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2-

cat command will dump the entire content of a file on the screen whereas

more command will display content that would fit your screen and you can press enter to see rest of the content line by line.

cat command has other usecases like creating and adding content or appending new content to an existing file using redirection operators and it is also used to display the content of multiple files at a time by passing the file name as argument to cat command.

3-

rm and rmdir are both commands used in Unix-like operating systems for removing files and directories, but they differ in their functionality:

rm (short for remove) is used to delete files or directories. It is a versatile command that can remove one or multiple files at once. It does not differentiate between files and directories unless specific flags are used. Be careful while using rm as deleted files are not moved to the trash or recycle bin and are permanently removed.

4-

mkdir -p ~/dir1/dir11

mkdir -p ~/dir1/dir12

mkdir -p ~docs

mkdir ~/dir1/docs

mkdir ~/dir1/dir12/mycv

touch ~/file1

ls -R

a- rm -r ~/dir1/dir11

when you remove dir11 using rm - the directory and all its contents, including any files or subdirectories it contains, will be permanently deleted. It's crucial to use this command with caution, especially when using the -r flag, as it can't be undone, and the data will not be moved to the trash but will be immediately removed

b-rmdir -p dir1/dir12

If dir1 only contained dir12, the hierarchy would change to:

home directory

dir1 file1

c- the absolute file mycv is( /home/user/dir1/dir12/mycv)

- and the relative path (dir1/dir12/mycv)

5- cp /etc/passwd ~/mypasswd

7- cd ../../

cd ~

cd /home/user

cd $HOME

9- head -n 4 /etc/passwd

10- tail -n 7 /etc/passwd

11-man passwd; man /etc/passwd

12- man passwd

13-man -k passwd