

DAYANANDA SAGAR UNIVERSITY

Subject: Linux Programming

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LINUX PROGRAMMING: ASSIGNMENT – 2

1. 1. What does the command pwd, whoami, and hostname display?

ans- pwd → Shows the present working directory.

whoami → Displays the current logged-in username.

hostname → Shows the system's hostname (computer name).

2. 2. Write the command to create a directory named “project” inside /home/student and keep three .txt files into it.

ans- mkdir /home/student/project

cd /home/student/project

touch file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt

3. 3. Explain the difference between absolute path and relative path.

ans- Absolute Path → Starts from root (/). Example: /home/student/project/file.txt

Relative Path → Starts from the current directory. Example: ./project/file.txt

4. What command will give you already executed command traces in the terminal?

ans- history

5. Compare the working functionality of find and locate command. Which one is faster and why?

ans- find → Searches the filesystem in real-time (slower).

locate → Searches a pre-built database (faster).

locate is faster because it does not scan the filesystem directly.

6. Which command is used to modify file permissions in Linux? Give an example.

ans- chmod 755 script.sh

7. A file has permissions -rw-r--r--. What does this mean?

ans- Owner → read, write

Group → read

Others → read

8. Explain the difference between chown and chgrp with an example.

ans- chown → Changes file owner. Example: chown user file.txt

chgrp → Changes file's group. Example: chgrp staff file.txt

9. A file needs to be accessible by multiple users but only writable by the owner. How will you set permissions?

ans- chmod 744 filename

10. How do you check the manual page for any Linux command?

ans- man command_name