**Assignment 3:**

**1. write some 30 Linux commands.**

**1. pwd:**Print working directory.

pwd

**2. ls:** List directory contents.

ls

ls -l

ls -a

**3. cd:** Change directory.

cd ashish

cd ..

**4. mkdir:** Make directories.

mkdir mydir

**5. rmdir:** Remove empty directories.

rmdir mydir

**6.** **rm:** Remove files or directories.

rm names.txt

rm -rf mydir

**7. cp:** Copy files or directories.

cp fruits.txt

**8. mv:** Move or rename files or directories.

mv fruits.txt newname.txt

mv /path/to/source /path/to/destination

**9. touch:** Change file timestamps (modification or access time) or create empty files.

touch myfile.txt

**10. cat:** Concatenate and display files.

cat myfile.txt

**11. who:** It is used to display information about users who are currently logged into the system.

who

**12. whoami:** It is used to print the username of the current user.

whoami

**13. date:** It is used to display or set the current date and time.

date.

**14. cal:** It is used to display a calendar for the current month or a specified month and year.

cal

cal 2024

**15. head:** It is used to output the first part of files. By default, it prints the first 10 lines of each specified file to the standard output.

head -4 names.txt

**16. tail:** It is used to output the last part of files. By default, it prints the last 10 lines.

tail -4 names.txt

**17. tac:** It is used to concatenate and display the contents of files in reverse. This means it outputs the lines of a file starting from the last line and ending with the first.

tac names.txt

**18. sort:** It is used to view the lines of text files in sorted order.

sort names.txt

**19.** **top:** Displays the real-time system summary and resource usage.

top

**20. unzip:** Extracts files from a ZIP archive.

unzip names.zip

**21. zip:** Compresses files into a ZIP archive.

zip archive.zip file1 file2

**22. wget:** Downloadsfiles from the web.

wget url

**23. curl:** Transfers data from or to a server.

curl url

**24. du:** It is used to see the amount of disk usage by a directory or file.

du fruits.txt

**25.** **file:** Determines file type.

File document.pdf

**26. wc:** Counts lines, words and characters in a file.

wc names.txt

**27. locate:** Quickly finds files by name.

locate names.txt

**28. userdel:** Deletes the user from the system.

userdel username

**29. shutdown:** Shut down or restart the system.

shutdown -h now

**30. reboot** Restarts the system.

reboot

**2. Basic tasks:**

**a. write a command to create a file named demo.txt inside Movies directory**

touch /home/xyz/demo.txt

**b. copy hello.txt files from Desktop to Downloads directory**

cp /home/xyz/Desktop/hello.txt /home/xyz/Downloads

**c. Write a command to display all the files from Movies directory**

ls -a /home/xyz/Movies

**d. display first 15 lines of demo.txt file**

head -15 demo.txt

**e. using cat command, create a new file and write the data to the file.**

cat > vegetables.txt

Potato

Tomatoes

Cabbage

**f. read the file content of demo.txt**

cat demo.txt

**3. Explain absolute and relative path**

**Absolute path:** An absolute path is a complete path from the root of the to the target file or directory.

**Linux Example:** ‘/home/user/documents/report.txt’

* ‘/’ is the root directory.
* ‘home’ is the subdirectory of the root.
* ‘user’ is a subdirectory of the ‘home’.
* ‘document’ is subdirectory of ‘user’
* ‘report.txt’ is the file inside the ‘documents’ directory.

**Relative path:** A relative path specifies the location of a file or directory in relation to the current working directory. It does not start with the root directory but from the current directory or specified directory.

**Linux Example:** If your current directory is ‘/home/user’:

* To access the ‘report.txt’ inside the ‘documents’ directory”: ‘documents/report.txt’.
* To access ‘report.txt’ in the parent directory of the current directory: ‘../report.txt’.

‘..’ represents the parent directory.

* To access ‘report.txt’ in the current directory: ‘./report/txt’ or simply ‘report.txt’.

‘.’ represents the current directory, but it is often omitted for simplicity.