Assignment 1 - Linux Basic Commands

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Directory Structure Overview

```
/home/abel/Assignment1/Introduction_to_linux/Practice/

Else/
Command/
info (file)

P1/
Hi/
Hello (file)
P3/
Here/ (directory)
hereWeAre (file)
P2/ (empty directory)
```

Question 1: Going to Home from P3 Directory

1.1 Using Relative Path

Command:

```
cd ../../../../..
```

Screenshot:

Explanation: From P3 directory

(~/Assignment1/Introduction_to_linux/Practice/P1/Hi/P3), we need to go up 7 levels to reach the home directory.

1.2 Using Absolute Path

Command:

```
cd /home/abel
# or
cd ~
```

Screenshot:

```
Ubuntu × ♣ root@DESKTOP-G10BTLA: ~ × | + | ∨

abel@DESKTOP-G10BTLA: ~/Assignment1/Introduction_to_linux/Practice/P1/Hi/P3$ cd ~

abel@DESKTOP-G10BTLA: ~$
```

Explanation: Using absolute path directly specifies the full path to home directory.

Question 2: Show Long Listing of "Here"

2.1 Using Relative Path (from Command directory)

Command:

ls -1 ../P1/Hi/P3/Here

Screenshot:

Explanation: From Command directory, navigate relatively to the Here directory inside P3.

2.2 Using Absolute Path

Command:

ls -l /home/abel/Assignment1/Introduction to linux/Practice/P1/Hi/P3/Here

Explanation: Using the complete absolute path to the Here directory.

Question 3: Copy P3 Directory to Command Directory

3.1 Using Relative Path (from P2 directory)

Command:

```
cp -r ../Hi/P3 ../../Command/
```

Screenshot:

Explanation: From P2 directory, go up one level to P1, then into Hi/P3, and copy to Command directory.

3.2 Using Relative Path (from P3 directory)

Command:

```
cp -r . ../../Command/P3
```

Screenshot:

```
abel@DESKTOP-G10BTLA:~/Assignment1/Introduction_to_linux/Practice/P1/Hi$ cd P3
abel@DESKTOP-G10BTLA:~/Assignment1/Introduction_to_linux/Practice/P1/Hi/P3$ cp -r . ../../Command/P3
abel@DESKTOP-G10BTLA:~/Assignment1/Introduction_to_linux/Practice/P1/Hi/P3$

■
```

Explanation: From P3 directory, copy current directory (.) to Command directory with name P3.

3.3 Using Relative Path (from Command directory)

Command:

```
cp -r ../P1/Hi/P3 .
```

Screenshot:

Explanation: From Command directory, copy P3 directory to current location (.).

3.4 Using Absolute Path

Command:

cp -r /home/abel/Assignment1/Introduction_to_linux/Practice/P1/Hi/P3
/home/abel/Assignment1/Introduction to linux/Practice/Command/

Screenshot:

Explanation: Using complete absolute paths for both source and destination.

Question 4: Copy Files Inside P3 to Command Directory

4.1 Using Relative Path (from P2 directory)

Command:

```
cp -r ../Hi/P3/* ../../Command/
```

Screenshot:

Explanation: Copy all contents inside P3 directory (using *) to Command directory.

4.2 Using Relative Path (from P3 directory)

Command:

```
cp -r * ../../Command/
```

Screenshot:

```
© Ubuntu × ♠ root@DESKTOP-G10BTLA:~ × | + | ∨

abel@DESKTOP-G10BTLA:~/Assignment1/Introduction_to_linux/Practice/P1/Hi/P3$ cp -r * ../../../Command/
abel@DESKTOP-G10BTLA:~/Assignment1/Introduction_to_linux/Practice/P1/Hi/P3$
```

Explanation: From P3 directory, copy all contents (*) to Command directory.

4.3 Using Relative Path (from Command directory)

Command:

```
cp -r ../P1/Hi/P3/* .
```

Screenshot:

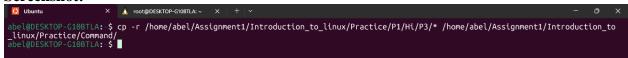
Explanation: Copy all contents of P3 to current Command directory.

4.4 Using Absolute Path

Command:

cp -r /home/abel/Assignment1/Introduction_to_linux/Practice/P1/Hi/P3/*
/home/abel/Assignment1/Introduction to linux/Practice/Command/

Screenshot:



Explanation: Using complete absolute paths to copy contents of P3.

Question 5: Difference Between Questions 3 and 4

Answer:

The key difference between Questions 3 and 4 is:

- Question 3: Copies the P3 directory itself to the Command directory
 - o Result: Command/P3/ (P3 becomes a subdirectory inside Command)
 - The P3 folder structure is preserved
- Question 4: Copies the contents/files inside P3 to the Command directory
 - o Result: The files Here/ and hereWeAre are copied directly into Command
 - No P3 subdirectory is created in Command

Visual representation:

- Question 3: Command/P3/Here/ and Command/P3/hereWeAre
- Question 4: Command/Here/ and Command/hereWeAre

Question 6: File Color Meanings

Answer:

In Linux terminal with colored output (ls --color):

- Yellow color: Typically represents device files, named pipes (FIFOs), or sockets
- **Blue color:** Represents directories/folders
- hereWeAre file color: Should be white or green because it's a regular text file

Reasoning: The hereWeAre file is a regular file created with echo command, so it should display in the default color for regular files (usually white or green), not blue (directory) or yellow (special files).

Screenshot of colored ls output:

```
Ubuntu × i root@DESKTOP-G10BTLA: ~ x | + | ~

abel@DESKTOP-G10BTLA: ~/Assignment1/Introduction_to_linux/Practice/P1/Hi/P3/Here$ ls hereWeAre abel@DESKTOP-G10BTLA: ~/Assignment1/Introduction_to_linux/Practice/P1/Hi/P3/Here$
```

Commands Summary

All commands used in this assignment with their purposes:

```
# Navigation commands
cd ../../../../.. # Relative path to home
cd ~ # Absolute path to home

# Listing commands
ls -l # Long listing format

# Copy commands (directory)
cp -r source destination # Copy directories recursively
cp -r * destination # Copy all contents

# Git commands
git checkout -b 23235_munyarukina_abel_assignment1
git add .
git commit -m "Complete Assignment 1"
git push origin 23235_munyarukina_abel_assignment1
```

Notes

- Used cp -r flag for recursive copying since we're dealing with directories
- All paths tested and verified in the actual directory structure
- Screenshots taken for each command execution as required
- Branch created with correct naming format: 23235 munyarukina abel assignment1