Engineering 14100

Linux 1 ACT: Introduction to LINUX and Computer Tools

**Task 1**

Part A

1. Mkdir—makes a new directory wherever told with whatever name defined (if more than one word, must be put in quotations… otherwise creates multiple directories)
   * Ex. Mkdir “Project 1” ~/ENGR141
2. Rmdir—removes a directory
   * Ex. Rmdir ~/ENGR141/”Project 1”
3. Cd—changes current directory
   * Ex. Cd ~/ENGR141/”Project 1”
4. Pwd—tells what directory the user is currently in
   * Ex. Pwd
   * Output: home/campus/username
5. Mv—moves a file from one directory to another
   * Ex. Mv ~/”Project 1 Report” ~/ENGR141/”Project 1”
6. Cp—copies a file from one directory to another
   * Ex. Cp ~/”Cute cat pics” ~/”silly pictures”
7. Rm—Removes a file
   * Ex. Rm ~/ENGR141/”Project 1 Report”
8. Ls—lists the contents of the current directory/folder
   * Ex. Ls
   * Output: ENGR141 My Documents Thumbnails … etc.

Part B

1. If the quotes around a multiple-word directory/file name are forgotten, Linux will reference each word as an individual directory/file name.
2. To remove a directory that still contains files, the command rmdir--ignore-fail-on-non-empty should be used.
3. The differences in different cd commands
   1. “cd” changes directory to the defined directory (written after “cd”)
   2. “cd ..” changes the directory to the one previous directory
   3. “cd .” changes the directory to the present working directory
   4. “cd ~” changes to the home directory
   5. “cd /” changes to the root directory

Task 2

Part A

1. The directory cannot be removed because the directory is not empty.