Lab-bash – Mary Sue Meissner

1. Using the echo command print in console "Hello World". Here is some info about echo command [<https://discuss.codecademy.com/t/what-are-practical-uses-of-the-echo-command/394788>]

echo „Hello World“

1. Create a new directory called new\_dir

mkdir new\_dir

1. Delete/Remove the directory new\_dir

rmdir new\_dir

1. Copy the file sed.txt from the lorem folder and paste it to the folder lorem-copy folder

cp lorem/sed.txt lorem-copy

1. Copy the other two files from the lorem folder to lorem-copy folder in just one line using semicolon ;.

cp lorem/sed.txt lorem-copy

1. Show the sed.txt file content from the lorem folder.

cat sed.txt

1. Show the at.txt file and lorem.txt file contents from lorem folder.

cat at.txt; lorem.txt

1. Print the first 3 rows in sed.txt file from lorem-copy folder.

head -n 3 sed.txt

1. Print the last 3 rows in sed.txt file from lorem-copy folder.

tail -n 3 sed.txt

1. Add Homo homini lupus. at the end of sed.txt file in the lorem-copy folder.

echo „Homo homini lupus.“ >> sed.txt

1. Print the last 3 rows in sed.txt file from lorem-copy folder. You should see Homo homini lupus..

tail -n 3 sed.txt

1. sed command is used to replace the text in a file. Use the sed command to replace all occurances of et with ET in the file at.txt file present in the folder lorem. You can use the following link to refer to sed commands [<https://www.linode.com/docs/guides/manipulate-text-from-the-command-line-with-sed/>] Check the contents of the sed.txt file using cat command.

sed 's/et/ET/g' at.txt

1. Find who is the system user.

whoIam

1. Find the current path of the directory you are in.

pwd

1. List all files with the extension .txt in lorem folder

ls \*.txt

1. Count the rows in sed.txt file from lorem folder. Look concatenate cat and wc with the pipe |.

wc -l sed.txt | cat sed.txt

1. Count the **files** which start with lorem in all directories.

wc -l lorem\*

**Bonus**

1. Store your name in a variable with read command.

echo „Mary Sue:“

read marysue

1. Print that variable.

echo „$marysue“

1. Create a new directory named with variable name.

mkdir „$marysue“

1. Remove that directory.

rmdir „$marysue“