**COMMANDS UTILITIES ASSIGNMENT**

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

PWD

1. How would you find out its contents?

LS

3. Identify the commands with inputs to do the following

a. create a directory d1

MKDIR D1

b. create a subdirectory d2 in d1

CD D1

MKDIR D2

c. change to directory d2

CD D2

d. create an empty file “f1.txt”

TOUCH F1.TXT

e. display the contents of “f1.txt”

CAT F1.TXT

f. view the contents of d1 from current directory d2

ls -l ..

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

(Ls -l) . Directories will have slash in the end and also the file permission begins with a d.

5. Use ls to do the following

a. List files with single character names.

XXXXXXXXXXX

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

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]

ls \*

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

Ls -laS (s-sorting, S-desceding) (ls -lSr : ascending)

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

rm temp\* (rm \* deletes all files under that directory)(rm -rf : removed forcefully with directories and it’s files)

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

Head -n <num> <filename> : (lists the number of lines we require)

Head <filename> : (lists 1st 10 lines)

9. Create a directory “testdir”

Mkdir testdir

10. Use cp command to do the following

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

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”

mkdir new

cd <2nd directory name>

cp tb1.1 tb2.1 tb3.1…..tb10.1 <path of new directory>

(along with the contents it is copied)

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

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.

mkdir new1

cd new1

cp tb2.1 tb6.1 tb7.1 tb10.1 <path name new1>

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

cp -R new/ newprogs/

11. Find out the difference between

a. “mv” & “cp”

ans:”cp”: copies the files and also keeps the copied files in the old files path

“mv”: moves the file but doesn’t keep the moved files in the old file path

b. “rm”, “rmdir”

and:

“rm”: removes the whole directory along with it’s files

“rmdir”: removes the empty directory

c. “mkdir” and “mkdir -p”

mkdir: this creates/ makes a new directory

mkdir -p: makes the directory as parent directory

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

Ans:

rm -r testdir

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

Ans: “man” command

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

Ans: incorrect path of parent directory. We are changing it under wrong directory or path

15. Explain the differences among the following commands:

a. cd /

the tilde symbol is converted to slash. It returns to home directory and doesn’t allow us to make any changes.

b. cd ..

It is used to move up 1 level in the directory hierarchy

c. cd

This command brings us to home directory

d. cd ../..

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