
drwxrwxrwx. 2 root    root      62 Aug 29 22:04 text_directory
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 home]$ cd chiderah_new_directory/
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 chiderah_new_directory]$ ls -l
total 0
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 chiderah_new_directory]$ cd -
/home
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 home]$ cp -r text_directory/* chiderah_new_directory/
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 home]$ cd chiderah_new_directory/
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 chiderah_new_directory]$ ls -l
total 8
-rw-rw-r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user  49 Aug 29 22:06 file1.txt
-rw-r--r-x. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 102 Aug 29 22:06 file2.txt
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 chiderah_new_directory]$
```

6. Remove <your\_first\_name> and everything in it using a single command.



The screenshot shows a MobaXterm terminal window with the title bar "15.222.252.98 (ec2-user)". The terminal interface includes a menu bar (Terminal, Sessions, View, X server, Tools, Games, Settings, Macros, Help) and a toolbar. On the left, a sidebar shows a file explorer for "/home/ec2-user/" with a list of files: .., .ssh, .bash\_history, .bash\_logout, .bash\_profile, and .bashrc. The main terminal area displays the following commands and output:

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 home]$ rm -fr chiderah_new_directory/
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 home]$ ls -l
total 0
drwx-----. 5 ec2-user ec2-user 151 Aug 29 21:23 ec2-user
drwxrwxrwx. 2 root      root    40 Aug 29 22:11 text_directory
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-9-0 home]$
```

At the bottom of the window, a banner reads: "UNREGISTERED VERSION - Please support MobaXterm by subscribing to the professional edition here: <https://mobaxterm.mobatek.net>".