

Lab Part 1-Copy, Run, and Screenshot

In Ubuntu, login and launch the command prompt (aka Terminal). The keyboard shortcut is <CTRL><ALT><T>. For the rest of this course, commands to enter at the terminal are going to be given in the following format: `unix>` This is the command that you should enter. The "unix>" part of the line should not be typed in, and it will not look the same on your computer. Rather,

In our lab, we require the "unix>" is replaced with your student ID. If you do not know how to change the prompt in cmd line, pls follow the .

List files: ls

When you first login, your current working directory is your home directory. Your home directory has the same name as your username. List contents of your current working directory:

```
unix> ls
```

The ls command does not show hidden files by default. Hidden files have file names that begin with a dot.

List all contents of your current working directory, including hidden files:

```
unix> ls -a
```

Make directory: mkdir

To make a directory called ecpe170 inside your current working directory, type

```
unix> mkdir csc308
```

To see the directory you have just created, type

```
unix> ls
```

Change to a different directory: cd

The command cd directory means change the current working directory to 'directory'. The current working directory is your home directory.

```
unix> cd csc308
```

To go up one level in the directory tree, use two dots:

```
unix> cd ..
```

At this point you should be back in your home directory.

To jump back to your home directory (regardless of how deep in the file tree you happen to be), use either

```
unix> cd
```

or

```
unix> cd ~
```

In Unix systems, the tilde (~) character represents your home directory.

Show the current directory: pwd

Pathnames enable you to work out where you are in relation to the whole file system. For example, to find out your current directory, type

```
unix> pwd
```

The full pathname will look something like /home/jshafer which means that jshafer (your home directory) is in the /home directory.

Copy file: cp

Before doing these commands, enter the ecpe170 directory, and create two empty files using the touch command:

```
unix> cd csc308
```

```
unix> touch file1
```

To make a copy of file1 and give it the name file2 (in the current working directory), use:

```
unix> cp file1 file2
```

Now you should have two files: file1 and file2.

Note that you can use relative or absolute paths to identify files. For example, to copy file1 from the current directory to the parent directory, type

```
unix> cp file1 ../file2
```

Move file: mv

To move (or rename) file1 into file2, use:

```
unix> mv file1 file2
```