LABSHEET 1

1. Display the path of your current directory.

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ pwd
/home/kali
```

2. Make a new directory named main.

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ mkdir main

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ ls
bhp  Desktop  Documents  Downloads  main  Music  Pictures  Public  Templates  Videos
```

3. Now go to the directory main.

```
bhp  Desktop  Documents  Downloads

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ cd main
```

4. Make the directories in the following hierarchy using a single command.

   Dir1 -> dir2 ->dir3

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/main]
└─$ mkdir -p dir1/dir2/dir3
```

5. Print the path of the current directory.

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/main]
└─$ pwd
/home/kali/main
```

6. Go to Dir3 using a single command.

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/main]
└─$ cd dir1/dir2/dir3

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/main/dir1/dir2/dir3]
└─$ cat >demo1
```

7. Create a new file demo1, type and save the following contents,

   This is my first file in shell.

   I can edit this file!!!

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/main/dir1/dir2/dir3]
└─$ cat >demo1
This is my first file in shell.
I can edit this file!!
```

8. Create a new file demo2, type and save the following contents,

   Hi !!! This is the second file.

   I am doing shell commands.

   I can edit this file!!!

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/main/dir1/dir2/dir3]
└─$ cat >demo2
Hi !!! This is the second file.

I am doing shell commands.

I can edit this file!!!
```

9. Display the contents of file demo1 in terminal.

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/main/dir1/dir2/dir3]
└─$ cat demo1
This is my first file in shell.
I can edit this file!!
```

10. List the files and folders present in Dir3.

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/main/dir1/dir2/dir3]
└─$ ls
demo1  demo2
```

11. Go to Dir 2.

12. Go to your home directory.

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/main/dir1/dir2/dir3]
└─$ cd ..

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/main/dir1/dir2]
└─$ cd ~
```

13. Stay where you are, and list the contents of Dir3.

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ ls main/dir1/dir2/dir3
demo1  demo2
```

14. List all the files (including hidden files) in your home directory.

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ ls -a
                  Desktop     .ICEauthority  .profile                  .wget-hsts
.                 .dmrc       .java          Public                    .Xauthority
bash_logout       Documents   .local         .python_history           .xsession-errors
bashrc            .dotnet     main           .ssh                      .xsession-errors.old
bashrc.original   Downloads   .mozilla       .sudo_as_admin_successful .zsh_history
hp                .face       Music          Templates                 .zshrc
cache             .face.icon  Pictures       Videos
config            .gnupg      .pki           .vscode
```

15. Create a new file test1, type and save the contents into your file.

    I am working with linux shell.

    Good bye

16. Copy the contents of test1 to test2 in the same directory.

17. Rename test2 as test3.

18. Determine the file type of test3.

19. Move the file test3 to the directory Dir3.

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ cat >test1
I am working with linux shell.
Good bye.

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ cp test1 test2

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ mv test2 test3

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ file test3
test3: ASCII text

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ mv test3 main/dir1/dir2/dir3
```

22. Create another file count3 with numbers twenty one to twenty five (in five lines).

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ cat >count3
twenty one

twenty two

twenty three

twenty four

twenty five
```

20. Create a file count, with content one to twenty in words (with one line having only one number), using a single command.

21. Copy the file count to count2 using cat command.

23. Concatenate the contents of files count2 and count3 and write it into the file countfinal.

24. Remove the files demo1 and demo2 in directory Dir3.

25.Go to Dir2 and remove the subdirectory Dir3.

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ cd main/dir1/dir2

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/main/dir1/dir2]
└─$ rm -r dir3
```

26. Come back to your home folder and remove Dir2.

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/main/dir1/dir2]
└─$ cd ~

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ rm -r main/dir1/dir2
```

27. Display first 10 lines of the file countfinal in terminal.

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ head -10 countfinal
one
two
three
four
five
six
seven
eight
nine
ten
```

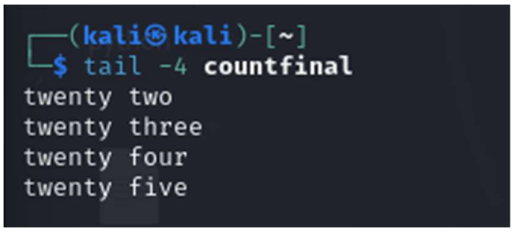
28. Display last 10 lines of the file countfinal in terminal.

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ tail -10 countfinal
elevne
twelve
thirteen
fourthen
fifteen
sixteen
seventeen
eighteen
nineteen
```

29. Display first 5 lines of the file countfinal in terminal.

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ head -5 countfinal
one
two
three
four
five
```

30. Display last 4 lines of the file countfinal in terminal.



31. Display the contents of the file countfinal in the inverted form.(last line first and first line last)