

Terminal Exercises

Part I

1. make a directory called **first**

mkdir first

2. change directory to the **first** folder

cd first

3. create a file called **person.txt**

touch person.txt

4. change the name of **person.txt** to **another.txt**

move person.txt another.txt

5. make a copy of the **another.txt** file and call it **copy.txt**

cp another.txt copy.txt

6. remove the **copy.txt** file

rm copy.txt

7. make a copy of the **first** folder and call it **second**

cp -r first second

8. delete the **second** folder

rm -rf second

Part II

1. What does the **man** command do? Type in **man rm**. How do you scroll and get out?

Man is manual, it helps you how to use terminals. Q to get out.

2. Look at the **man** page for **ls**. What does the **-l** flag do? What does the **-a** flag do?

// The `-l` flag lists files in a list format with more detail and the `-a` lists all files and folders including hidden ones

3. How do you jump between words in the terminal?

Option +left/right

4. How do you get to the end of a line in terminal?

Control +e

5. How do you move your cursor to the beginning in terminal?

control+a

6. How do you delete a word (without pressing backspace multiple times) in terminal?

option+delete

7. What is the difference between a terminal and shell?

// The terminal is a program is just an interface to the shell. The shell is what actually handles commands and so forth; the terminal program just gives it a way to interact with the environment.

8. What is an absolute path?

Like /terminal/animals/chickens/dog.txt

9. What is a relative path?

Like desktop is relative path

10. What is a flag? Give three examples of flags you have used.

// A flag adds additional functionality to an existing command, we have seen `-a` and `-l` for the `ls` command and `-r` for the `cp` and `rm` commands

11. What do the **r** and **f** flags do with the **rm** command?

// `r` will remove folders and recursively go through each folder and file and `f` will force removal

