OBSERVATION REPORT
Command Line Interface Handons

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1. ls command

- The ls command lists files and directories within a system. Running it without a flag or parameter will show the current working directory's content.

- To see other directories' content, type ls followed by the desired path. For example, to view files in the C:/Users/[username]/Desktop/[folder], enter:

  ls C:/Users/kenne/Desktop/KodeGo_Activities

2. cd command

- If you want to switch to a completely new directory, for example, C:\Users\[username]\Desktop\[folder], you have to enter cd followed by the directory's absolute path:

  cd C:/Users/kenne/Desktop/KodeGo_Activities

- Here are some shortcuts to help you navigate:

  cd ~[username]   goes to another user's home directory.
  cd ..   moves one directory up.
  cd -   moves to your previous directory.

3. touch command

- The touch command allows you to create an empty file or generate and modify a timestamp in the Linux command line.

  For example, enter the following command to create an HTML file named Web in the Documents directory:

  touch Web.html

```
kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~/Desktop/KodeGo_Activities
$ touch Web.html

kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~/Desktop/KodeGo_Activities
$ ls
Web.html  flappyCoinGame/  index.html  myFirstWebPage/  sample.js
```

4. mv command

● The primary use of the mv command is to move and rename files and directories. Additionally, it doesn't produce an output upon execution.

Simply type mv followed by the filename and the destination directory. For example, you want to move filename.txt to the C:/Users/[username]/[folder or documents directory]:

mv Web.html C:/Users/kenne/Desktop

```
kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~/Desktop/KodeGo_Activities
$ mv Web.html C:/Users/kenne/Desktop

kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~/Desktop/KodeGo_Activities
$ ls C:/Users/kenne/Desktop
'Dead by Daylight.url'  'Left 4 Dead 2.url'      Zoom.lnk*
 Discord.lnk*            'New folder'/           contracts/
'Dota 2.url'             Phasmophobia.url         desktop.ini
 IdentityV.lnk*          'Visual Studio Code.lnk'*  netbeans/
 KodeGo_Activities/      Web.html
```
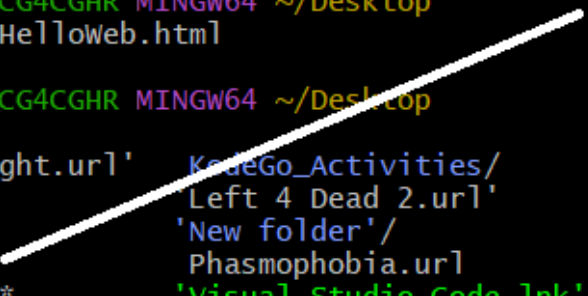
● You can also use the mv command to rename a file. For example, mv old_filename.txt [space] new_filename.txt:

mv Web.html HelloWeb.html

```
kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~/Desktop                    renamed file
$ mv Web.html HelloWeb.html

kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ ls
'Dead by Daylight.url'   KodeGo_Activities/       Zoom.lnk*
 Discord.lnk*            'Left 4 Dead 2.url'       contracts/
'Dota 2.url'             'New folder'/             desktop.ini
 HelloWeb.html            Phasmophobia.url         netbeans/
 IdentityV.lnk*          'Visual Studio Code.lnk'*
```
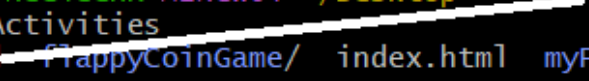
5. cp command

● Use the cp command to copy files or directories and their content. To copy one file from the current directory to another, enter cp followed by the file name and the destination directory. For example, cp filename.txt C:/Users/[username]/[folder]

cp HelloWeb.html C:/Users/kenne/Desktop/KodeGo_Activities

```
kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ cp HelloWeb.html C:/Users/kenne/Desktop/KodeGo_Activities

kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~/Desktop              moved file
$ ls Kodego_Activities
HelloWeb.html  flappyCoinGame/  index.html  myFirstWebPage/  sample.js
```

6. mkdir command

● Use the mkdir command to create one or multiple directories at once and set permissions for each of them. Take note that the user executing this command must have the privilege to make a new folder in the parent directory, or they may receive a permission denied error.

To make a new directory called SampleFolder inside KodeGo_Activities, use this command:

mkdir KodeGo_Activities/SampleFolder

```
kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ mkdir KodeGo_Activities/SampleFolder                    new folder/directory

kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ ls KodeGo_Activities
HelloWeb.html  flappyCoinGame/  myFirstWebPage/
SampleFolder/  index.html       sample.js
```

7. **rmdir command**
   ● To permanently delete an empty directory, use the rmdir command

```
kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~/Desktop/KodeGo_Activities
$ rmdir SampleFolder

kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~/Desktop/KodeGo_Activities
$ ls
HelloWeb.html  flappyCoinGame/  index.html  myFirstWebPage/  sample.js
```

SampleFolder is permanently deleted and nowhere to be found in the KodeGo_Activities folder.

8. **rm command**
   ● The rm command is used to delete files within a directory. For example, rm [filename] :

rm HelloWeb.html

```
kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~/Desktop/KodeGo_Activities
$ ls
HelloWeb.html  flappyCoinGame/  index.html  myFirstWebPage/  sample.js

kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~/Desktop/KodeGo_Activities
$ rm HelloWeb.html

kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~/Desktop/KodeGo_Activities
$ ls
flappyCoinGame/  index.html  myFirstWebPage/  sample.js
```

HelloWeb.html is permanently deleted and nowhere to be found in the KodeGo_Activities folder.
To remove multiple files, enter the following command rm [filename] [filename2] [filename3]:

rm index.html sample.js

```
kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~/Desktop/KodeGo_Activities
$ ls
flappyCoinGame/  index.html  myFirstWebPage/  sample.js

kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~/Desktop/KodeGo_Activities
$ rm index.html sample.js

kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~/Desktop/KodeGo_Activities
$ ls
flappyCoinGame/  myFirstWebPage/
```

index.html and sample.js are permanently deleted and nowhere to be found in the KodeGo_Activities folder.

Here are some acceptable options you can add:

-i prompts system confirmation before deleting a file.
-f allows the system to remove without a confirmation.
-r deletes files and directories recursively.

9. find command
● Use the find command to search for files within a specific directory and perform subsequent operations. For example, find [directory] -name [file name]:

find Desktop -name HelloWeb.html

```
kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~
$ find Desktop -name HelloWeb.html
Desktop/HelloWeb.html                    ──────► We found HelloWeb.html file in Desktop

kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~
$ find Desktop -name HelloWeb.htm
                              ────────────────► No result, There is no HelloWeb.htm file
```

Or find Desktop/HelloWeb.html

```
kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~
$ find Desktop/HelloWeb.html
Desktop/HelloWeb.html

kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~
$ find Desktop/HelloWeb.htm
find: 'Desktop/HelloWeb.htm': No such file or directory
```

10. file command
● Use the file command to identify the file type. For example file -b -i [filename]:

file -b -i HelloWeb.html

```
kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ file -b -i HelloWeb.html
inode/x-empty; charset=binary
```

Here are some acceptable options you can add or just type file --help:

```
kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ file --help
Usage: file [OPTION...] [FILE...]
Determine type of FILEs.

      --help                 display this help and exit
  -v, --version              output version information and exit
  -m, --magic-file LIST      use LIST as a colon-separated list of magic
                               number files
  -z, --uncompress           try to look inside compressed files
  -Z, --uncompress-noreport  only print the contents of compressed files
  -b, --brief                do not prepend filenames to output lines
  -c, --checking-printout    print the parsed form of the magic file, use in
                               conjunction with -m to debug a new magic file
                               before installing it
  -e, --exclude TEST         exclude TEST from the list of test to be
                               performed for file. Valid tests are:
                               apptype, ascii, cdf, compress, csv, elf,
                               encoding, soft, tar, json, text,
                               tokens
      --exclude-quiet TEST       like exclude, but ignore unknown tests
  -f, --files-from FILE      read the filenames to be examined from FILE
  -F, --separator STRING     use string as separator instead of `:'
```

11. ping command

● The ping command is used for checking whether a network or a server is reachable and to troubleshoot various connectivity issues.. For example, ping [hostname_or_IP_address]:

ping google.com

```
kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ ping google.com

Pinging google.com [172.217.24.110] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 172.217.24.110: bytes=32 time=37ms TTL=117
Reply from 172.217.24.110: bytes=32 time=37ms TTL=117
Reply from 172.217.24.110: bytes=32 time=37ms TTL=117
Reply from 172.217.24.110: bytes=32 time=36ms TTL=117

Ping statistics for 172.217.24.110:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 36ms, Maximum = 37ms, Average = 36ms
```

12. echo command

● The echo command is used to display a line of text. For example, echo "test"

```
kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ echo "test"
test
```

13. git init

● This command initializes the existing directory as a git repository

```
kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/kenne/Desktop/.git/
```

14. pwd command

● pwd stands for Print Working Directory. It prints the path of the working directory, starting from the root. For example, just enter the command pwd:

```
kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~/Desktop (master)
$ pwd
/c/Users/kenne/Desktop
```

15. git clone

● Git clone is a command for downloading existing source code from a remote repository like GitHub. In other words, Git clone basically makes an identical copy of the latest version of a project in a repository and saves it to your computer. For example, git clone [https://name-of-the-repository-link]

```
kenne@LAPTOP-NCG4CGHR MINGW64 ~
$ git clone git@github.com:kt1422/SSHDemo.git
Cloning into 'SSHDemo'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 3, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Receiving objects: 100% (3/3), done.
```

useruid	9/22/2020 9:42 PM	Configuration setti...
SSHDemo	12/7/2022 1:48 PM	File folder
Desktop	12/7/2022 1:42 PM	File folder