Tutorials 2: Linux basics

Napotki

- Inside the Terminal (Command Prompt) we cannot use the mouse.
- When we write commands we can use arrow keys to move in the line: `left`, `right`.
- With key `Insert` we can change between vertical line or rectangle pointer.
- `Insert` - key `0` on number pad (number pad must be turned off).
- Turnin number pad on / off - key `num`.
- `Ctrl + C` - stops execution of the current command and returns us to new prompt.
- We can move over the command history with arrow keys: `up`, `down`.
- Self-completion - key `Tab` (tabulator) i.e. key with two arrows (to left and right).
- When writting commands we first write the command we want to execute, then we add additional flags / options of the command, and finally we write the arguments that the command requires. Separate data is separated with a single space.

Naloge

1. Open Terminal. At the beginning we are inside a home directory.
2. Use command `pwd`.
3. What is the absolute path to your home directory?
4. Use command `ls`.
5. What does `ls` command do?
6. With `mkdir` create a new directory named "Tutorials".
7. Use `cd` to move into directory "Tutorials".
8. With `pwd` check if you moved to the right place.
9. Test commands `cd .`, `cd ..`, and `cd` and observe how yoyur current directory changes. Explain how each command works.
10. What do symbols `.` and `..` mean?
11. Go to your home directory. From it create a new directory "Folder" inside directory "Tutorials".
12. Compare both commands that you used to create a new directory. How do they differ?
13. Move to directory "Folder" and inside it create a new directory "Test". Move inside it.

14. From directory “Test” move directly back to directory “Tutorials”.
15. Figure out how to use command `rmdir` to remove directory “Folder” and remove it.
16. Return to home directory.
17. Use the command `ls`. Then use the command `ls -a`. Which additional entries does the command show and why are they not visible when we used the previous command?
18. Use command `man ls` to view a manual on command `ls`. Check the manual. Find the option `-a` to check the answer to the previous question.
19. Using the manual for command `ls` figure out which options we need to get a detailed information of directory content where file sizes are written in a human readable form (e.g. KB, MB or GB) instead of bytes.
20. Again create a directory “Folder” inside directory “Tutorials” and move inside it.
21. With command `touch` create three empty files “first.txt”, “second.txt”, and “third.txt”.
22. Inside the Terminal check if the files were created.
23. With command `cp` copy the file “first.txt” into a file “copy.txt”.
24. With command `mv` rename the file “third.txt” into a file “new.txt”.
25. Check which files are currently in directory “Folder”.
26. With command `rm` delete files “copy.txt” and “new.txt”.
27. Inside directory “Folder” create two directories “Subfolder1” and “Subfolder2”.
28. Move to directory “Subfolder1” and inside it with a single command create three directories “A”, “B”, and “C”.
29. Remain in directory “Subfolder1” and using a relative path create a new directory named “D” inside directory “Subfolder2”.
30. Move to directory “Folder” and then move the file “first.txt” into directory “A”.
31. Move to directory “B” and move the file “second.txt” from directory “Folder” inside it.
32. Move to directory “Subfolder1” and copy the file “first.txt” from directory “A” to directory “C”.
33. Move to directory “B” and copy the file “second.txt” to directory “D”.
34. Check the created directory and file hierarchy to confirm that all the files are in the correct directories.
35. Return to directory “Folder” and use the command **history > history.txt** to save a history of your commands to a file.