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* “cp”: The cp Linux command is used for copying files and directories. To copy a single file, the cp Linux command can be used like:

cp source\_file destination\_file

Running this command copies the source\_file to the destination\_file. If destination\_file exists, it will be overwritten with the contents of source\_file. If destination\_file does not exist, it will be created.

* “ps”: The ps Linux command is used to display information about currently running processes on a system. The command can be used by itself like:

ps

Running this command outputs information for a minimum of two processes running in the current shell: the shell itself and processes that run in the shell when the command was invoked. The information given is the process ID, the name of the controlling terminal for the process, the cumulative CPU time for the process, and the name of the command that was used to start the process.

* “ls”: The ls linux command is used to list files and directories within the file system. The command can be used by itself like:

ls

Running this command lists the names of all the files in the current working directory in alphabetical order.

* “mv”: The mv Linux command is used to rename and move files and directories from one location to another. To move a file from one directory to another, the command can be used like:

mv file1.txt /home/user/Desktop/

Running this command moves file1.txt to the /home/user/Desktop/ directory.

* “rm”: The rm Linux command is used to remove files and directories. To delete a single file, the command can be used like:

rm file1.txt

Running this command removes the file1.txt file.

* “mkdir”: Stand for “make directory”. The mkdir command in Linux is used to create new directories. To create a single directory, the command can be used like:

mkdir newdir

Running this command creates a new directory named newdir in the current working directory.

* “rmdir”: The rmdir Linux command is used to remove empty directories. To remove a single directory, the command can be used like:

rmdir dir1

Running this command will remove the dir1 directory if it is empty.

* “echo”: The echo Linux command is used to output text to a screen or file. To display a string, the command can be used like:

echo “String”

Running this command would display “String”.

* “more”: The more Linux command is used to view text files in the command prompt. To display a specific number of lines from a text file, the command can be used like:

more -n filename

Running this command would display only n number of lines from the file.

* “date”: The date Linux command display or sets the system date. To display the current year, month, and day, the command can be used like:

date +%Y-%m-%d

Running this command will display the current year, month, and day in the format YYYY-MM-DD.

* “time”: The time Linux command measures the execution time for a specified command or program and displays the real, user, and system time. To measure the execution time of a shell script, the command can be used like:

time ./script.sh

Running this command will measure the execution time for the shell script ‘script.sh’.

* “kill”: The kill Linux command is used to terminate processes manually. To terminate a process, the process ID number first needs to be found(can be found using ps command), then the kill command can be used like:

kill -9 PID number

Running this command will send the TERM signal and terminate the process with the PID number.

* “history”: The history Linux command can display a list of previously executed commands that you can search and manipulate. To display the entire history list the command can be used like:

history

Running this command will display the entire history list with line numbers.

* “chmod”: The chmod Linux command can be used to change the access permissions of files and directories. To remove execution permissions for all users, the command can be used like:

chmod a-x filename

Running this command will remove the execute permission for all users.

* “chown”: The chown Linux command can be used to changes the ownership of files, directories, or symbolic links. To change the owner of a file, the command can be used like:

chown user1 file1

Running this command changes the ownership of ‘file1’ to the user ‘user1’.

My create\_files\_with\_subdirs.sh script creates a main directory with the current date and time as the name, creates ten subdirectories within the main, creates a text file within each subdirectory, and displays a programming language within each text file. My script works by creating the main directory using the mkdir command and the date command for the name of the directory. My script then uses an array to hold the names of ten programming languages. A for loop is used to name the subdirectories and text files, and the echo command is used to display a programming language from the array into a text file.