**Command Utilities:**

**1.Which command is used to know the current working directory?**

**Ans**: Pwd

**2.How would you find out its contents?**

**Ans:** ls

**3. Identify the commands with inputs to do the following**

**a. create a directory d1**

**Ans:** mkdir d1

**b. create a subdirectory d2 in d1**

**Ans:** cd d1

mkdir d2

**c. change to directory d2**

**Ans**: cd d2

**d. create an empty file “f1.txt”**

**Ans:** touch f1.txt

**e. display the contents of “f1.txt”**

**Ans:** Cat f1.txt

**f. view the contents of d1 from current directory d2**

**Ans:** ls -l ..

**4.Use the ls command with its options. How will you identify directories from the listing?**

**Ans**: ls -l Directories will have ‘/’ in the end and the file permissions of the directory file begins with ‘d’.

**5. Use ls to do the following**

a. List files with single character names.

**Ans: ls -d? ?\***

b. List hidden files also. [ Note : Hidden files are files having name started with a “.” ]

**Ans:** ls -la

c. Suppose there are files tb1.1, tb2.1, tb3.1, ….tb10.1. Write command to list all the files [Hint: use wild card characters]

**Ans:** ls \*

**6. Write the command to list all files in descending order of their size.**

**Ans:** ls -lS( s is for sorting the files and S is for sorting files in descending order and ls -lSr is for ascending order of sorting files)

**7. Suppose there are files temp1, temp2, temp3. Write command to remove the files without listing them explicitly**

**Ans:** rm temp\* (rm\* is used for deleting all files in directory , rm -rf is used for removing forcefully the files with its directories)

**8. Which command is used to list top few lines in the file?**

**Ans:** head -n <num of lines which we want ,example-8> filename…..if we want only first 10 lines then command will be head filename.

**9. Create a directory “testdir”**

**Ans**: mkdir testdir

**10. Use cp command to do the following**

**a.** Copy the file tb1.1 (created above) in the same directory

**Ans:** cp <source filename> <destination filename> hence , cp<tb1.1> <tb2.1>

**b.** Write a command to copy all the files i.e tb1.1,tb2.1,tb3.1,…..tb10.1 in a new directory –“new”

**Ans:** mkdir new

Cp <tb 1.1,tb2.1,tb3.1,….tb10.1> <path of destination directory>

**c.** Create a subdirectory in new in named“new1”.

**Ans:** mkdir new

Cd new

Mkdir new1

**d.** Write a command to copy selectively only tb2.1, tb6.1, tb7.1 and tb10.1 in the directory new1.

**Ans:** cp <files>tb2.1,tb6.1,tb7.1, tb 10.1 <path of destination directory new1>

**e.** Write a command to copy the entire directory “new” to a directory “newprogs”. [Note : use the –R option of “cp” command ]

**Ans:** cp -R new/ newprogs/ (/-directory)

**11. Find out the difference between**

**a)“mv” & “cp”:** mv(move) is a command which will move the file from present location to different location but not will be there in its past location once the file is moved.Cp (copy) is a command which will copy the file to other location and will be visible in the past location once its is copied.

**b)“rm”, “rmdir” :** rm is used to remove files and directory but, rmdir is used to remove the directories.

**c. “mkdir” and “mkdir -p**”: mkdir is used to make a new directory and mkdir-p is used to make a parent directory as needed.

**12. Use a single command rmdir once to remove “testdir” and all its sub directories and files created above**.

**Ans:** rm -r <” parent directory name”>

**13. Which command is used to get the manual information of a command?**

**Ans:** Man command is used to get the manual information

**14. If you are not able to change to a directory what could be the likely cause?**

**Ans:** If that particular directory does not present in the current path or if that directory does not exist.

**15. Explain the differences among the following commands:**

**a.** cd /

**Ans:** It returns to the home directory and doesn’t allow us to make any changes .

**b.** cd ;

**Ans:** cd command refers to the current directory.it will bring to home directory

**c.** cd . .

**Ans:** Its is used to move up 1 level in the directory hierarchy.

**d**. cd ../..

**Ans:** It is used to move up 2 levels in the directory hierarchy and change to bash

**Linux Environment Variable Assignment**

**1.State the command for the following.**

* 1. view current environment variables

**Ans:** echo $VariableName

* 1. display the PATH evirnment variable value

**Ans:** echo $PATH <variable\_name>

* 1. update PATH to include the path to your home directory

**Ans:**

**2.How will you make the environment changes applicable to all users? Which script is to be modified?**

Ans: By adding the line export PATH=” $HOME:$PATH” to the /etc/profile file

The etc script must be modified.

**3.I have installed an application named “myapp”. After installation, if I invoke the application, it fails with error as “Command myapp not found”. How will you fix this**?

**Ans:** The path has to be updated.