Linux terminal

Tópicos de Informática para Automação

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Exercises

Exercise 1: Finding Your Way Around

This exercise covers `pwd`, `ls`, `cd`, and basic information commands.

1. Open your terminal. Verify your starting location (your home directory) by printing the working directory. `bash $ pwd`
2. List the contents of your home directory. Then, list them again showing **all** files in the **long** list format. `bash $ ls $ ls -la`
3. Navigate to the system log directory at `/var/log` and list its contents. `bash $ cd /var/log $ ls`
4. Get some information: find out your username and the current date. `bash $ whoami $ date`
5. Return to your home directory using the quickest shortcut. `bash $ cd ~`

Exercise 2: Exploring Key System Directories

Reinforce your knowledge of the filesystem layout by visiting important system directories.

1. Navigate to the `/etc` directory, which holds system-wide configuration files. `bash $ cd /etc`
2. List its contents. You'll see many configuration files. `bash $ ls`
3. View the contents of the `os-release` file to see information about your Linux distribution. `bash $ cat os-release`
4. Now, navigate to the `/bin` directory to see where many essential command programs are stored. List its contents and see if you recognize any. `bash $ cd /bin $ ls`

Exercise 3: Creating and Managing Files

In this exercise, you'll create, copy, move, and delete files and directories.

1. From your home directory, create a new directory called `TIA`. `bash $ cd ~ $ mkdir TIA`
2. Navigate inside your new `TIA` directory. `bash $ cd TIA`
3. Create an empty file called `notes.txt`. `bash $ touch notes.txt`
4. Add text to your file and then view its contents. `bash $ echo "My first line of text." > notes.txt $ cat notes.txt`
5. Make a copy of your file named `notes_backup.txt`. `bash $ cp notes.txt notes_backup.txt`
6. Rename `notes.txt` to `important_notes.txt`. `bash $ mv notes.txt important_notes.txt`
7. Clean up by deleting the backup file. `bash $ rm notes_backup.txt`

Exercise 4: Understanding Permissions

This exercise focuses on reading and changing file permissions with `chmod`.

1. Inside your `~/TIA` directory, create a new file called `secret_data.txt`. `bash $ touch secret_data.txt`
2. View the file's default permissions. `bash $ ls -l secret_data.txt`
3. Remove all permissions for everyone. `bash $ chmod 000 secret_data.txt`
4. Try to view the file's contents. You should get a **"Permission denied"** error. `bash $ cat secret_data.txt`
5. Restore read and write permission for **only yourself**. `bash $ chmod u+rw secret_data.txt`
6. Create an empty script file `my_script.sh` and make it executable for yourself. Check the permissions afterward to see the change. `bash $ touch my_script.sh $ chmod u+x my_script.sh $ ls -l my_script.sh`

Exercise 5: Finding Files and Content with `find` and `grep`

Learn to locate files by name and search for text within them.

1. Inside `~/TIA`, create a subdirectory and a new file within it. `bash $ mkdir -p ~/TIA/reports $ echo "This is a confidential report." > ~/TIA/reports/report-2025.txt`
2. Use the `find` command to search for any file ending with `.txt` inside your `TIA` directory. `bash $ find ~/TIA -name "*.txt"`
3. Use `grep` to search for the word "confidential" in your new report file. The `-i` flag makes the search case-insensitive. `bash $ grep -i "confidential" ~/TIA/reports/report-2025.txt`

Exercise 6: Managing Processes

Learn how to view and stop running programs from the command line.

1. Start a process that will run in the background. The `sleep` command waits for a specified number of seconds, and the `&` sends it to the background. `bash $ sleep 120 &`
2. Find the Process ID (PID) of the `sleep` command. You can use `pgrep` for this. `bash $ pgrep sleep`
3. Now, terminate the process using the `kill` command and the PID you just found. Replace `PID` with the actual number from the previous step. `bash $ kill PID`
4. Verify that the process is no longer running. The `pgrep sleep` command should now return nothing. `bash $ pgrep sleep`

Exercise 7: Managing Software with APT

Let's install and remove a program using the **APT** package manager.

1. First, synchronize your system's package list with the software repositories. `bash $ sudo apt update`
2. Search for a useful command-line tool called `htop`. `bash $ apt search htop`
3. Now, install `htop`. You will need to confirm the installation when prompted. `bash $ sudo apt install htop`
4. Run the program you just installed. Press `q` to quit. `bash $ htop`
5. Finally, clean up by removing the package from your system. `bash $ sudo apt remove htop`

Exercise 8: Combining Commands

Let's explore the power of the **pipe (|)** and **redirection (>>)**.

1. The command `ps aux` lists all running processes. Use the pipe (|) to send this output to `grep` to find your own "bash" process. `bash $ ps aux | grep "bash"`
2. Create a log file with one entry. `bash $ echo "$(date): Starting my work." > ~/TIA/activity.log`
3. Use the append operator (>>) to add a second line to the file without deleting the first one. `bash $ echo "$(date): Finished exercise 8." >> ~/TIA/activity.log`
4. Verify that your log file contains both lines. `bash $ cat ~/TIA/activity.log`

Exercise 9: Customizing Your Environment

Time to edit your `.bashrc` file to create a handy shortcut (an alias).

1. Open your `~/.bashrc` file using the `nano` editor. `bash $ nano ~/.bashrc`
2. Scroll to the very bottom and add the following line to create a shortcut `ll` for the command `ls -alF`. `bash alias ll='ls -alF'`
3. Save the file and exit `nano` (`Ctrl+X`, then `Y`, then `Enter`).
4. Load the changes into your current session. `bash $ source ~/.bashrc`
5. Test your new alias. `bash $ ll`

Exercise 10: Understanding the $PATH Variable

Discover how the shell finds the commands you run.

1. View the current $PATH variable. It's a colon-separated list of directories. `bash $ echo $PATH`
2. Create a simple one-line script in your `~/TIA` directory and make it executable. `bash $ echo '#!/bin/bash' > ~/TIA/hello $ echo 'echo "Hello from my custom script!"' >> ~/TIA/hello $ chmod +x ~/TIA/hello`
3. Try to run the script by name. It will fail because it's not in a directory listed in $PATH. `bash $ hello`
4. Now run it using its relative path. This works. `bash $ ./hello`
5. Temporarily add your `~/TIA` directory to the $PATH. Now try running the script by name again. `bash $ export PATH="$HOME/TIA:$PATH" $ hello` This change only lasts for your current terminal session.

Exercise 11: Scripting Challenge

Let's create a script that automates creating a project structure.

1. Create and open a new file named `setup_project.sh` in your `~/TIA` directory. Add the following code, then save and close the file.

```
#!/bin/bash
PROJECT_DIR="$HOME/TIA/my_project"

if [ -d "$PROJECT_DIR" ]; then
  echo "Error: Directory '$PROJECT_DIR' already exists."
  exit 1
fi

mkdir "$PROJECT_DIR"
echo "Directory '$PROJECT_DIR' created."

for folder in assets source docs
do
```

```
    mkdir "$PROJECT_DIR/$folder"
    echo "→ Created subfolder: $folder"
  done

  echo "Project setup complete!"
```

2. Make the script executable and then run it. `bash $ chmod +x ~/TIA/setup_project.sh $ ~/TIA/setup_project.sh`
3. Verify that the directory and its subdirectories were created. `bash $ ls -R ~/TIA/my_project`

Exercise 12: Scheduling a Task with `cron`

Let's create a simple script and schedule it to run automatically every minute.

1. **Create the Script:** In your `~/TIA` directory, create a script named `log_time.sh` with the following content. `bash #!/bin/bash date >> $HOME/TIA/cron_log.txt`
2. **Make it Executable:** `bash $ chmod +x ~/TIA/log_time.sh`
3. **Open your Crontab:** This will open a text editor. `bash $ crontab -e`
4. **Add the Cron Job:** Go to the bottom of the file and add the following line. You must use the full, absolute path to your script. `cron * * * * * /home/student/TIA/log_time.sh`
5. **Save and Verify:** Save and exit the editor. Wait two minutes, then check your log file. You should see two timestamp entries. `bash $ cat ~/TIA/cron_log.txt`
6. **Clean Up:** It's very important to remove the cron job so it doesn't run forever. This command removes your entire crontab file. `bash $ crontab -r`