

add a new directory into our powercoders directory called "Day 02"

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders  
$ mkdir "Day 02"
```

- make 20 more directories and remove them all

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders  
$ mkdir Day02
```

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders  
$ pwd  
/c/Users/asmar/Desktop/powercoders
```

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders  
$ mkdir friends
```

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders  
$ mkdir love
```

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders  
$ mkdir animal
```

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders  
$ mkdir flowers
```

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders  
$ mkdir foods
```

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders  
$ mkdir books
```

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders  
$ rmdir friends
```

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders  
$ rmdir love
```

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders  
$ rmdir animal
```

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders  
$ rmdir flowers
```

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders  
$ rmdir foods
```

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders  
$ rmdir books
```

- make a single path of directories that is 10 deep and remove them one at a time:

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders  
$ pwd  
/c/Users/asmar/Desktop/powercoders
```

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders  
$ mkdir friends
```

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders  
$ mkdir love
```

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders  
$ mkdir animal
```

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders  
$ mkdir flowers
```

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders  
$ mkdir foods
```

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders
$ mkdir books
```

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders
$ rm -R -- */
```

- what's the command to list all the non-hidden files and directories that start with the letter "s"?

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders
$ mkdir system
```

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders
$ mkdir sosan
```

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders
$ ls s*
```

sosan:

system:

What is the command to list all files (including hidden ones) by reverse modification time, in long form.

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders
$ ls -artl
total 18
```

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 asmar 197609 12 Mar 25 21:58 index.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 asmar 197609 258 Mar 25 22:29 indexcopy.html
drwxr-xr-x 1 asmar 197609  0 Mar 25 23:17 ..
drwxr-xr-x 1 asmar 197609  0 Mar 25 23:32 system
drwxr-xr-x 1 asmar 197609  0 Mar 25 23:33 sosan
drwxr-xr-x 1 asmar 197609  0 Mar 25 23:33 .
```

- 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.

```
asmar@DESKTOP-U3OUIBA MINGW64 ~/Desktop/powercoders
$ ls -rtl *onnet*
```

ls: cannot access '\*onnet\*': No such file or directory

Look up following commands and find out what these do:

- find out what "pushd" and "popd" do, play around with them

- mac : xargs, sudo, chmod, chown

- win: forfiles, runas, attrib, icacis

**attrib** changes file attributes like 'hidden', 'system', if used without parameters, it will display the attributes of a file, otherwise is used to set, or remove attributes from a file.

**icacis** changes file permissions (Access Control Lists - ACLs) like 'users can read, administrators can read+write', the same thing as right clicking on a file in Explorer and using the 'security' tab.

**runas** Command line tool to run an application as a different user.

allows you to launch one process using another account's username and password, without having to logoff and login.

**forfiles** for loop over files, select files by wildcard, e.g. \*.txt, and loop over them running a command on each one. Used to select and execute a command on a file or set of files.