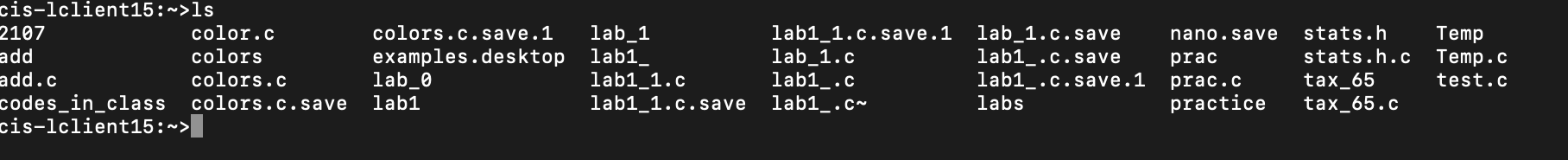
Q1)



* ls; list files in the current folder.

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A close up of a sign

Description automatically generated

* pwd; prints the pathname of the current directory.

A close up of a sign

Description automatically generated

* xy; is an error, so the command wrong.

A close up of a sign

Description automatically generated

* cd .. is used to move the parent directory of current directory or one level up from the current directory.

A close up of a sign

Description automatically generated

* it printed the pathname of current directory.

A picture containing drawing

Description automatically generated

* cd is used to change to home directory.

A screenshot of a cell phone

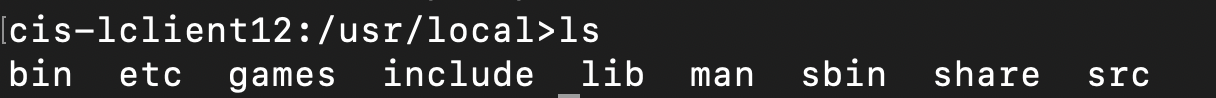
Description automatically generated

* pwd is used here to show the path name of current directory.

A close up of a sign

Description automatically generated

* cd /use/local; it got me into the local directory.



* ls is used here to list the file of current folder.

A close up of a logo

Description automatically generated

* cd was used to change to home directory.

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Q2)

1) cat:  cat is a standard Unix command that reads files sequentially, writing them to standard output. It’s short of the word concatenation

2)more: the more command is used to view the text files in the Terminal, and it shows one screen at a time in case the file is large. The more command also permits the user to scroll up and down through the page.

3) cp: cp is a command used to copy files or group of files or directory. It creates an exact copy of a file on a disk with different file name.

4)mv: mv is a Unix command that transfers files or directories from one place to another. It allows moving single files, multiple files and also directories. It can prompt before overwriting and has an option to only move files that are new than the destination.

5)rm: rm is a basic command on Unix used to remove objects such as computer files, directories and symbolic links from file systems and also special files such as device nodes, pipes and sockets. Also, it removes references to objects from the filesystem, where those objects might have had multiple references

6)mkdir: The mkdir command in the Unix operating systems is used to make a new directory as operands, you can also set permissions, create multiple directories (folders) at once.

7) cd: The **cd** (“change directory”) command is used to change the current working directory to another one.

8) pwd: In Unix and some other operating systems, the pwd command writes the full pathname of the current working directory to the standard output.

9) rmdir: rmdir is a command where it removes an empty directory on various operating systems.

10) whoami: It is from the words "Who am I?" and prints the effective username of the current user when invoked.

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Q3)

A picture containing food

Description automatically generated

* I opened the file using the Nano command, the file is in the 7th lines starting from the left

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

* Here’s the redirected output from the manual page of the man command inside manual\_mkdir file.

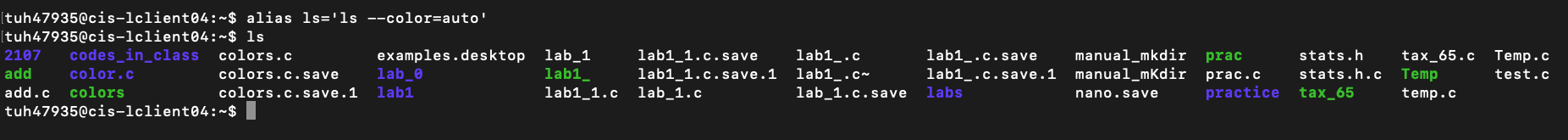
Q4)

1. current = cal 2020

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

ls = ls --color=auto



c= clear

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

d = date

A close up of a sign

Description automatically generated

ll = ls -la

A close up of text on a black background

Description automatically generated

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Q5)

A)-

Command = cal year

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

A close up of a device

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

B) - While 2004 was a leap year and it has 29 days in feb and year 2005 is not a leap year and the month Feb has 28 days, so the command is valid and it works for both leap and non -leap years.

C) – Command to find number of days of year = cal -j year.

A picture containing battery

Description automatically generated

It shows that the year **1752 had 355 days**

About 13,700,000 hits showed for the Gregorian calendar topic;

The calendar is called Gregorian calendar after Pope Gregory XIII who advanced the earlier Julian calendar mathematically to fix the miscalculation and created a new system that we now know as the Gregorian calendar.

In 1752 Julian System for calendar had an inbuilt error of 1 day every 128 years, due to a miscalculation of the solar year by 11 minutes. This affected the date of Easter, traditionally observed on March 21, as it began to move further away from the spring equinox with each passing year, so that’s why we have the Gregorian calendar which was more accurate for leap years and to account for any loss of days 11 days were released from the year 1752 and instead of 365 days it has 355 days.

<https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofBritain/Give-us-our-eleven-days/#:~:text='%20The%20English%20calendar%20riots%20of,line%20with%20most%20of%20Europe.>

Q6)

A picture containing photo

Description automatically generated

1. – The OS name is Linux
2. – The domain name is cis-lclient04
3. – The CPU is ( x86\_64 )

Q7)

A picture containing drawing

Description automatically generated

1. – three people are using my UNIX system.

Q8)

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

* I noticed that my username changed when I went from bash to the c shell (tcsh).