Solution of TP 1

Exercice 01:

1) Run the pwd command and interpret the result?

The working directory is /home/linux-user

2) Which command do you use to move into the root directory (/)?

cd /

3) Move into the directory (/tmp).

cd /tmp

4) From the current directory (/tmp) give the path to your working directory in two different ways:

Using an absolute path: cd /home/linux-user

Using a relative path: cd ../home/linux-user

5) Access to your working directory using either the absolute or relative path.

cd or cd ~

6) Create a directory called Linux in your working directory, then move to this directory.

mkdir Linux , cd Linux

7) Create a directory called Redhat, then move to this directory.

mkdir Redhad

8) What should the pwd command display?

/home/linux-user/Linux/Redhat

9) What is the effect of executing the cd .. command?

With cd .. , we move the the parent directory,

10) Create a directory called Mandrake?

mkdir Mandrake

11) Run the cd .. command again? in which directory would you move?

We move on the default working directory (home directory)

12) Illustrate with a diagram the tree structure created after executing the previous commands?

Linux

├── Mandrake

└── Redhat

Exercice 02:

I) Indicate the path in each case:

1) the path to the OS1 directory from your work directory: **TP/OS/OS1**

2) the path to the OS1 directory from the TP directory: **OS/OS1**

3) the path to the Dir1 directory from the OS directory: **../Dir/Dir1**

4) the path to the Dir1 directory from the Dir directory. **Dir1 or ./Dir1**

5) the path to the OS1 directory from the Dir2 directory: **../../OS/OS1**

6) the path to the Algo directory from the Dir2 directory: **../../Algo**

I) Run the following commands :

1) Run the (ls) command with and without the (-l) option in your working directory. What is the difference between the two displays?

ls -l lists files and directories with more details.

2) Display the list of hidden files.

ls -a or ls -dl .[^.]*

3) Move to the /usr/include directory and display all the files in this directory with their attributes.

cd /usr/include ; ls -l

4) Run ls -l *.h. What is the difference between this display and the display in the previous question? What is the role of the * metacharacter?

It display all files ending with .h, the role of * meta-character is to match any number of characters (0, one or more) ,

5) Run ls -l z*.h and what is the difference between this display and the one in question 4)?

the diffrence is that this command display all files starting with « z » ending with « .h »

6) Run ls -l *e.h. What is the difference between this display and that of 4)?

the diffrence is that this command display all files ending with « e.h »

7) Run ls -l ???.h. What is the difference between this display and the one in question 4) and what is the role of the meta-character "?" ?

It display all files ending with .h, preceded exactly by 3 characters. the role of ? meta-character is to match just 1 character.

8) Discover the following options for the ls command: -ld , -lt

The ls -ld command is used to list the details of a directory itself, rather than its contents.

ls -lt command is used to list the contents of a directory in long format, sorted by modification time with the newest files or directories appearing first.

10) Move to the OS directory and create two new empty files file1 and file2.

cd TP/OS, touch file1 file2

11) Copy the file file1 into the OS1 directory.

cp file1 OS1

12) Move the file file2 into the OS2 directory.

mv file2 OS2

13) Remove the file file1 from the OS directory.

rm file1

14) In your working directory, run the command: mkdir -p Rep1/Rep2/Rep3. What is the result of this command?

Create the tree

Rep1
└── Rep2
└── Rep3

15) Move to the OS1 directory, copy the file file1 into the Rep1, Rep2 and Rep3 directories and change its name (doc1).

cd TP/OS/OS1 , cp file1 ../../../Rep1, cp file1 ../../../Rep1/Rep2, cp file1 ../../../Rep1/Rep2/Rep3

mv file1 doc1

16) Copy the Rep3 directory into the OS1 directory.

cp -r ~/Rep1/Rep2/Rep3 .

17) Move the Rep2 directory into the OS2 directory.

mv ~/Rep1/Rep2 ../OS2

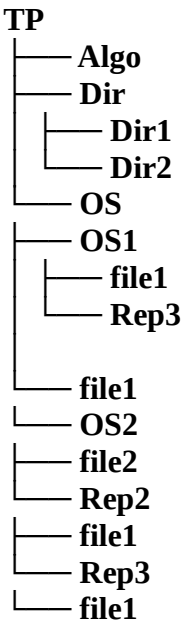
18) Rename the Rep1 directory to Folder1.

mv ~/Rep1 ~/Folder1

19) Remove the Rep2 directory from the OS2 directory using the rmdir command. What do you notice?

Impossible to remove the directory with “rmdir” because the folder is not empty,

III)


TP
Algo
Dir
Dir1
Dir2
OS
OS1
file1
Rep3
file1
OS2
file2
Rep2
file1
Rep3
file1