**Task1.Part2**

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| 1) Examine the **tree** command. Master the technique of applying a template, for  example, display all files that contain a character **c**, or files that contain a  specific sequence of characters. List subdirectories of the root directory up to  and including the second nesting level. |  |
| 2) What command can be used to determine the type of file (for example, text or binary)? Give an example. |  |
| 3) Master the skills of navigating the file system using relative and absolute paths.  How can you go back to your home directory from anywhere in the filesystem? | This requires a command cd ~ |
| 4) Become familiar with the various options for the ls command. Give examples  of listing directories using different keys. Explain the information displayed on  the terminal using the -l and -a switches. | -l - use a long listing format  -a - providing visibility to hidden files |
| 5) Perform the following sequence of operations:  - create a subdirectory in the home directory;  - in this subdirectory create a file containing information about directories  located in the root directory (using I/O redirection operations);  - view the created file;  - copy the created file to your home directory using relative and absolute  addressing.  - delete the previously created subdirectory with the file requesting removal;  - delete the file copied to the home directory. |  |
| 6) Perform the following sequence of operations:  - create a subdirectory test in the home directory;  - copy the .bash\_history file to this directory while changing its name to  labwork2;  - create a hard and soft link to the labwork2 file in the test subdirectory;  - how to define soft and hard link, what do these  concepts;  - change the data by opening a symbolic link. What changes will happen and  why  - rename the hard link file to hard\_lnk\_labwork2;  - rename the soft link file to symb\_lnk\_labwork2 file;  - then delete the labwork2. What changes have occurred and why? | I can use ls to define soft and hard link. Ls shows that hard and labwork2 files have the same inode, so it is the hadr link. Ls also shows that soft file is the soft link of labwork2.  When I deleted file I couldn’t see its contents from soft link. |
| 7) Using the locate utility, find all files that contain the squid and traceroute  sequence. | updatedb  locate -b squid traceroute |
| 8) Determine which partitions are mounted in the system, as well as the types of  these partitions. |  |
| 9) Count the number of lines containing a given sequence of characters in a given  file. |  |
| 10) Using the find command, find all files in the /etc directory containing the  host character sequence |  |
| 11) List all objects in /etc that contain the ss character sequence. How can I  duplicate a similar command using a bunch of grep? |  |
| 12) Organize a screen-by-screen print of the contents of the /etc directory. Hint:  You must use stream redirection operations. | Ls -al /etc | less |
| 13) What are the types of devices and how to determine the type of device? Give  examples. | Linux supports three types of device: character, block and network.  /dev contains device files.    For example dev/console is the system console,  dev/sd is SCSI hard drives |
| 14) How to determine the type of file in the system, what types of files are there? | File types: - ordinary files and directories;  - files of physical devices;  - named pipes;  - sockets;  -symbolic links  Ls and file utilities can detect file type. |
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