

## 1. CLI Assignment

Additional exercises:

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- ✓ - redo everything of the live session by yourself again (see list at the end of the instructions)
- ✓ - add a new directory into our powercoders directory called "Day 02"  
`$ mkdir "Day 02"`
- ✓ - make 20 more directories and remove them all
- ✓ - make a single path of directories that is 10 deep and remove them one at a time  
`$ mkdir -p 1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9/0`  
`$ rm 0`
- ✓ - what's the command to list all the non-hidden files and directories that start with the letter "s"?  
`$ find t*`
- ✓ - what is the command to list all the non-hidden files that contain the string "onnet", long-form by reverse modification time? Hint: Use the wildcard operator at both the beginning and the end.  
`$ find *onnet* -type f -printf '%T@ %p\n' | sort`
- ✓ Look up following commands and find out what these do:
- ✓ - find out what "pushd" and "popd" do, play around with them  
<https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/77077/how-do-i-use-pushd-and-popd-commands>
- ✓ - mac : xargs, sudo, chmod, chown
- ✓  
**xargs** : It converts input from standard input into arguments to a command.  
  
`$ echo 'one two three' | xargs mkdir`  
`$ ls`  
`one two three`

**sudo** allows a permitted user to execute a command as another user

**chmod**: The permissions control the actions that can be performed on the file or directory.

- r: The read permission.
- w: The write permission.
- x: The execute permission.

```
$ chmod u=rw,og=r new_file.txt
```

**chown:** The chown command allows you to change the user and/or group ownership of a given file, directory, or symbolic link.

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chown [OPTIONS] USER[:GROUP] FILE(s)
```