1. history > /tmp/commands.list
2. history | wc -l
3. cat /etc/passwd pipe line grep “^g”
4. grep ‘^g” /etc/passwd |cut -f1,5 -d:
5. grep ‘^g” /etc/passwd |cut -f1,5 -d: >file
6. find / -type f -name "filename"

ls -R / | sort > sorted\_output.txt 2> error\_output.txt &

1. who | wc -l
2. sed -n '7,10p' /etc/passwd
3. you are using the “cat” command to concatenate the contents of filename1 with the contents of filename2 and then passing this
4. he ls command will l”ist” the files and directories in the current directory and then pass this list as input to the rm command through the pipe (|). However, the rm command expects the names of files and directories as arguments, not as input from standard input (stdin).
5. ls /etc/passwd: This command lists the file named passwd in the /etc directory. However, passwd is usually a file containing user account information and not a directory. If you meant to list the contents of the /etc directory, you should use ls /etc instead.

|: This is a pipe operator. It takes the output of the command on its left (ls /etc/passwd) and passes it as input to the command on its right (wc -l).

wc -l: This command counts the number of lines in its input and outputs the count. When used in combination with the pipe, it will count the number of lines in the output of ls /etc/passwd.

1. The command sleep 100 is used to pause the execution of the shell for 100 seconds.
2. When you run this command, it will display a list of the current jobs running in the background, including their job number, status, and command. If the sleep 100 command is still running in the background, you should see its details in the output of the jobs command.
3. fg %1

bg

1. ps aux | grep "sleep 100"

kill 4926

1. ps -u alaa
2. ps -U alaa -N
3. pgrep -u alaa
4. pkill -u alaa