ASSIGNMENT-1

FUNDAMENTALS OF LINUX COMMANDS

1. Which command is used to know the current working directory?

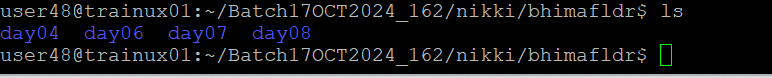
A:pwd stands for "print working directory." When you run this command, it displays the full path of the current directory you're working in.

A number on a black background

Description automatically generated

1. How would you find out its contents?

A: The ls command lists the files and directories in the current directory. To view detailed information like file sizes, permissions, etc., you can use options like ls -l.



1. Identify the commands with inputs to do the following
   1. create a directory d1

A:mkdir d1



* 1. create a subdirectory d2 in d1

A:mkdir d1/d2

* 1. change to directory d2

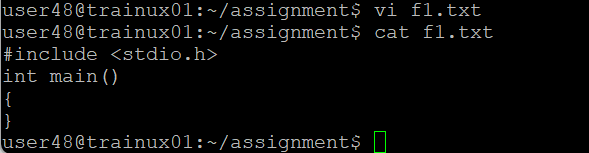
A:cd d1/d2

* 1. create an empty file “f1.txt”

A:touch f1.txt

* 1. display the contents of “f1.txt”

A:cat f1.txt

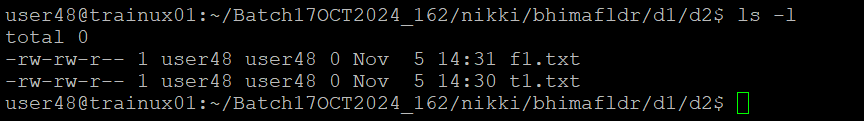


* 1. view the contents of d1 from current directory d2

A:ls ../

1. Use the ls command with its options. How will you identify directories from the listing?

A:ls -l



1. Use ls to do the following
   1. List files with single character names.

A:ls

* 1. List hidden files also. [ Note : Hidden files are files having name started with a “.” ]

A:ls-a

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Description automatically generated

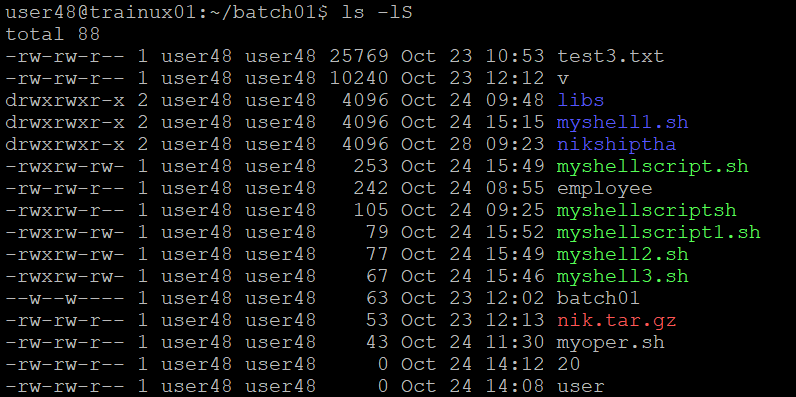
* 1. Suppose there are files tb1.1, tb2.1, tb3.1, ….tb10.1. Write command to list all the files [Hint: use wild card characters]

A computer screen shot of a black screen

Description automatically generatedA: ls tb\*.1

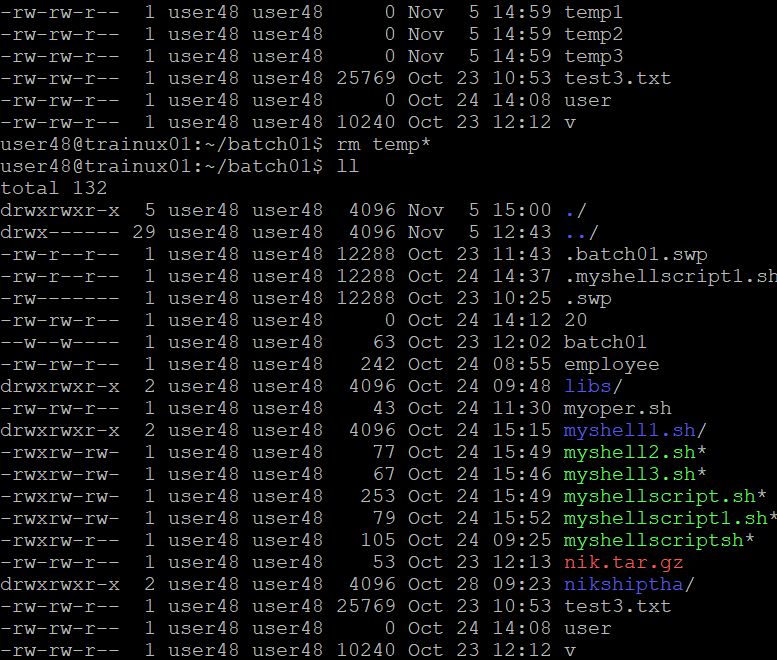
1. Write the command to list all files in descending order of their size.

A:ls -lS



1. Suppose there are files temp1, temp2, temp3. Write command to remove the files without listing them explicitly

A:rm temp\*



1. Which command is used to list top few lines in the file?

A:head -n 5 filename

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Description automatically generated

1. Create a directory “testdir”

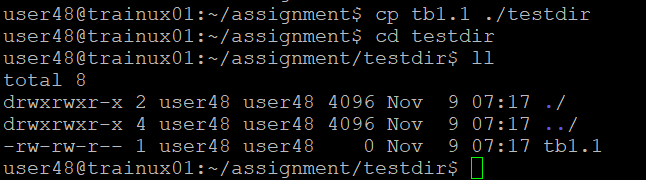
A:mkdir testdir

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Description automatically generated

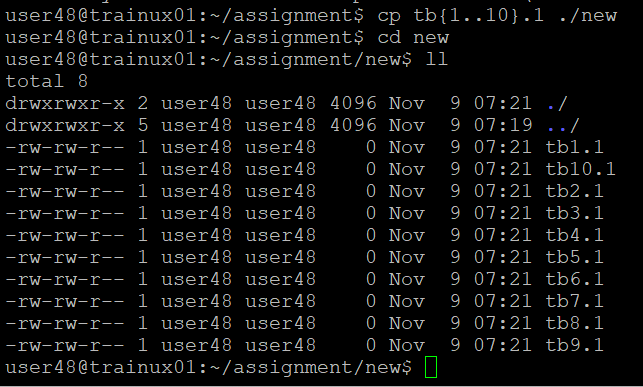
1. Use cp command to do the following
   1. Copy the file tb1.1 (created above) in the same directory.

A: cp tb1.1 tb1.1.copy



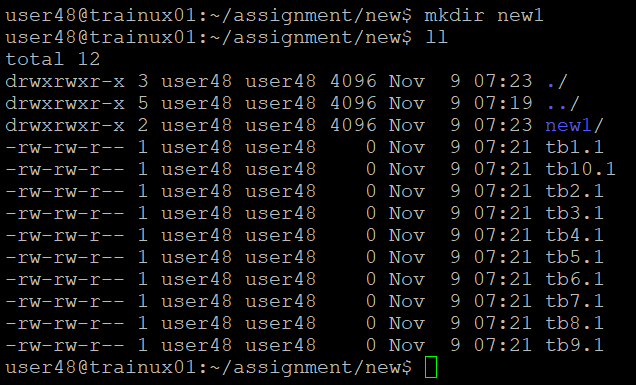
* 1. Write a command to copy all the files i.e tb1.1,tb2.1,tb3.1,…..tb10.1 in a new directory –“new”

A: cp tb\*.1 new/



* 1. Create a subdirectory in new in named“new1”.

A: mkdir new/new1



* 1. Write a command to copy selectively only tb2.1, tb6.1, tb7.1 and tb10.1 in the directory new1.

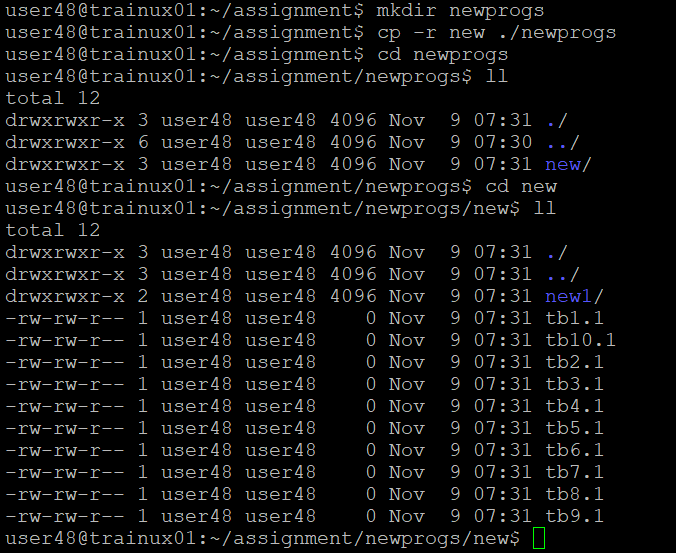
A: cp tb2.1 tb6.1 tb7.1 tb10.1 new/new1/

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

* 1. Write a command to copy the entire directory “new” to a directory “newprogs”. [Note : use the –R option of “cp” command ]

A: cp -R new/ newprogs/



1. Find out the difference between
   1. ]“mv” & “cp”

A: mv **moves** or **renames** files/directories (removes from original location), while cp **copies** files/directories (leaves original intact).

* 1. “rm”, “rmdir”

A: rm **removes files and directories** (including non-empty ones with -r), while rmdir only removes **empty directories**.

* 1. “mkdir” and “mkdir -p”

A: mkdir creates a directory **if its parent exists**, while mkdir -p creates **parent directories as needed** and does not throw an error if the directory already exists.

1. Use a single command rmdir once to remove “testdir” and all its sub directories and files created above.

A: rmdir testdir

rm -r testdir

1. Which command is used to get the manual information of a command?

A: man <command>

1. If you are not able to change to a directory what could be the likely cause?

A:Possible Causes:

* + Non-existent directory: The directory may not exist.
  + Permission issues: You may not have the necessary read or execute permissions to access the directory.
  + Typo in the directory name: You might have mistyped the directory name.
  + Full disk or file system errors: The disk or file system may be full or corrupted.

1. Explain the differences among the following commands:  
                 a. cd /

A: Changes the current directory to the **root directory** (/), which is the top-level directory in the filesystem.

  b. cd ..

A: Moves the current directory **one level up** to the parent directory of the current working directory.

  c. cd

A: Changes the current directory to the **user's home directory**.

  d. cd ../..

A: Moves the current directory **two levels up** to the grandparent directory.