Exemplar: Manage files with Linux commands

Activity overview

In this lab activity, you'll use Linux commands to modify a directory structure and the files it contains.

You'll also use the nano text editor to add text to a file.

You previously learned that directories help you organize subdirectories and files in Linux. As a security analyst, creating, removing, and editing directories and files are core tasks you'll need to perform to help you to manage data.

When data is well organized, you can more easily detect issues and keep data safe.

With that in mind, you're now ready to practice what you've learned.

This exemplar is a walkthrough of the previous Qwiklab activity, including detailed instructions and solutions. You may use this exemplar if you were unable to complete the lab and/or you need extra guidance in competing lab tasks. You may also refer to this exemplar to prepare for the graded quiz in this module.

Scenario

In this scenario, you need to ensure that the /home/analyst directory is properly organized.

You have to make a few changes to the **/home/analyst** directory and the files it contains.

You also have to edit a file to record the changes or updates you make to the directory.

When you start, the **/home/analyst** directory contains the following subdirectories and files:

You need to modify the /home/analyst directory to the following directory and file structure:

Here's how you'll do this: **First**, you'll create a new subdirectory called logs in the **/home/analyst** directory. **Next**, you'll remove the temp subdirectory. **Then**, you'll move the **Q3patches.txt** file to the **reports** subdirectory and delete the **tempnotes.txt** file. **Finally**, you'll create a new **.txt** file called **tasks** in the **notes** subdirectory and add a note to the file describing the tasks you've performed.

You'll need to use the commands learned in the video lesson to complete these steps.

This might sound like quite a number of tasks to perform, but you'll be guided on how to do this.

Task 1. Create a new directory

First, you must create a dedicated subdirectory called **logs**, which will be used to store all future log files.

1. Create a new subdirectory called logs in the /home/analyst directory.

The command to complete this step:

```
1 mkdir logs
```

2. List the contents of the **/home/analyst** directory to confirm that you've successfully created the new **logs** subdirectory.

1	1s				

The output should list the original three directories and the new **logs** subdirectory:

```
1 logs notes reports temp
```

Task 2. Remove a directory

Next, you must remove the **temp** directory, as you'll no longer be placing items in it.

1. Remove the /home/analyst/temp directory.

The command to complete this step:

```
1 rmdir temp
```

2. List the contents of the **/home/analyst** directory to confirm that you have removed the **temp** subdirectory.

The command to complete this step:

```
1 ls
```

The **temp** directory should no longer be listed:

1 logs notes reports			
Task 3. Move a file			

The **Q3patches.txt** file contains notes taken on third-quarter patches and is now in the correct reporting format.

You must move the **Q3patches.txt** file from the **notes** directory to the **reports** directory.

1. Navigate to the **/home/analyst/notes** directory.

The command to complete this step:

```
1 cd /home/analyst/notes
```

The previous command used the absolute path, you could use the relative path as follows:

```
1 cd notes
```

2. Move the **Q3patches.txt** file from the **/home/analyst/notes** directory to the **/home/analyst/reports** directory.

```
1 mv Q3patches.txt /home/analyst/reports/
```

3. List the contents of the **/home/analyst/reports** directory to confirm that you have moved the file successfully.

The command to complete this step:

```
1 ls /home/analyst/reports
```

When you list the contents of the **reports** directory, it should show that three quarterly report files are now in the **reports** directory:

```
1 Q1patches.txt Q2patches.txt Q3patches.txt
```

Task 4. Remove a file

Next, you must delete an unused file called **tempnotes.txt** from the **/home/analyst/notes** directory.

1. Remove the tempnotes.txt file from the /home/analyst/notes directory.

The command to complete this step:

```
1 rm tempnotes.txt
```

2. List the contents of the **/home/analyst/notes** directory to confirm that you've removed the file successfully.

1 ls
Task 5. Create a new file
Now, you must create a file named tasks.txt in the /home/analyst/notes directory that you'll use to document completed tasks.
 Use the touch command to create an empty file called tasks.txt in the /home/analyst/notes directory.
The command to complete this step:
1 touch tasks.txt
2. List the contents of the /home/analyst/notes directory to confirm that you have created a new file.
The command to complete this step:
1 ls
A file called tasks.txt should now exist in the notes directory:
1 tasks.txt

Task 6. Edit a file

Finally, you must use the nano text editor to edit the **tasks.txt** file and add a note describing the tasks you've completed.

1. Using the nano text editor, open the **tasks.txt** file that is located in the **/home/analyst/notes** directory.

The command to complete this step:

```
1 nano tasks.txt
```

Note: This action changes the shell from the normal Bash interface to the nano text editor interface.

2. Copy and paste the following text into the text input area of the nano editor:

```
1 Completed tasks
2 1. Managed file structure in /home/analyst
```

3. Press CTRL+X to exit the nano text editor.

This triggers a prompt asking Save modified bufferer?

- 4. Press **Y** to confirm that you want to save the new data to your file. (Answering "no" will **discard** changes.)
- 5. Press ENTER to confirm that File Name to Write is tasks.txt.

Note: The recommended sequence of commands for saving a file with the nano text editor is to use **CTRL+O** to tell nano to save the file and then use **CTRL+X** to exit immediately.

In this web-based lab environment, the **CTRL+O** command is intercepted by your web browser and is interpreted as a request to save the web page. The sequence used here is a commonly used alternative that achieves the same end result.

6. Use the **clear** command to clear the Bash shell window and remove any traces of the nano text input area.

Note: Most Bash shells typically handle the screen cleanup after you exit nano. In this lab environment, nano sometimes leaves some text clutter around the edges of the screen that the **clear** command cleans up for you.

7. Display the contents of the **tasks.txt** file to confirm that it contains the updated task details.

```
1 cat tasks.txt
```

This file should now contain the contents of the **tasks.txt** file that you added and saved in previous steps:

```
1 Completed tasks
2 1. Managed file structure in /home/analyst
```