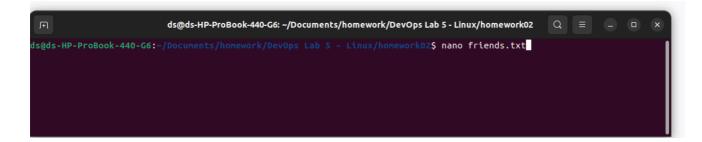
Exercise: Basic Linux & Bash commands

Exercise 01

Create a file friends.txt with a list of names of three of your friends on separate lines.

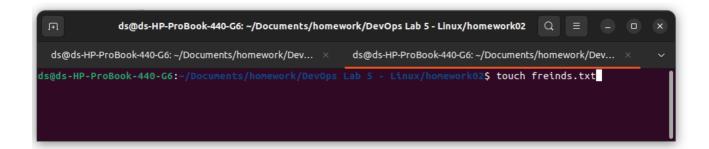
• Lets create new file using nano - text editor, open Terminal and type:

\$ nano friends.txt



Alternativy you can create new file using touch command

\$ touch friends.txt



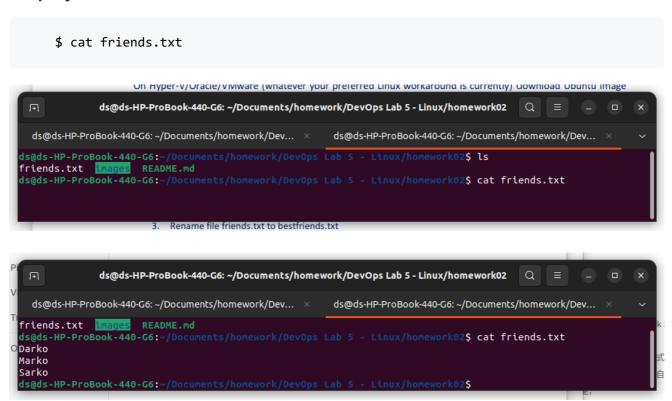
Open the document in text editor and save using ctrl + x and select y

\$ nano friends.txt



Exercise 02

Display the contents of friends.txt on the console.



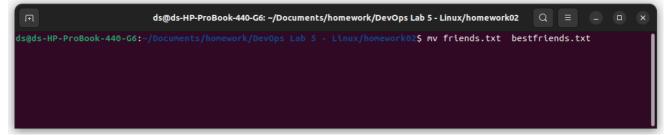
Exercise 03

Rename file friends.txt to bestfriends.txt

To change the of the use command mv

```
$ mv friends.txt bestfriends.txt
```

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Exercise 04

Make a copy of bestfriends.txt under the name sysadmins.txt

• Copy bestfriends.txt sysadmins.txt using cp command

```
$ cp bestfriends.txt sysadmins.txt

ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6: ~/Documents/homework/DevOps Lab 5 - Linux/homework02 Q = - - ×

ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6: ~/Documents/homework/DevOps Lab 5 - Linux/homework02$ cp bestfriends.txt sysadmins.txt
```

Exercise 05

List all files whose name begins with letter 'b' and ends with extension txt.

```
$ ls | grep ^b

ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6: ~/Documents/homework/DevOps Lab 5 - Linux/homework02 Q = - □ ×

ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6:~/Documents/homework/DevOps Lab 5 - Linux/homework02$ ls | grep ^b
bestfriends.txt
ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6:~/Documents/homework/DevOps Lab 5 - Linux/homework02$
```

Exercise 06

Write a command that will tell you how many bytes are taken up by file sysadmins.txt

• we can check the file size using commands

Exercise 07

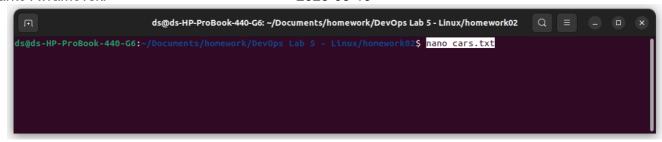
Create file cars.txt with a list of 5 brands of cars on separate lines.

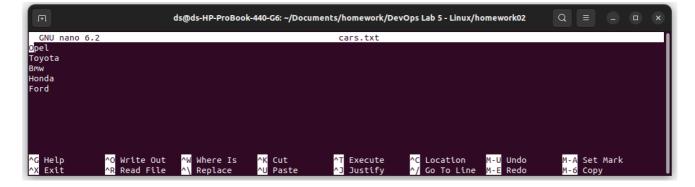
• Open terminal and type

```
nano cars.txt
touch cars.txt

ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6:~/Documents/homework/DevOps Lab 5 - Linux/homework02 Q = - □ ×

ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6:~/Documents/homework/DevOps Lab 5 - Linux/homework02$ touch cars.txt
```





Exercise 08

Check how many bytes are taken up by the file.

• Open terminal and type

```
$ ls -l cars.txt | awk '{print $5}'
```

```
ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6: ~/Documents/homework/DevOps Lab 5 - Linux/homework02 Q = - - ×

ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6:~/Documents/homework/DevOps Lab 5 - Linux/homework02$ ls -l cars.txt | awk '{print $5}'
27
ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6:~/Documents/homework/DevOps Lab 5 - Linux/homework02$
```

Exercise 09

Copy the file cars.txt into directory /tmp.

```
$ cars.txt /tmp/
```

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```
ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6: ~/Documents/homework/DevOps Lab 5 - Linux/homework02 Q = - □ × ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6:~/Documents/homework/DevOps Lab 5 - Linux/homework02$ cp cars.txt /tmp/
```

Exercise 10

List all files with extension *.txt in directory /tmp and verify that the file was copied properly.

```
$ sudo find /tmp -type f -name "*.txt"

ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6:~

ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6:~$ sudo find /tmp/ -type f -name "*.txt"
/tmp/cars.txt
ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6:~$
```

Exercise 11

Without leaving your home directory rename file cars.txt located in /tmp to vehicles.txt in /tmp

```
$ mv /tmp/cars.txt /tmp/vehnicles.txt

ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6:~

ds@ds-HP-ProBook-440-G6:~

mv /tmp/cars.txt /tmp/vehnicles.txt
```

Exercise 12

Display the contents of /etc/passwd file on the screen interactively (so you can search, scroll up and down).

\$ less /etc/passwd

