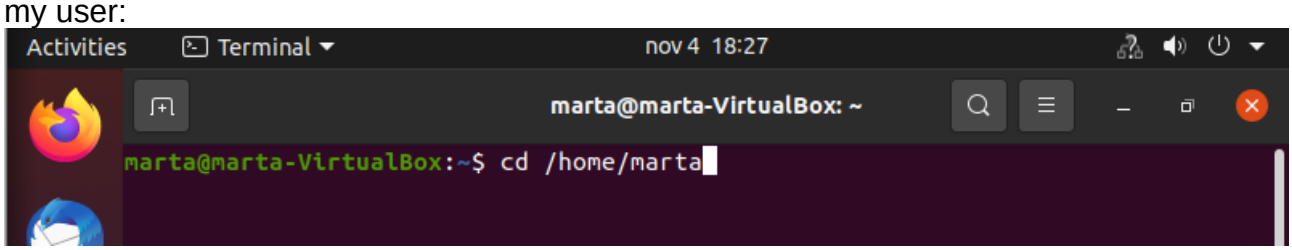
A. MANAGING DIRECTORIES

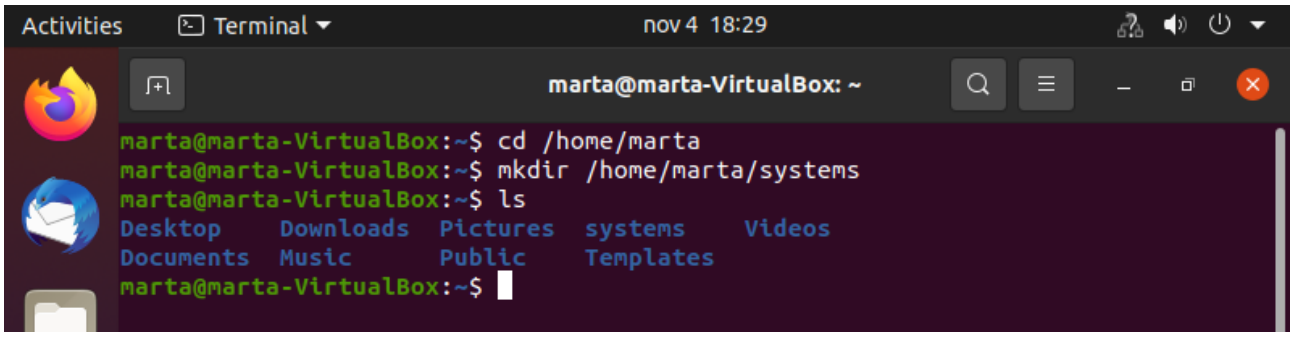
1. Change the current directory to */home/*<user>.

In Ubuntu, I opened the terminal and type cd to change to the directory that It's asked, with my user:



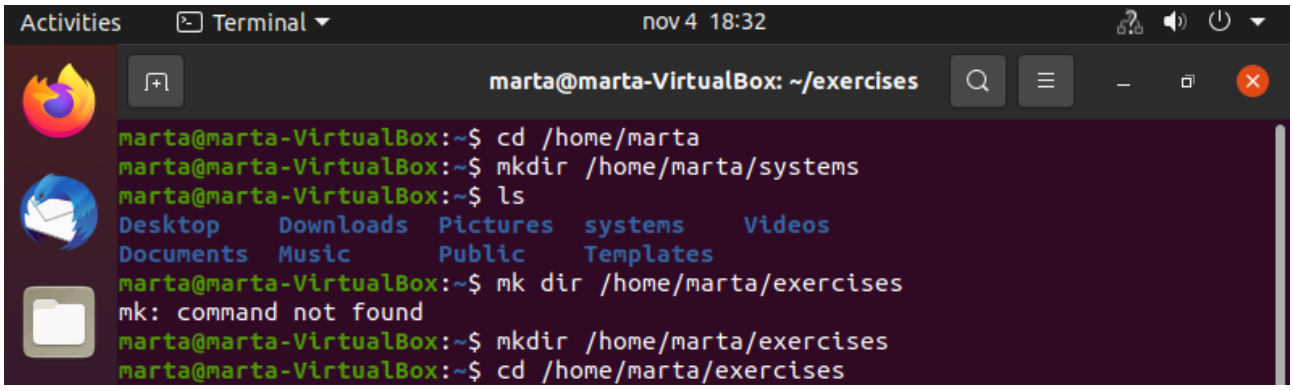
2. Create a directory called systems

To do this, I type the parameter "mkdir" and, in my case, I have used an absolute path. The new directory appears when I execute the "ls" parameter:



3. Create a directory called exercises. Go to his directory and create another new directory called programming.

I create the directory called "exercises" with mkdir using absolute paths, and then I go through this new directory and make the same operation:

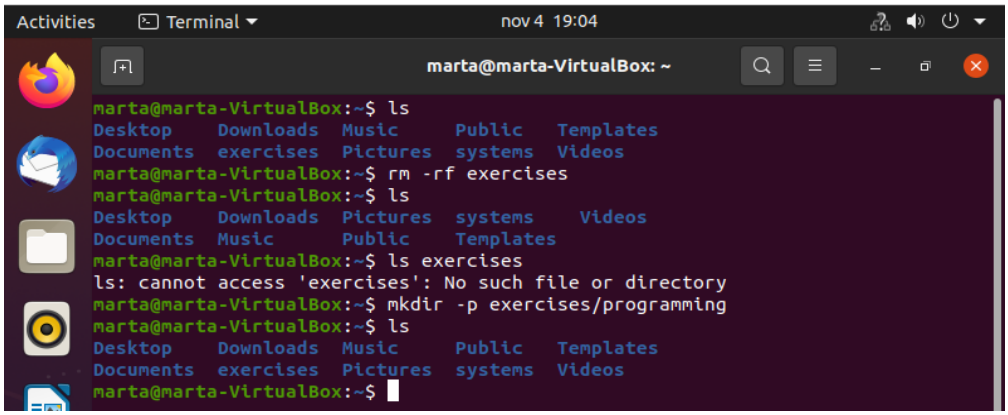


4. Go back to the user's home directory. Delete the directories "exercises" and "programming" using just one command. Create the directories again with one command.

To delete a directory, I need to use the parameter "rm" with "-rf", that's forces to remove all contents of the selected directory. Then, I use "ls" to see if I have delete the folder:

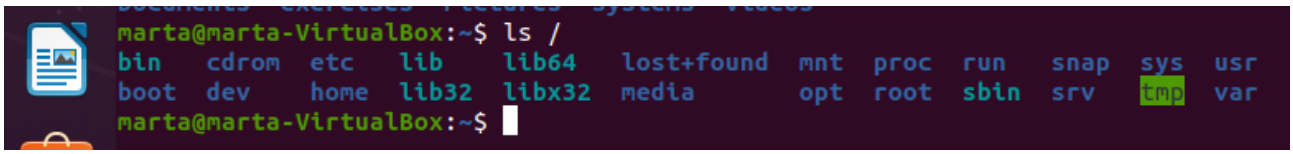
Rm – rf exercises

ls
ls exercises



5. Print the contents of the root directory

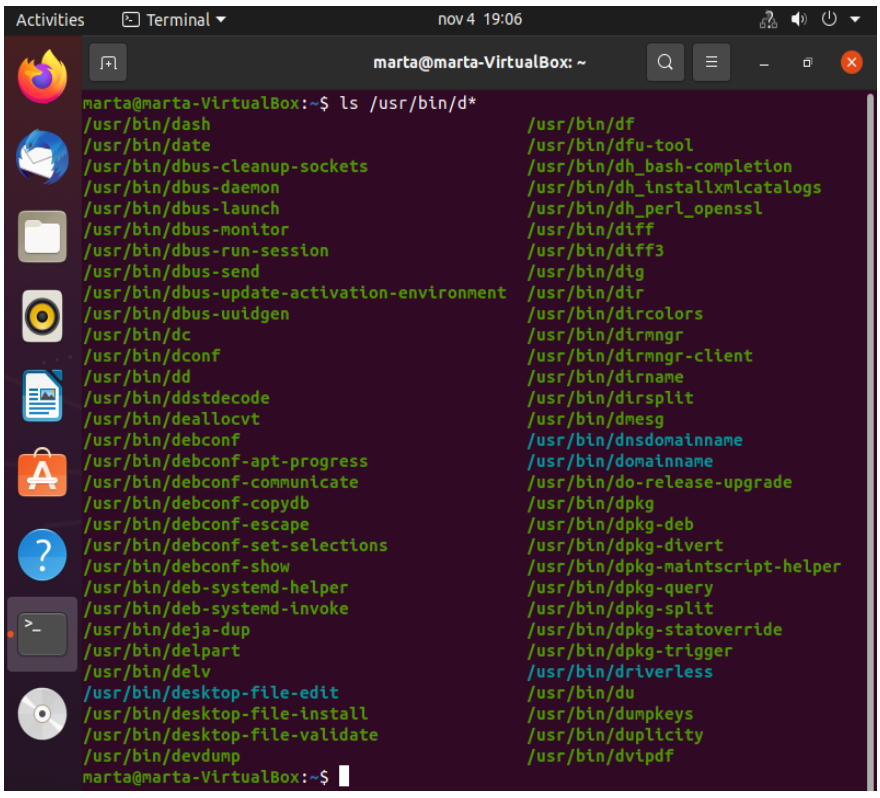
To do this, It's needed to write "ls /" or "tree" if it's possible. In my case, I have used "ls" plus the backslash (/) to indicate the root directory:



6. Print all the files and directories that begin with d in the /usr/bin directory

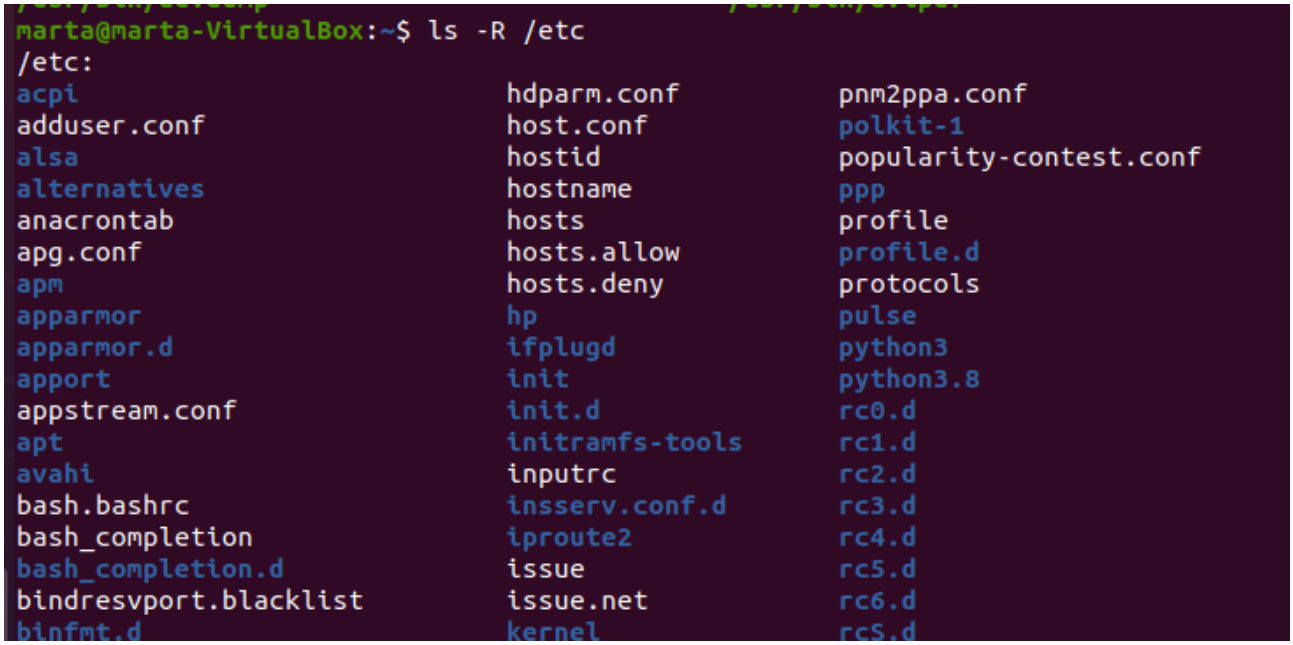
To print all the files, I have to use "ls" and the files´s routes I want to see:

ls /usr/bin/d*



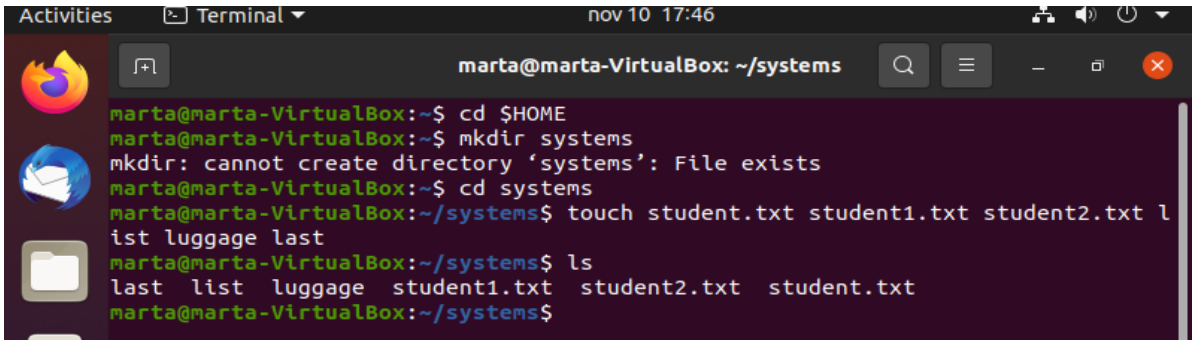
7. List all the files and directories in /etc, including subdirectories

With ls -R /etc, I can get access to "/etc" and see all its hidden folders and subfolders:



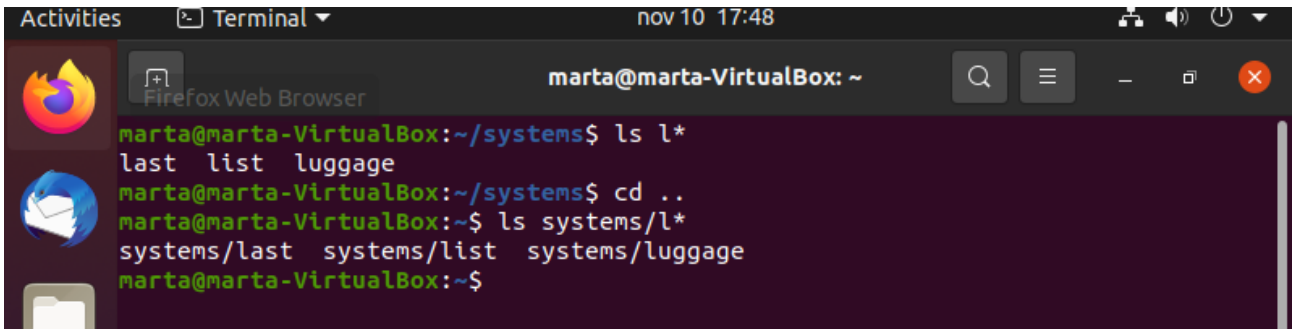
8. Create the empty files called student.txt, student1.txt, student2.txt, list, luggage and last in the directory named "systems"

As systems is already created, I use the command "touch" and create the rest of the empty files:



9. Print all the files that begin with "l" in the directory "systems"

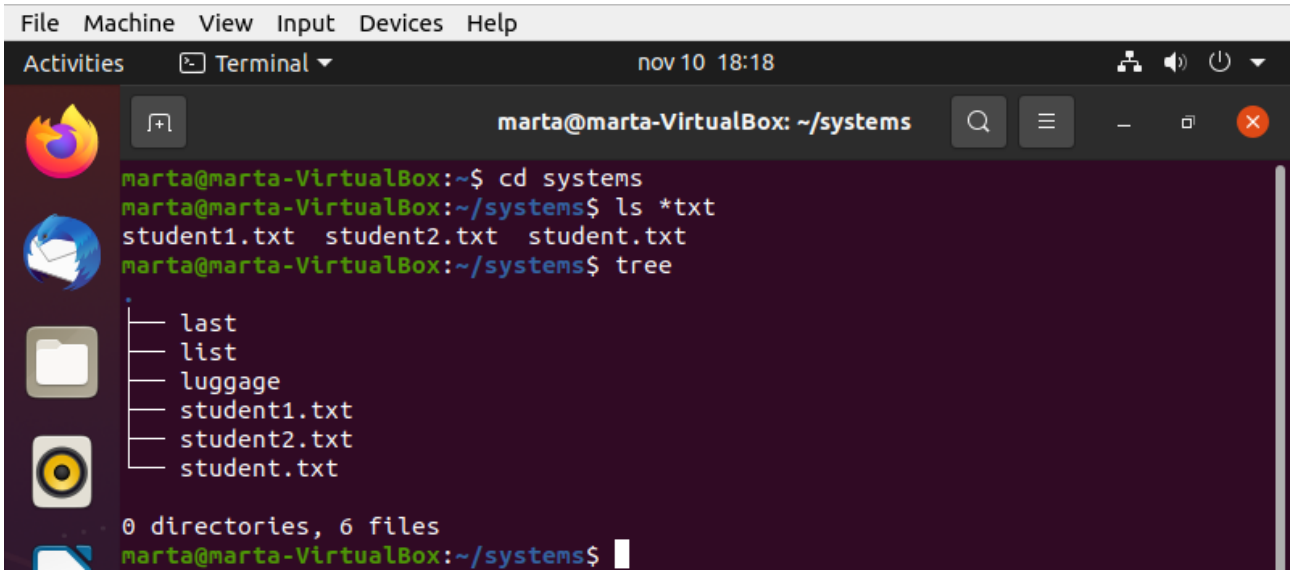
To print a specified group of files, I use the "*" and the "ls" command to indicate that I want to print the files that begins with "l":



10. Print all the files that end with “txt” in the directory “systems”

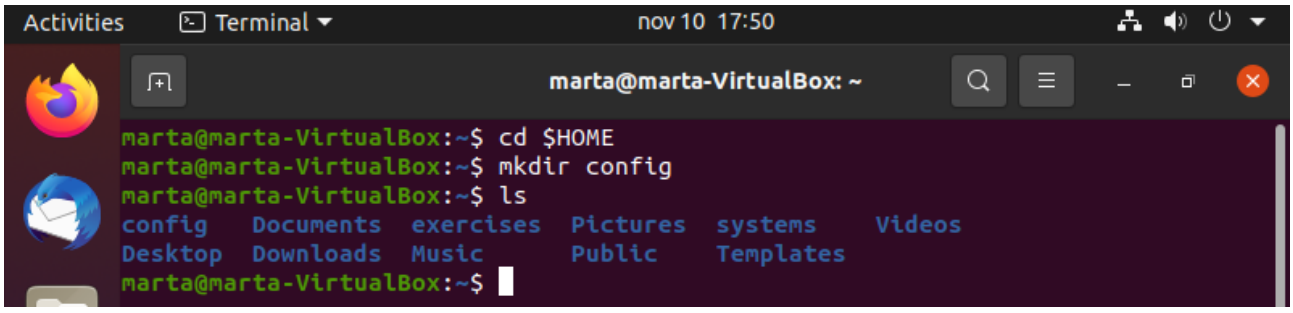
As in the previous exercise, I indicate with “*” the extension of the files and “ls”:

```
ls *txt
```



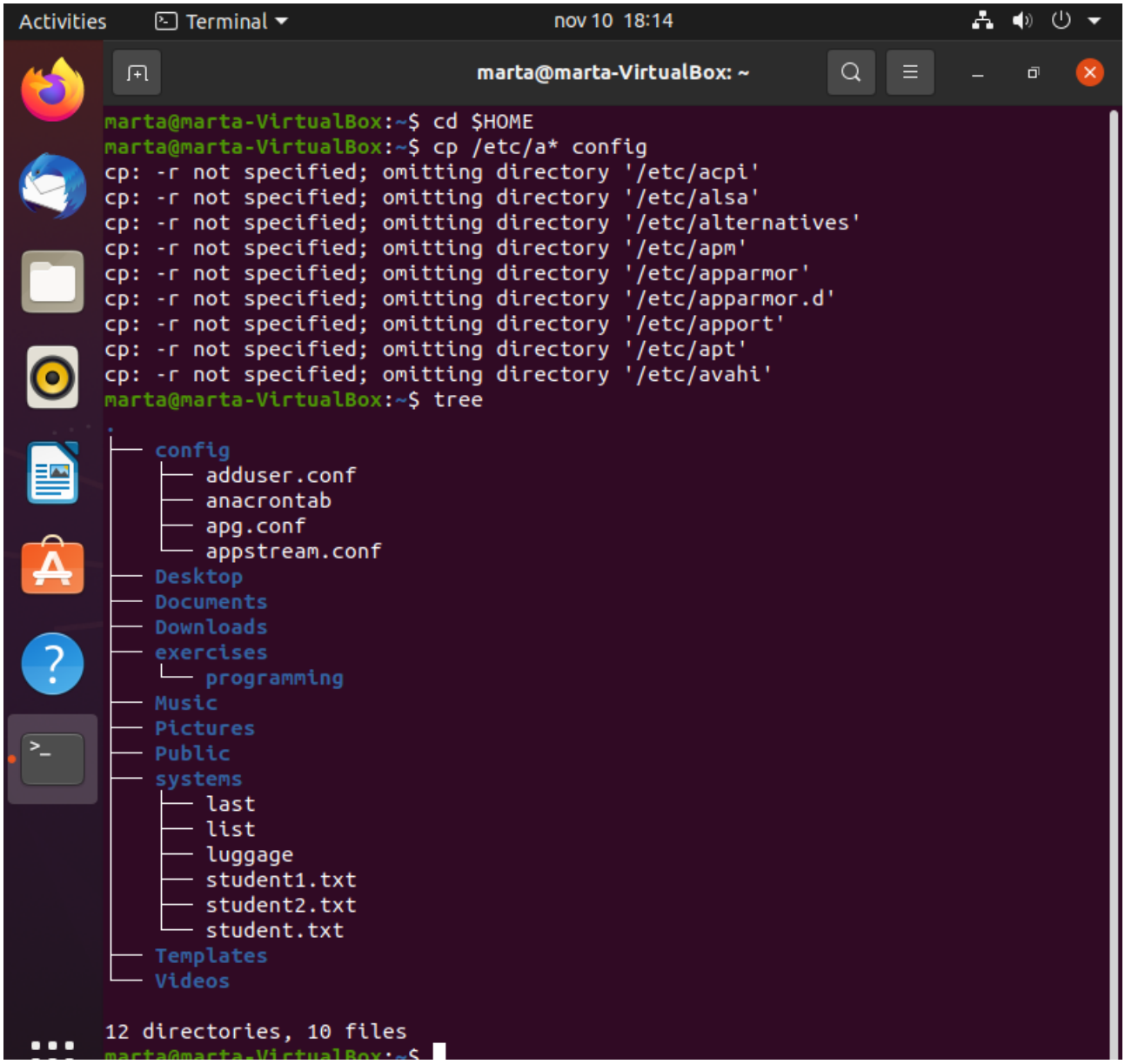
11. Create a new directory into $HOME called “config”

- **cd $HOME**
- **mkdir config**
- **ls**



12. Copy all the files in /etc which begin with “a” into “config”

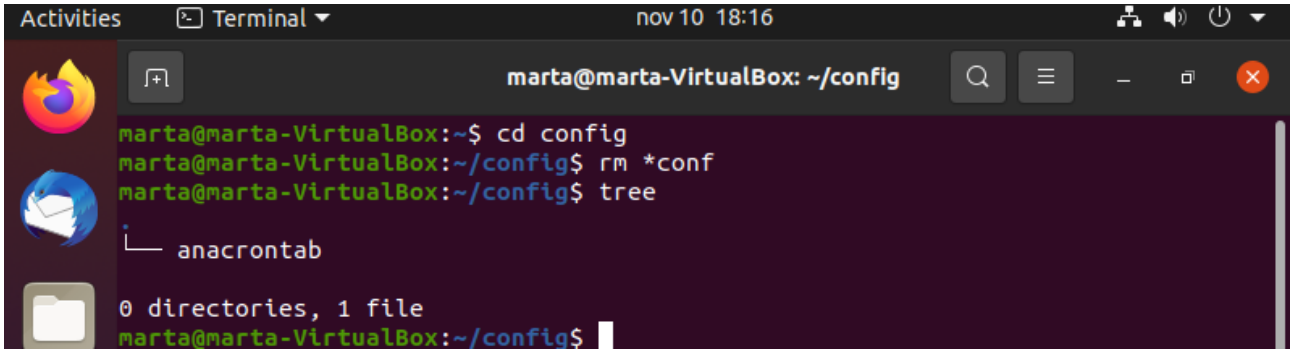
- **cp, and then the path /etc/a* config**
- **then, the copy you want to copy he files**
- **ls**



13. Delete all the files in “config” which end with “conf”

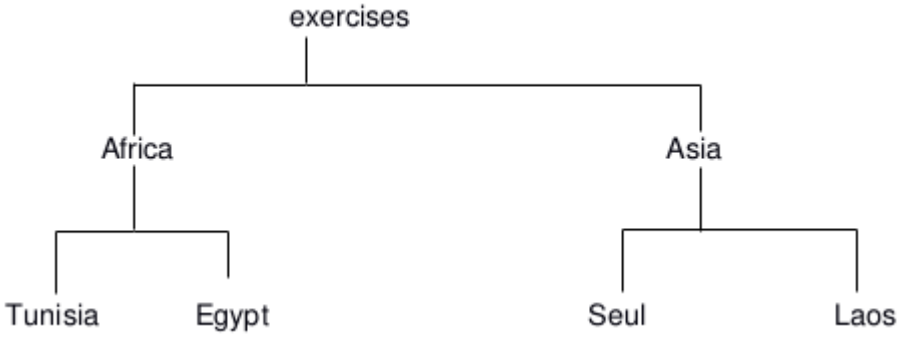
rm config/*conf

tree



B. COPY, RENAME AND EDIT FILES

Create the following directory structure in /home/<user>/exercises




```
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises$ tree
.
└── programming

1 directory, 0 files
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises$ mkdir Africa Asia
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises$ tree
.
├── Africa
├── Asia
└── programming

3 directories, 0 files
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises$ cd Africa
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises/Africa$ mkdir Tunisia Egypt
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises/Africa$ cd ..
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises$ cd Asia
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises/Asia$ mkdir Seul Laos
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises/Asia$ cd ..
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises$ cd ..
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~$ tree
.
├── config
│   └── anacrontab
├── Desktop
├── Documents
├── Downloads
│   ├── 941898.jpg
│   └── The 13 Best Takes On the Windows XP Bliss Wallpaper Dorkly Post.jpg
├── exercises
│   ├── Africa
│   │   ├── Egypt
│   │   └── Tunisia
│   ├── Asia
│   │   ├── Laos
│   │   └── Seul
│   └── programming
```

14. Create the following files using nano (or another editor): song.doc (write a few lines of a song) in the directory Egypt; tv.doc (write the name of your favourite TV programs) in the directory Seul and marks (write the marks you expect to get this year) in the directory Tunisia.

Once the file has been created (using Nano, although it's possible to do it with "cat >Africa/Egypt/song.doc"), I proceed to move it to Egypt with the command "mv".

File created printed in the terminal using "tree":

```
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~$ cd exercises
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises$ nano
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises$ tree
.
├── Africa
│   ├── Egypt
│   └── Tunisia
├── Asia
│   ├── Laos
│   └── Seul
├── programming
└── song.doc

7 directories, 1 file
```

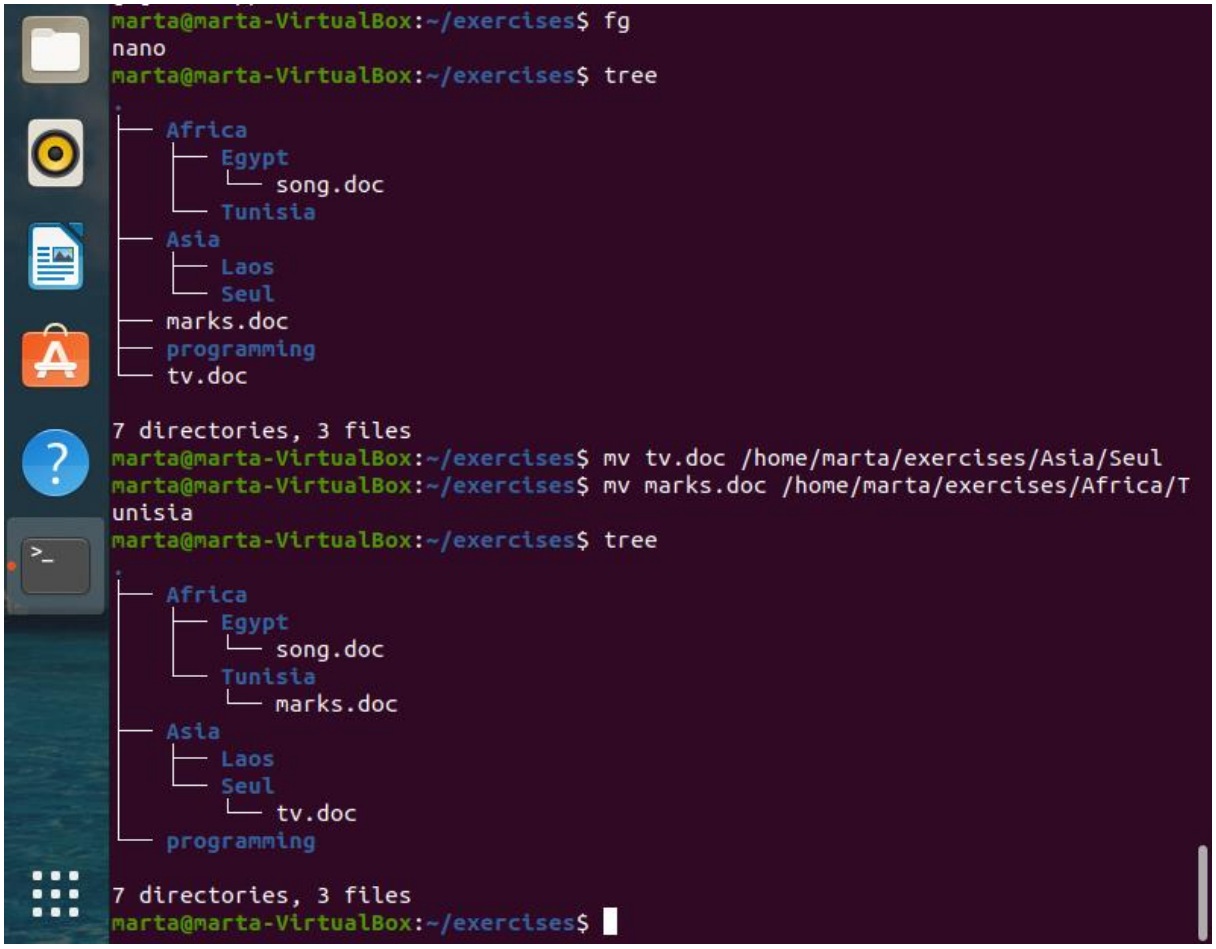
The path used to move the file:

mv song.doc /home/marta/exercises/Africa/Egypt

```
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises$ mv song.doc /home/marta/exercises/Africa/Eg
ypt
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises$ tree
.
├── Africa
│   ├── Egypt
│   │   └── song.doc
│   └── Tunisia
├── Asia
│   ├── Laos
│   └── Seul
└── programming

7 directories, 1 file
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises$
```

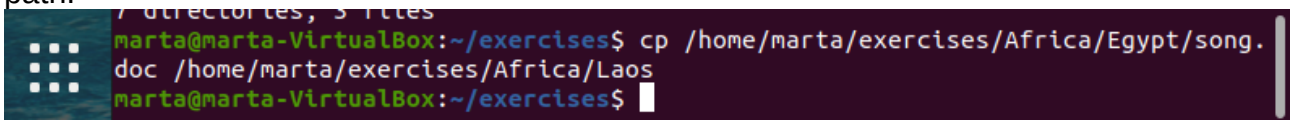
The same steps are going to be done with the other files. So, it will give the following result:



CHANGE THE CURRENT DIRECTORY TO AFRICA AND DO THE FOLLOWING EXERCISES USING RELATIVE PATHS

15. Copy the file “song.doc” into “Laos”

To copy a file, the command “cp” must be used, and then choose to copy the files by absoulte or relative paths (the path shoould be “cp Egypt/song.doc ../Asia/Laos”). I have choose to use absolute ones, choosing firstly the source where the file belongs to and its destination path:



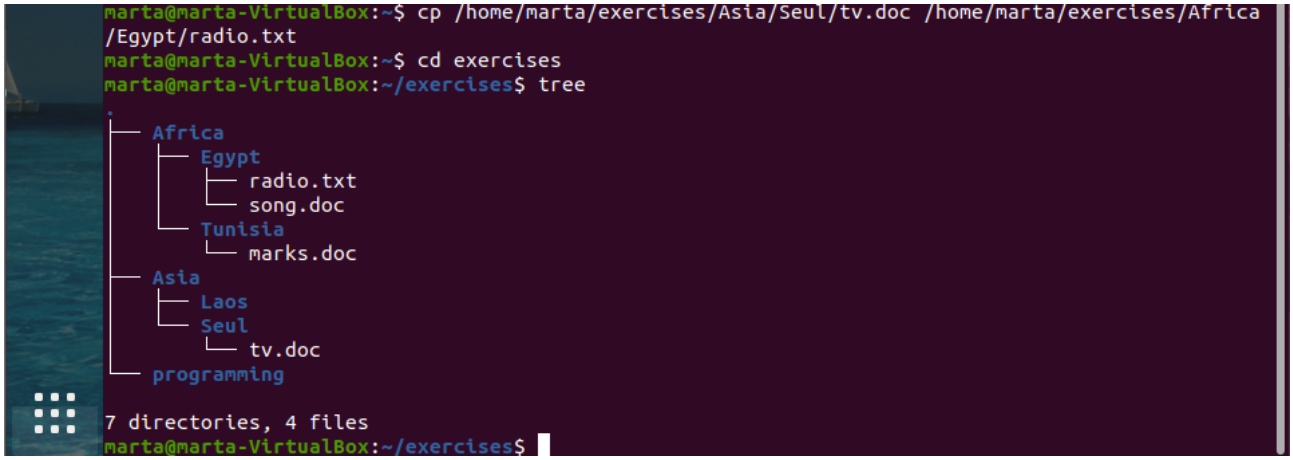
16. Copy the file “tv.doc” into “Egypt” with the name “radio.txt”.

I make the same steps as in the previous exercise, changing the source and destination paths, because this is a different file, and changing the name file at the second path:

cp ../Asia/Seul/tv.doc Egypt/radio.txt

In my case, I have used an absolute path:

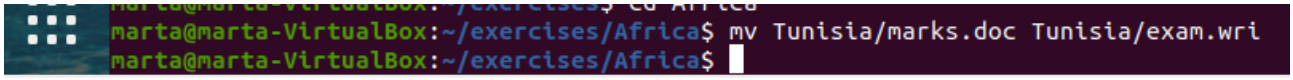
cp /home/marta/exercises/Asia/Seul/tv.doc /home/marta/exercises/Africa/Egypt/radio.txt



17. Rename the file "marks" to "exam.wri" (it is located in the directory named Tunisia)

To do this, I can move the file to another location with "mv", using a relative path (while I am in "Africa", the folder inside "exercise"):

mv Tunisia/marks.doc Tunisia/exam.wri



*Notes: the name "marks" in my exercises is shown as "marks.doc" because I think that the extension ".doc" was forgotten or something else.

18. Copy the file "song.doc" (located in "Egypt") inside "Tunisia"

To copy this file, I use the parameter "cp" again with the following route:

Cp Egypt/song.doc Tunisia/

```
2 directories, 3 files
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises/Africa$ cp Egypt/song.doc Tunisia/
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises/Africa$ tree
.
├── Egypt
│   ├── radio.txt
│   └── song.doc
└── Tunisia
    ├── exam.wri
    └── song.doc

2 directories, 4 files
```

19. Print the content of the current directory using long listing format

Being in cd /exercises, I type:

ls -l

```
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises$ ls -l
total 12
drwxrwxr-x 4 marta marta 4096 nov 18 18:32 Africa
drwxrwxr-x 4 marta marta 4096 nov 10 20:46 Asia
drwxrwxr-x 2 marta marta 4096 nov  4 19:04 programming
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises$
```

20. Rename the file “song.doc” (located in “Laos”) to “aa.doc”

It seems that the copied file, located originally in “Africa/Egypt”, wasn´t copied. So, in my case, I copied it again by using (in /home/myuser/exercises/Africa):

cp Egypt/song.doc ../Asia/Laos

```
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises/Africa$ cp Egypt/song.doc ../Asia/Laos
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises/Africa$
```

Now, I can continue to the exercise, and execute the “mv” parameter in the following manner:

mv ../Asia/Laos/song.doc ../Asia/Laos/aa.doc

```
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises/Africa$ mv ../Asia/Laos/song.doc ../Asia/Laos/aa.doc
```

```
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises$ tree
.
├── Africa
│   ├── Egypt
│   │   ├── radio.txt
│   │   └── song.doc
│   └── Tunisia
│       ├── exam.wri
│       └── song.doc
├── Asia
│   ├── Laos
│   │   └── aa.doc
│   └── Seul
│       └── tv.doc
└── programming

7 directories, 6 files
```

21. Create the directory “Others” in “Laos”

To create it, I write the parameter “mkdir” in combination with:

mkdir ../Asia/Laos/Others

```
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises$ cd Asia
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises/Asia$ mkdir ../Asia/Laos/Others
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises/Asia$
```

Using a relative path.

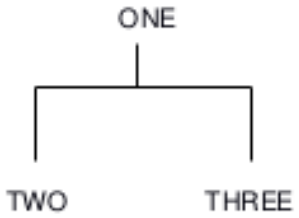
22. Rename the directory named “programming” (which you created in the first exercises) to pro-c.

To rename the directory “programming”, being in /home/myuser/exercises/Asia, I have to use the parameter “mv” and write:

mv ../programming ../pro-c

```
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises/Asia$ mv ../programming ../pro-c
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises/Asia$
```

23. Create the following directory tree in “exercises” (using as few commands as possible)



Being in my home folder, I use the “mkdir” parameter to create these new folders, logged as “sudo su”:

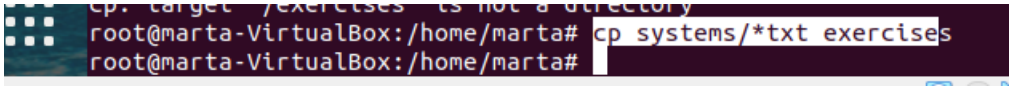
mkdir -p ../ONE/TWO;mkdir -p ../ONE/THREE

```
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~$ sudo su
[sudo] password for marta:
root@marta-VirtualBox:/home/marta# mkdir -p ../ONE/TWO; mkdir -p ../ONE/THREE
root@marta-VirtualBox:/home/marta#
```

24. Copy the files with txt extension from the directory named “systems” to “exercises”.

To copy those files, I use the parameter “cp” in combination with *

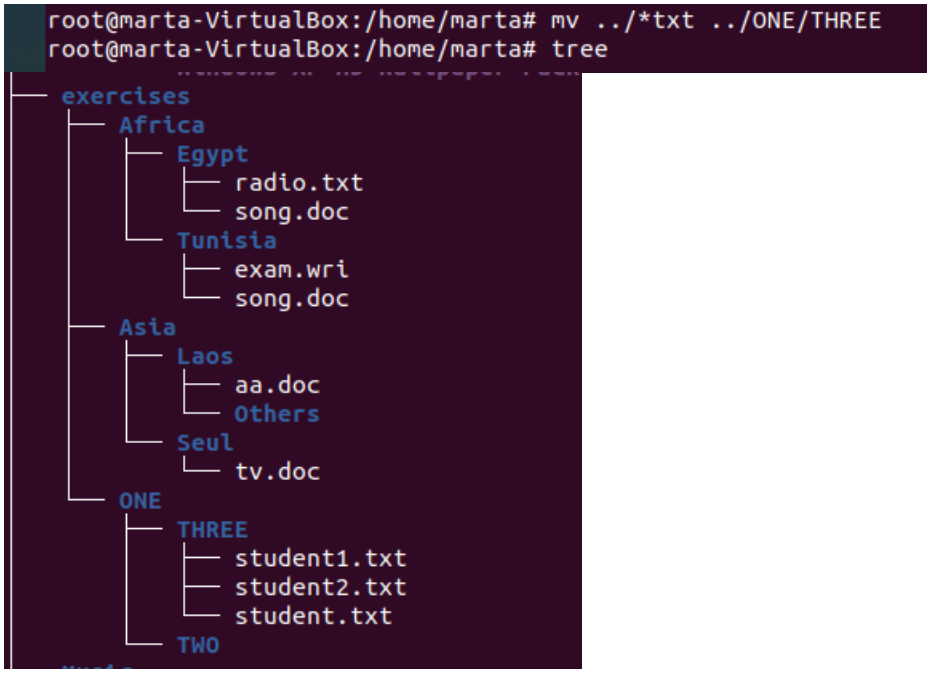
cp systems/*txt exercises



25. Move the files you copied in the exercise above to the directory THREE.

To do this operation, I combine again the asterisk with another command, “mv”, that will move every file ending in .txt to the required folder:

mv ../*txt ../ONE/THREE



26. Delete the directory named THREE, including all the files and, if so, subdirectories

To delete the directory, the parameter “rm” will be used:

rm -rf ../ONE/THREE

```
root@marta-VirtualBox:/home/marta/exercises# rm -rf ONE/THREE
root@marta-VirtualBox:/home/marta/exercises# tree
.
├── Africa
│   ├── Egypt
│   │   ├── radio.txt
│   │   └── song.doc
│   └── Tunisia
│       ├── exam.wri
│       └── song.doc
├── Asia
│   ├── Laos
│   │   ├── aa.doc
│   │   └── Others
│   └── Seul
│       └── tv.doc
└── ONE
    └── TWO

9 directories, 6 files
```

CHANGE INTO SYSTEMS AND DO THE FOLLOWING EXERCISES USING ABSOLUTE PATHS

27. Copy the files that end with “txt” of the directory named “systems” to “Tunisia”

To do this operation, I have to manage the parameter “cp”, selecting the origin of the files that I want to copy (all the files ended in .txt) and the destination file:

cp systems/*txt $HOME/exercises/Africa/Tunisia

```
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~$ cp systems/*txt $HOME/exercises/Africa/Tunisia
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~$ tree
```

Activities Terminal nov 28 21:07

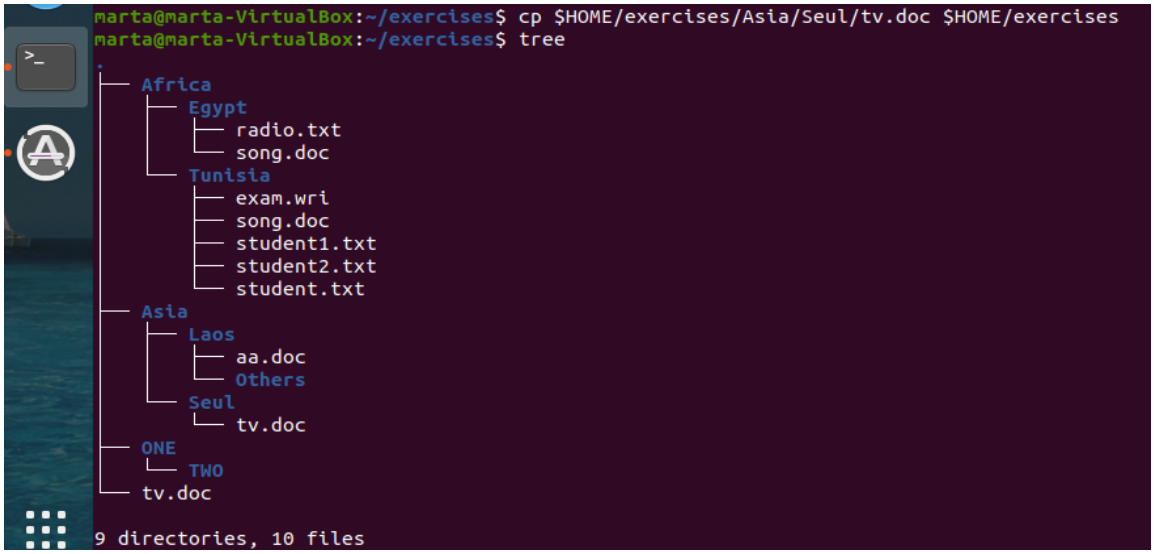
marta@marta-VirtualBox: ~

```
        ├── Windows XP HD Wallpaper Pack.jpg
        └── Windows XP HD Wallpaper Pack Wallpaper.jpg
├── exercises
    ├── Africa
    │   ├── Egypt
    │   │   ├── radio.txt
    │   │   └── song.doc
    │   └── Tunisia
    │       ├── exam.wri
    │       ├── song.doc
    │       ├── student1.txt
    │       ├── student2.txt
    │       └── student.txt
    ├── Asia
    │   ├── Laos
    │   │   ├── aa.doc
    │   │   └── Others
    │   └── Seul
    │       └── tv.doc
    └── ONE
        └── TWO
```

28. Copy the file “tv.doc” (located in “Seul”) to the directory named “exercises”

To copy this file, I use again “cp”, while I am in the “exercises” directory:

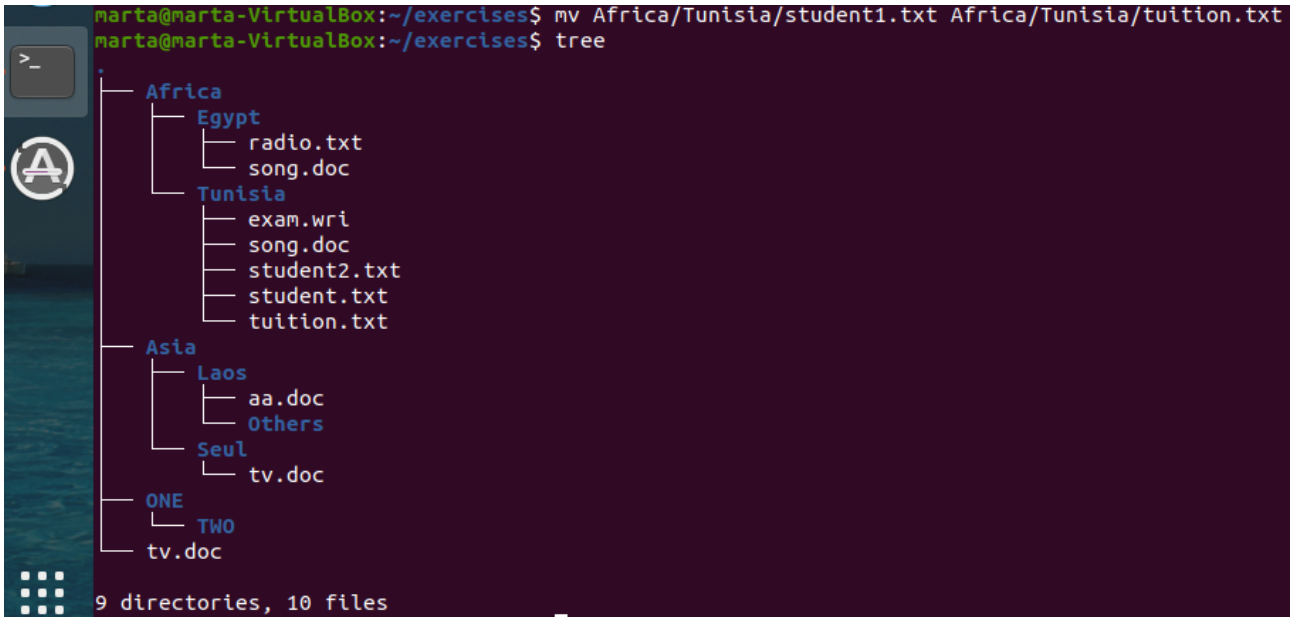
```
cp $HOME/exercises/Asia/Seul/tv.doc $HOME/exercises
```



29. Rename the file student1.txt (located in “Tunisia”) to tuition.txt

To rename a file, I just have to move with “mv” the file inside its same location:

```
mv Africa/Tunisia/student1.txt Africa/Tunisia/tuition.txt
```

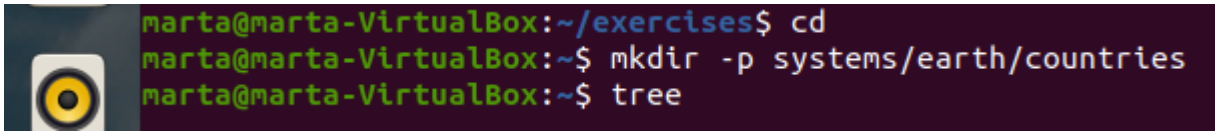


30. Create a new directory called “earth” into “systems”. Create another directory at the same branch called “countries” inside “earth”

mkdir -p systems/earth/countries

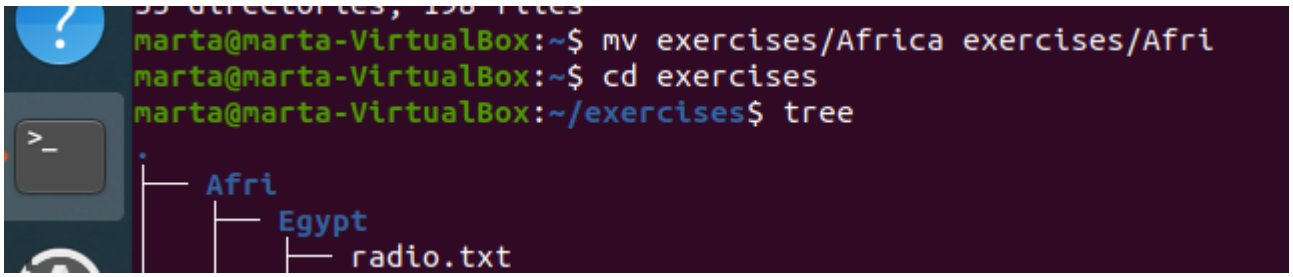
cd systems

tree



31. Rename “Africa” (located in “exercises”) to “Afri”

mv exercises/Africa exercises/Africa



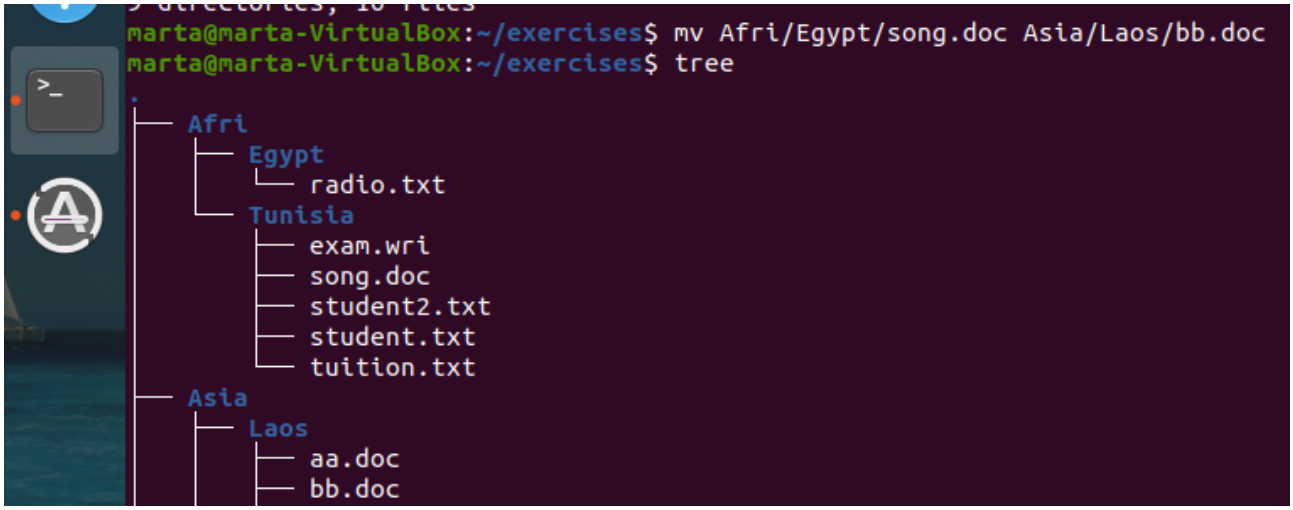
NOW YOU CAN BE PLACED IN THE DIRECTORY YOU WANT

32. Move the file “song.doc”, which is located in Egypt, to “Laos” with the name “bb.doc”

in exercises: mv Afri/Egypt/song.doc Asia/Laos/bb.doc

cd Asia

tree

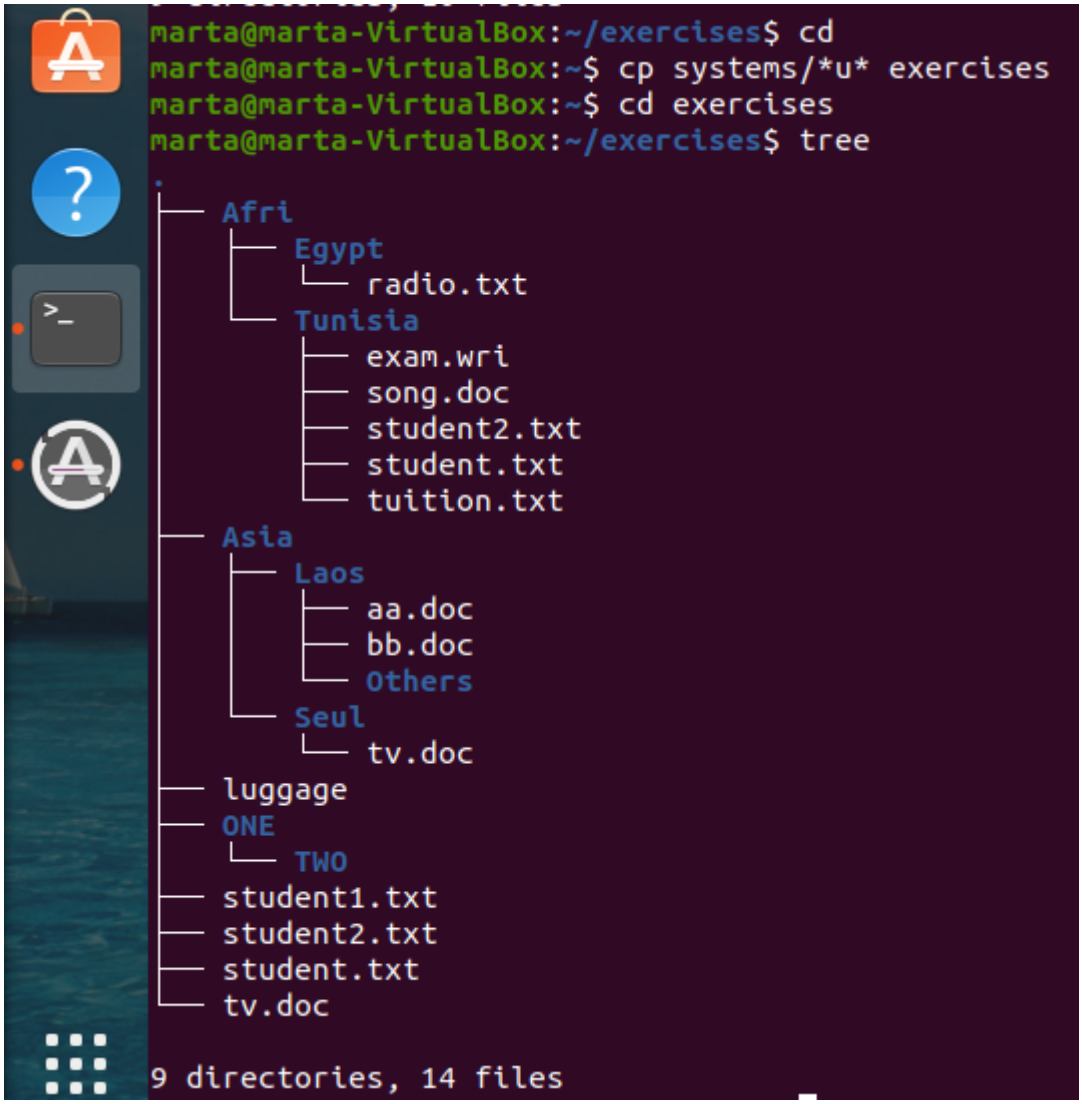


33. Copy the files whose name contains the letter “u” from “systems” to “exercises”

cp systems/*u* exercises

cd exercises

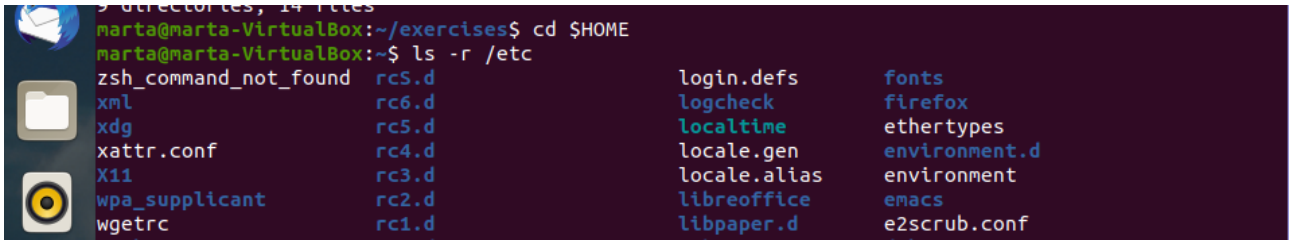
tree



34. Print the content of the /etc directory, including subdirectories, in reverse alphabetical order

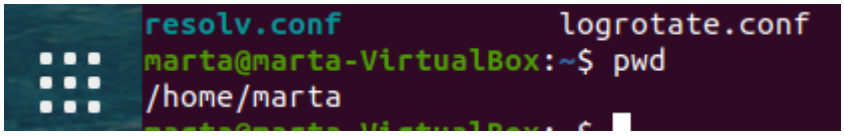
cd $HOME

ls -r /etc



35. How can you print the name of the current directory?

Pwd



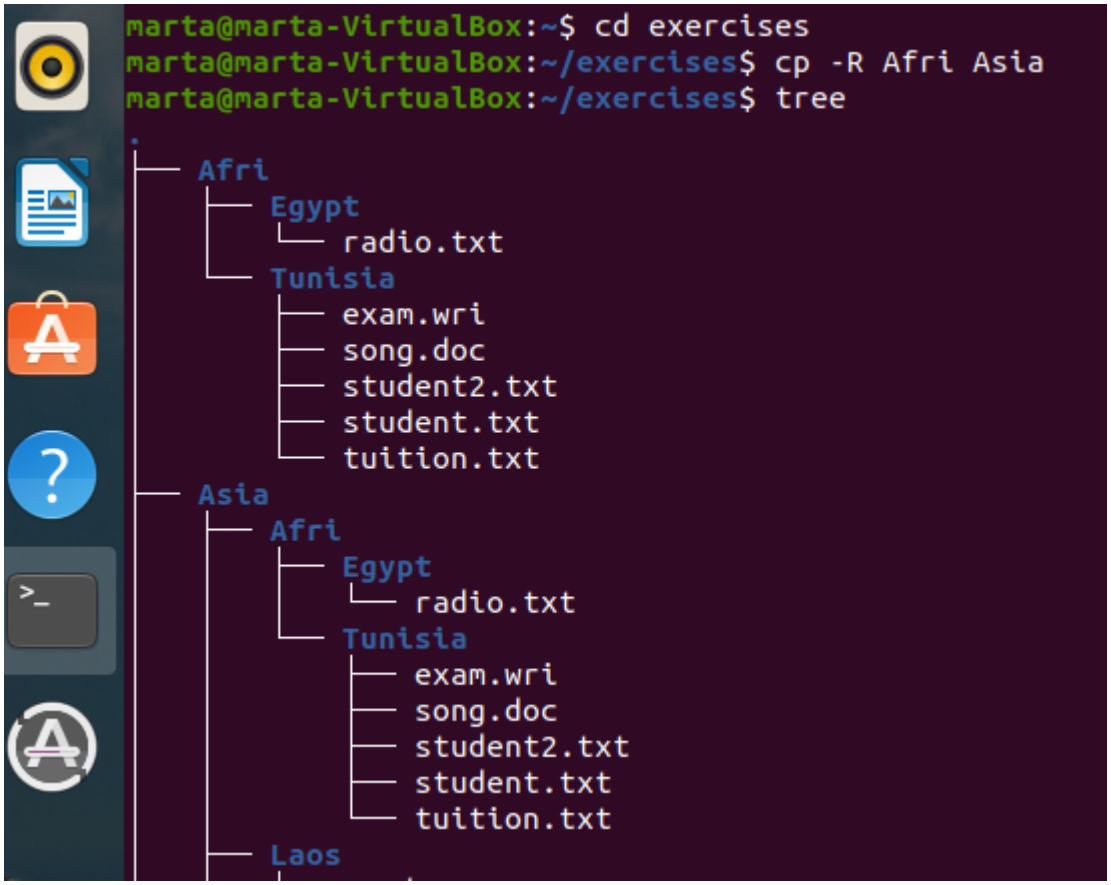
36. Copy the folder "Afri" including files and subdirectories to "Asia"

cd /home

cp -R exercises/Afri exercises/Asia → It will copy ALL,if not there will be a warning

cd exercises

tree



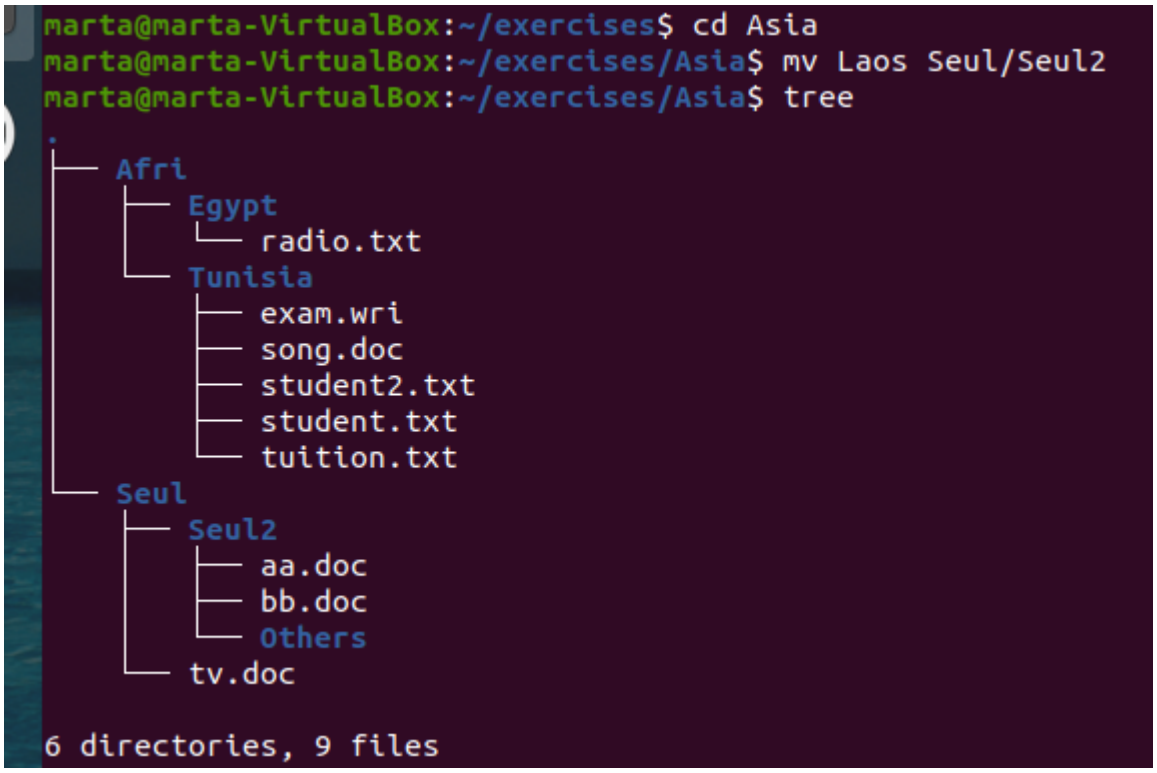
37. Move all the files and subdirectories of "Laos" to "Seul" and rename it to "Seul2"

In this case I want to copy Laos to rename it in the destination, but it is possible to only copy the content using mv Laos/* Seul (Seul2 is not included because I am directly copying the files and subfolders from the source).

cd Asia

mv Laos Seul/Seul2

tree


marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises$ cd Asia
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises/Asia$ mv Laos Seul/Seul2
marta@marta-VirtualBox:~/exercises/Asia$ tree
.
├── Afri
│   ├── Egypt
│   │   └── radio.txt
│   └── Tunisia
│   ├── exam.wri
│   ├── song.doc
│   ├── student2.txt
│   ├── student.txt
│   └── tuition.txt
└── Seul
    ├── Seul2
    │   ├── aa.doc
    │   ├── bb.doc
    │   └── Others
    └── tv.doc
6 directories, 9 files