

Lab 1

Q2. What is the difference between cat and more command?

- **cat:** Show the **contents** of a file at **once**.
- **more:** Show the contents of a file **one screen at a time**, then waits for you to **press** the spacebar **to see more**.

Q3. What is the difference between rm and rmdir using man?

- **rm:** Removes **files or directories**.
- **rmdir:** Removes **empty directories only**

Q4. Create the hierarchy under your home directory:

```
mohamed@dell: ~/docs
mohamed@dell:~$ mkdir dir1 docs
mohamed@dell:~$ ls ~
Desktop  docs      Downloads Pictures  snap      Videos
dir1     Documents Music     Public   Templates
mohamed@dell:~$ cd dir1
mohamed@dell:~/dir1$ mkdir dir11 dir12
mohamed@dell:~/dir1$ ls
dir11  dir12
mohamed@dell:~/dir1$ cd dir11
mohamed@dell:~/dir1/dir11$ touch file1
mohamed@dell:~/dir1/dir11$ ls
file1
mohamed@dell:~/dir1/dir11$ cd ~
mohamed@dell:~$ cd docs/
mohamed@dell:~/docs$ touch mycv
mohamed@dell:~/docs$ ls
mycv
mohamed@dell:~/docs$
```

a. Remove dir11 in one-step. What did you notice? And how did you overcome that?

There is nothing happened because I used **(rm -r dir1/dir11)** instead of **(rmdir dir1/dir11)**, which deleted empty directories only.

```
mohamed@dell:~$ rm -r dir1/dir11
mohamed@dell:~$ ls
Desktop  docs      Downloads Pictures  snap      Videos
dir1     Documents Music     Public   Templates
```

b. Then remove dir12 using `rmdir -p` command. State what happened to the hierarchy (Note: you are in your home directory).

The hierarchy became has one branch (**docs > mycv**)

```
mohamed@dell: ~/docs
mohamed@dell:~$ rmdir -p dir1/dir12
mohamed@dell:~$ ls
Desktop  Documents  Music      Public  Templates
docs     Downloads  Pictures   snap    Videos
mohamed@dell:~$ cd docs
mohamed@dell:~/docs$ ls
mycv
mohamed@dell:~/docs$
```

c. The output of the command `pwd` was `/home/user`. Write the absolute and relative path for the file `mycv`

The **absolute** path > `/home/dell/docs/mycv`

The **relative** path > `docs/mycv`

Q5. Copy the `/etc/passwd` file to your home directory making its name is `mypasswd`

```
mohamed@dell: ~
mohamed@dell:~$ cp /etc/passwd ~/mypasswd
mohamed@dell:~$ ls
Desktop  Documents  Music      Pictures  snap      Videos
docs     Downloads  mypasswd   Public    Templates
mohamed@dell:~$
```

Q6. Rename this new file to be oldpasswd.

```
mohamed@dell:~$ ls
Desktop  Documents  Music      Pictures   snap       Videos
docs     Downloads  mypasswd   Public     Templates
mohamed@dell:~$ mv mypasswd oldpasswd
mohamed@dell:~$ ls
Desktop  Documents  Music      Pictures   snap       Videos
docs     Downloads  oldpasswd   Public     Templates
mohamed@dell:~$
```

Q7. You are in /usr/bin, list four ways to go to your home directory

- 1) use this command > **cd ~**
- 2) use this command > **cd**
- 3) use this command > **cd \$HOME**
- 4) use this command > **cd /home/mohamed** [user_name]

Q9. Display the first 4 lines of /etc/passwd

```
mohamed@dell:~$ head -4 /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
mohamed@dell:~$
```

Q10. Display the last 7 lines of /etc/passwd

```
mohamed@dell:~$ tail -7 /etc/passwd
polkitd:x:987:987:User for polkitd:/usr/sbin/nologin
rtkit:x:117:119:RealtimeKit,,,:/proc:/usr/sbin/nologin
colord:x:118:120:colord colour management daemon,,,:/var/lib/colord:/usr/sbin/nologin
gnome-initial-setup:x:119:65534:./run/gnome-initial-setup:/bin/false
gdm:x:120:121:Gnome Display Manager:/var/lib/gdm3:/bin/false
nm-openvpn:x:121:122:NetworkManager OpenVPN,,,:/var/lib/openvpn/chroot:/usr/sbin/nologin
mohamed:x:1000:1000:mohamed:/home/mohamed:/bin/bash
mohamed@dell:~$
```