

Command	Purpose
<code>ls -l</code>	Shows file permissions
<code>chmod 755 file</code>	Changes permission to rwxr-xr-x

Redirection and Pipes

Symbol	Use
<code>></code>	Redirect output to a file (overwrite)
<code>>></code>	Append output to a file
<code><</code>	Take input from a file

Variables & Scripts

Concept	Example
Set variable	<code>name="CyberNinja"</code>
Use variable	<code>echo \$name</code>
Simple script	Save multiple commands in <code>.sh</code> file and run with <code>bash script.sh</code>

Day 3 - LINUX FILE SYSTEM

Module 1: Basics & Navigation

Directory Structure

- Linux uses a hierarchical file system starting from the root `/`
- Everything (files, folders, devices) is treated as a file

List Directory

- `ls` – list files and folders
- `ls -l` – detailed list with permissions, size, and timestamps
- `ls -a` – includes hidden files

View File Contents

- `cat filename` – displays the entire file
- `more` / `less` – allows scrolling through long files
- `head` / `tail` – shows first or last lines

Create Directory

- `mkdir foldername` – creates a new directory

Change Directory

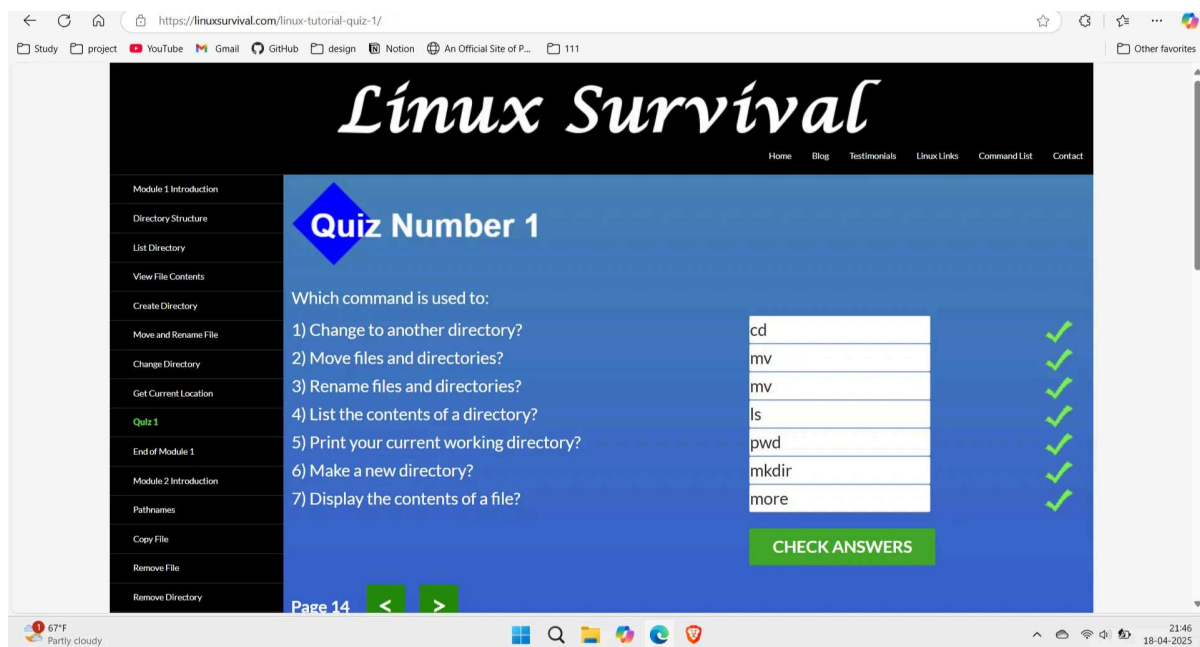
- `cd foldername` – move into a directory
- `cd ..` – move up one level
- `cd /` – go to root

Get Current Location

- `pwd` – prints the current directory path

Quiz 1 + End of Module 1

- Reinforced understanding of directory navigation and viewing file contents.



Module 2: File Management & Permissions

Pathnames

- **Absolute:** starts from root, e.g., `/home/user/file.txt`
- **Relative:** starts from current location, e.g., `../file.txt`

Copy File

- `cp source.txt copy.txt` – copies a file

Remove File

- `rm filename` – deletes a file

Remove Directory

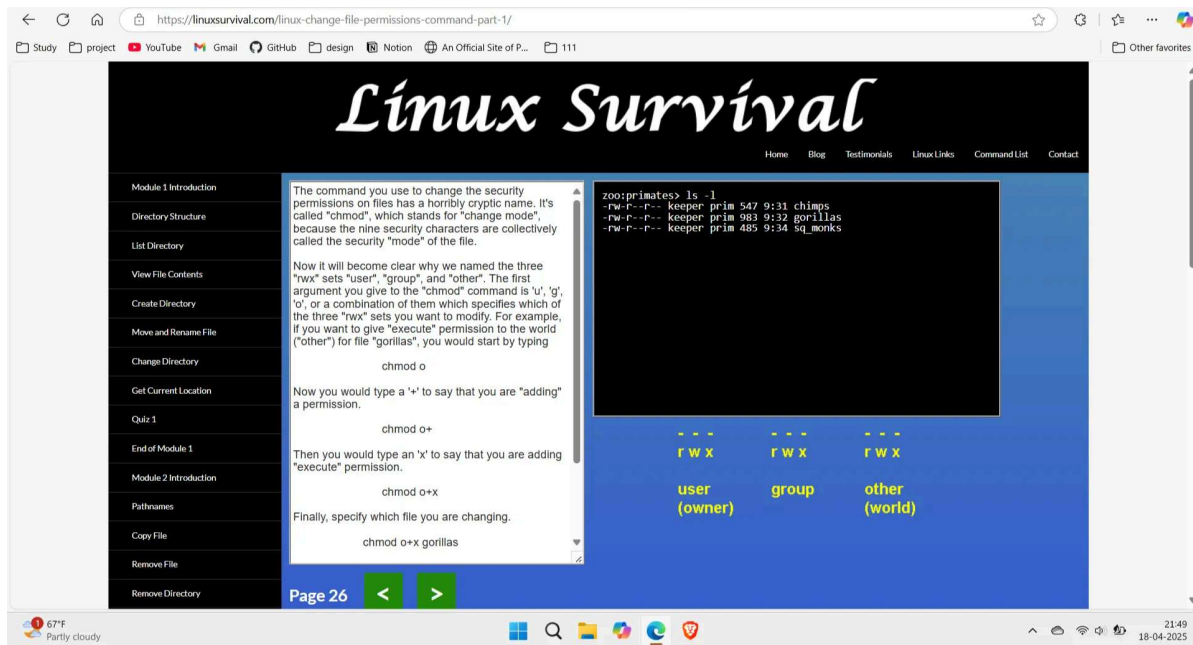
- `rmdir dirname` – removes an empty directory
- `rm -r dirname` – removes a directory and its contents

File Security

- Linux uses permissions for **user**, **group**, and **others**
- File types: `-` = file, `d` = directory

Change File Permissions

- `chmod` changes access



Wildcards

- * – matches any number of characters
- ? – matches a single character

Group Memberships

- Each file has an owner and a group
- `groups` – shows your group membership
- Used to manage shared access to files

Quiz 2 + End of Module 2

- Tested file management, permissions, wildcards, and user/group concepts.

Browser address bar: <https://linuxsurvival.com/linux-tutorial-quiz-2/>

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Quiz Number 2

Which command is used to:

- 1) Copy files?
 ✓
- 2) Remove files?
 ✓
- 3) List the groups you are in?
 ✓
- 4) Remove empty directories?
 ✓
- 5) Change file permissions?
 ✓

1) Which wildcard represents all files?
 ✓

2) Which letter represents all other users?
 ✓

3) Which letter represents execute permission?
 ✓

[CHECK ANSWERS](#)

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System tray: 21:34, 18-04-2025