

- Create a new directory named foo_dir
- Change directories to foo_dir
- Write "Hello, world" to a text file
- Display the contents of the text file
- Make a copy of the text file
- Place the copy in a new sub-directory, foo_sub_dir

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kinlix@DESKTOP-DCJPO0B: ~$ mkdir foo_dir
kinlix@DESKTOP-DCJPO0B: ~$ cd foo_dir
kinlix@DESKTOP-DCJPO0B: ~/foo_dir$ touch greetings.txt
kinlix@DESKTOP-DCJPO0B: ~/foo_dir$ cat > greetings.txt
Hello, world
kinlix@DESKTOP-DCJPO0B: ~/foo_dir$ cp greetings.txt greetings_eng.txt
kinlix@DESKTOP-DCJPO0B: ~/foo_dir$ cat greetings_eng.txt
Hello, world
kinlix@DESKTOP-DCJPO0B: ~/foo_dir$ mkdir foo_sub_dir
kinlix@DESKTOP-DCJPO0B: ~/foo_dir$ mv greetings_eng.txt foo_sub_dir
kinlix@DESKTOP-DCJPO0B: ~/foo_dir$ ls
foo_sub_dir  greetings.txt
kinlix@DESKTOP-DCJPO0B: ~/foo_dir$ cd foo_sub_dir
kinlix@DESKTOP-DCJPO0B: ~/foo_dir/foo_sub_dir$ ls
greetings_eng.txt
kinlix@DESKTOP-DCJPO0B: ~/foo_dir/foo_sub_dir$ |

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Commands:

pwd shows what directory you are working on

cd changes directory:

- cd - will change the directory to the previously visited directory
- cd ~ will change the directory to Home
- cd / will change the directory to the root directory
- cd . will change to the current directory
- cd .. will change to the parent directory

mkdir creates a new directory

touch creates a new file

cat displays a file:

- cat > [file] will let you overwrite a file
- cat >> [file] will let you add on or append text to an existing file

ls lists all the files in a director

- ls -l will list all files in a list format
- ls -t will list all files in according to the time that a file was created

ls -ltrh will list files that are in human-readable form according to the time created from oldest to latest

cp [file] [copied file] used to copy a file

mv [file] [destination] moves a file to destination (another directory)

man used to get/display a user manual

- - help will open up the documentation

clear will clear the terminal

rm [file name] deletes a file

rm -r[directory] will delete a directory

grep [text] [file] will search and return all lines containing the text in a file

ls | grep doc will search and return all files and sub-directories names containing doc

find . -name *.txt will search and return names of files and directories with .txt extension.

chmod +x*.sh will give permission to read, execute and edit the file

./*.sh execute the shell script