

- 1) Log in to the system.
- 2) Change your own password.
- 3) Check your own ID and the groups you belong to.
- 4) Check who is currently logged in to the system.
- 5) Familiarize yourself with the directory structure - man 7 hier.
- 6) Display the contents of the home directory.
- 7) Display the contents of basic directories on the system (e.g. /dev, /etc, /home, /usr).
- 8) Create a kat1 directory in your home directory.
- 9) In the kat1 directory, create a directory structure of kat2/kat3/kat4 with one command.
- 10) Delete the entire directory structure of kat3/kat4 with one command.
- 11) Create files of any name in the home directory with extensions .txt and .c.
- 12) Copy with one command all files from the home directory with the extension .txt to cat1 directory
- 13) Copy with one command all files from the home directory with the extension .c to cat2 directory.
- 14) Copy the entire kat1 directory structure to create an analogous structure called kat1b.
- 15) Delete all files from the kat1/kat2 directory.
- 16) Delete the entire directory structure of kat1b with one command.
- 17) Rename any file in the kat1 directory.
- 18) Move the kat1/kat2 directory to your home directory, thus creating the kat2b directory.
- 19) Using locate, find all items that have the word in their name mozilla.
- 20) Using locate, find all items that have the word in their name mozilla and are in subdirectories of the /usr directory.
- 21) Using the find program, find all files that have the word mozilla in their name and are located in subdirectories of the /usr directory.
- 22) Using the find program, find all directories named bin that are in directory /usr.
- 23) Copy all regular files between 10 and 100 bytes in the /usr/bin directory to directory kat1/kat2 (use the find command with the -exec parameter).
- 24) In the home directory create a file called file.txt - check what are the access rights to him.
- 25) For file.txt, add write permission for the group.
- 26) For file.txt, remove the write permission for the owner.

27) For file.txt, add execute permission for all users.

28) For file.txt, restore the original rights using numeric notation.

29) Create a link to file.txt called file2.txt in your home directory.

30) Create a symbolic link to the kat1/kat2 directory named abc in your home directory.

Help:

1. <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/basic-shell-commands-in-linux/>
2. http://xahlee.info/linux/linux_common_commands.html
3. <https://maker.pro/linux/tutorial/basic-linux-commands-for-beginners>