

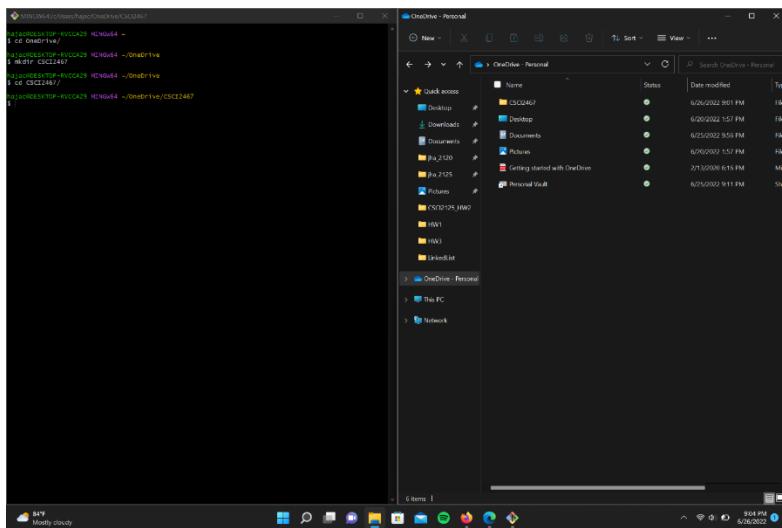
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CSCI 2467

Linux Basics Practice Homework

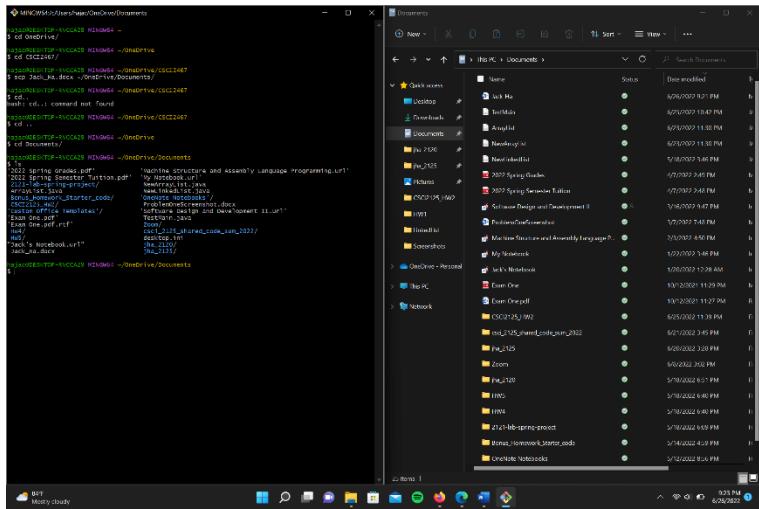
1. The command `mkdir` essentially makes a new directory for you to access into another Path from the root, or home. By `mkdir`, a new folder appears.



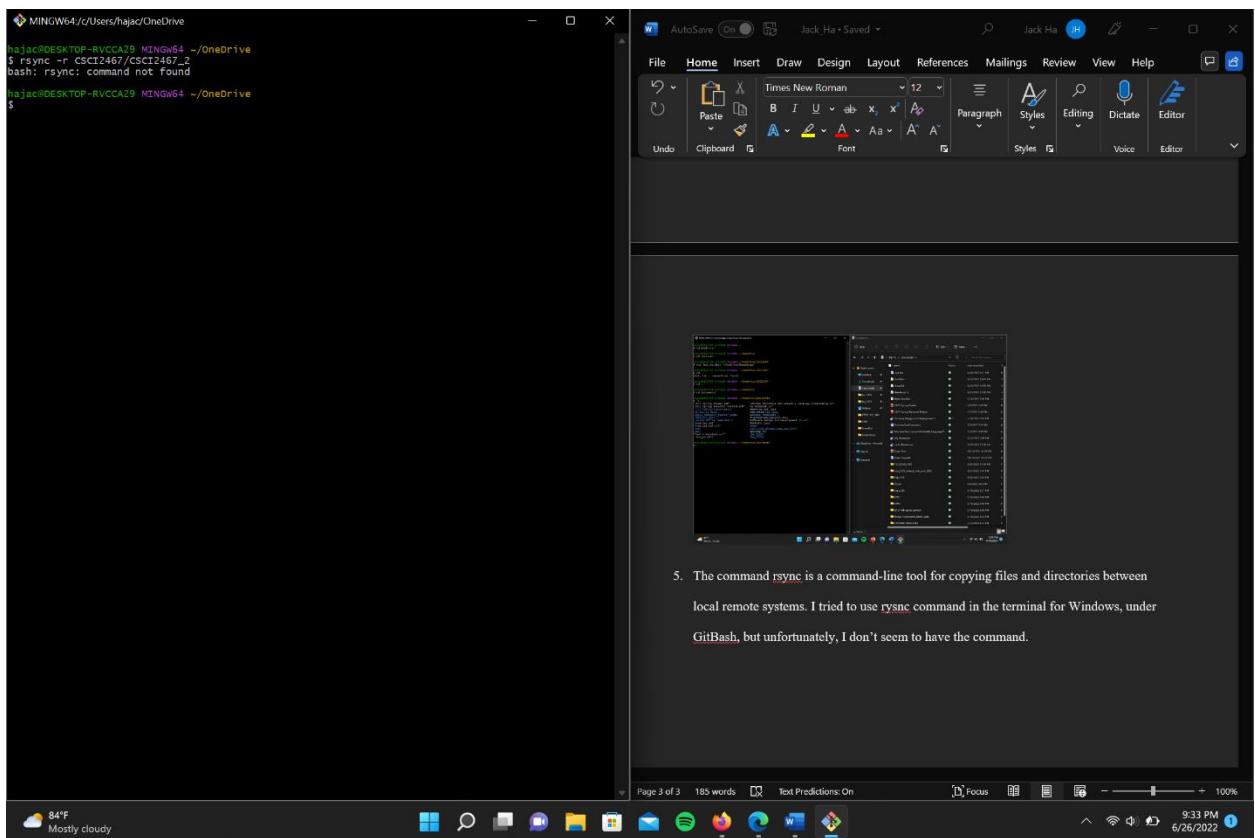
2. The command `cp` allows users to copy files or directories, pretty much an exact image of the file with a different name. In the screenshot below, I've copied the homework file into the directory also created for the class.

3. The command rm allows users to remove a file or directory from the computer system. In the screenshot below, I've removed the copied file that I recently copied of the homework from the directory created.

4. The scp command efficiently allows users to securely copy files and directories between two locations. In the screenshot below, I've copied the homework file from CSCI2467 Directory to the Documents Directory.

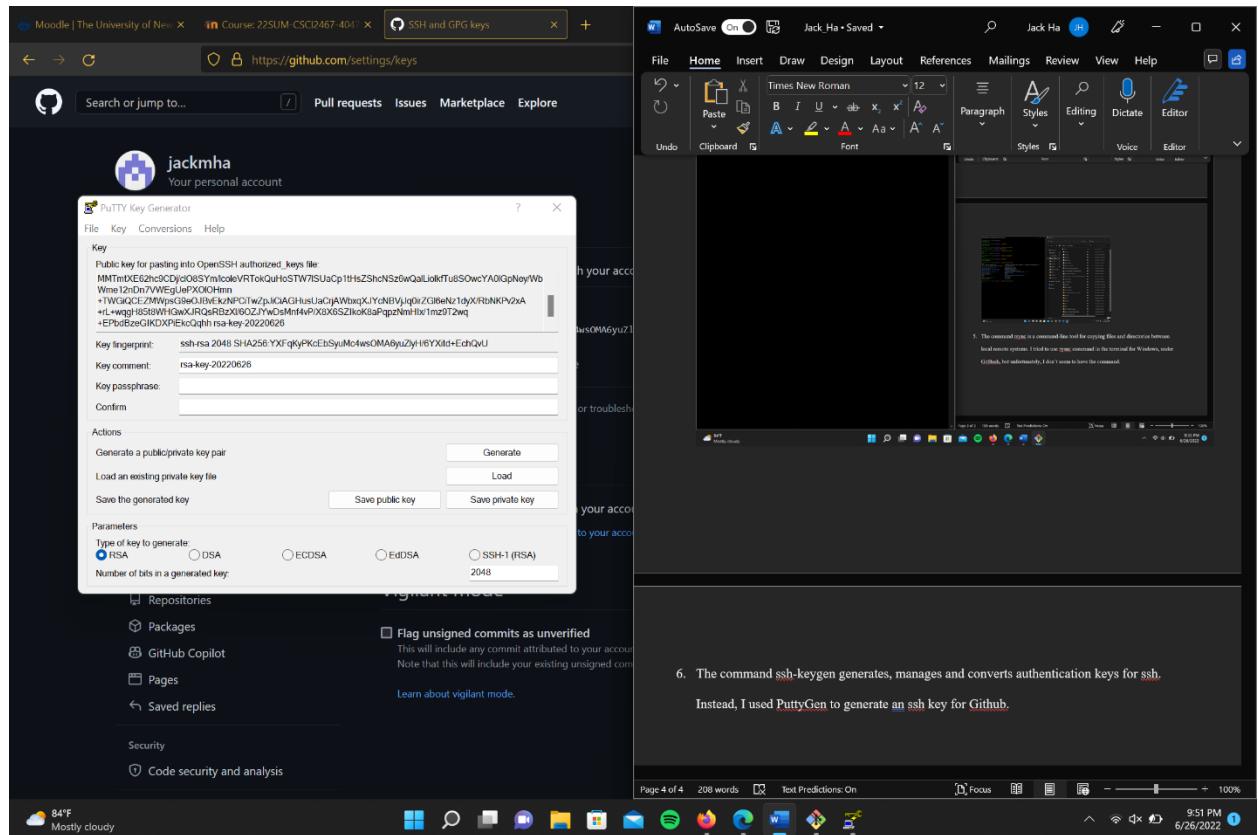


5. The command rsync is a command-line tool for copying files and directories between local remote systems. I tried to use rsync command in the terminal for Windows, under GitBash, but unfortunately, I don't seem to have the command.



6. The command ssh-keygen generates, manages and converts authentication keys for ssh.

Instead, I used PuttyGen to generate an ssh key for Github.



7. The difference between Windows DOS and Linux commands are very specific and different to one another. In the case of copying a file, Windows command is “copy” as Linux command is “cp”. In the case of moving a file, Windows command is “move” as Linux command is “mv”. When deleting a file, Windows command is “del” and Linux command is “rm”. For showing memory, Windows command is “chdisk” as Linux command is “du -s”. Based on the commands explained above, Windows and Linux has a pattern of how the commands are implemented in the case that Windows commands are word-based and Linux commands are more “shortcut” based commands.