**CIS-350  
Infrastructure Technologies  
Lab 3 Report**

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Linux commands are case sensitive. The vast majority of them is written in lower case. File names and directory names are also case sensitive. For example, John and john are two different files.

1. What command moves you to your home directory from anywhere? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cd\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. What command moves you to the parent directory? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cd ..\_\_\_

3. What command displays your working directory? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_pwd\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. What command moves you to the root directory from anywhere? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cd /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. What command displays all files and directories in a long form and includes invisible files? \_\_\_\_\_\_ls -al\_\_\_

6. What command displays the contents of file *john*? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_cat john\_\_\_\_\_

7. What command allows you to get the manual on-line help on the *cat* command? \_\_\_\_\_man cat\_\_\_

8. What command would you use to sort data coming from a file *MyFile* and route the sorted output to a file *MyFileSorted*? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sort < MyFile > MyFileSorted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. Display the content of the directory in a long form. Include invisible files and protect the directory list from scrolling off the screen. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Is -al | more \_\_\_\_\_

10. What command would you use to open the *pico* editor to create file *homes*? \_\_\_\_pico homes\_\_\_\_\_

11. What command would you use to open the *vi* editor to create file *kim*? \_\_\_\_\_\_vi kim\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. What command would you use to remove the directory *books*? \_\_\_\_\_\_rm books\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. What command is used to change the password? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_passwd\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. What does the command *cat kim > names* do?

Routes the contents of the file kim to file names. If the file name doesn't exist, it will be created. If it exists it will be overwritten

15. Assume that your home directory is your login directory. Write a command that

(a) creates 3 directories named *kim1*, *kim2*, and *kim3* in your home directory

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mkdir kim1 kim2 kim3 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(b) copies all files with extension *cc* from your home directory to the *kim2* directory

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cp \*.cc kim2/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(c) changes your home directory to the *kim2* directory

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cd kim2 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(d) displays all files in a long form including invisible files in the *kim2* directory and protects the files

from scrolling off the screen

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Is -al kim2 | more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16. Describe briefly what does a command *cat tom dick harriet | sort* do.

The output from the command cat tom dick harriet is an input to the sort command. What ever is inside of the files is sorted in ascending order line by line and then it will be displayed on the screen.

17. What command do you use to log off from Linux? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_logout\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18. Describe briefly which commands did not work. \_\_\_N/A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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