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| **DOCUMENT RULES:** | |
| **Task name** | **Work with directories** |
| **Task name & column name should be written:** | **Bold (CTRL+B)** |
| **Commands should be written in the after # sign:** | *Italic (CTRL+I) #hostname* |
| **Output photo should be cropped or compressed:**  **Photo could be more than one:**  **If you need extra lines, add the line next after it:** | ***Description photo should be with title bar (CTRL + I + B)*** |
| **All other text should be written:** | Standard |
| **Font name and text size:** | Calibri and 9 |
| **Group name:** | Dev\_ops\_1 |
| **Student name and surname:** | Ehtiram Mustafayev |
| **E-mail:** | ehtiramst@gmail.com |
| **WhatsApp number:** | **+994507492393** |

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| **Task names** | **Command steps and outputs** |
| **Let's check what we have in our current directory.** | ls -l  **Graphical user interface, text  Description automatically generated** |
| **creates directory with provided name.** | mkdir myfirstdirectory |
| **Let's create 10 directories, starting with** testdir1 **to** testdir10. **How to do it in one command?** | mkdir testdir{1..10} |
| **With this syntax we are able to create 10 directories with the name contains numbers from 1 to 10. Very handy.** | ls -l  A screenshot of a computer  Description automatically generated |
| **ok, another approach.** | mkdir mydirectory anotherdirectory thirddirectory  A screenshot of a computer  Description automatically generated with medium confidence |
| **with** -p **we allowed the system to create parent directory and the second part we already know. Under the** parentdir **we** **created 100 files,** **from** childdir001 **to**  childdir100. | mkdir -p parentdir/childdir{01..100}  A screenshot of a computer  Description automatically generated with medium confidence…children100 |
| **To change the directory, we need to use** cd **command. As you can expect, it is** Change Directory **in short**. | Graphical user interface, text  Description automatically generated |
| pwd .  **This command shows your current work directory.** | *A screenshot of a computer  Description automatically generated with medium confidence* |
| **We can come back to the previous directory. We can do it by typing** | cd ..  A screenshot of a computer  Description automatically generated with medium confidence |
| **Let's move deeper**  cd parentdir/childdir023 . | /root/parentdir/childdir023 |
| **we can combine the** .. **in the same way like we enter this directory:**  cd ../.. | cd ../..  ubuntu $ cd ../..  ubuntu $ pwd  /root |
| **Let's create one more directory**  mkdir root |  |
| **Please take a look where we are:** | pwd  *ubuntu $ pwd*  */root/root* |
| cd /var/log pwd cd /root 🡪 same pwd | **Output:**  **/root** |
| cd /var/log pwd cd $HOME 🡪 same  pwd | **Output:**  /root |
| cd /var/log pwd cd ~ 🡪 same pwd | **Output:**  /root |
| cd /var/log pwd cd 🡪 same pwd  **Yes, just** cd **is enough to come back to home directory.** | **Output:**  /root |
| ls | **Text  Description automatically generated** |
| rmdir root  rmdir testdir{1..10} | **Now we write *ls*:**  **Text  Description automatically generated** |
| **If directory is not empty, it is not removed. We use**  rmdir parentdir/\*  **now we remove parentdir**  rmdir parentdir | **A screenshot of a computer  Description automatically generated** |
| **wehave**  anotherparentdir **with the same structure. Let's make it right. And risky.** | rm -rf anotherparentdir |