**Linux Commands\_Utilities**

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

Ans: pwd .

1. How would you find out its contents?

Ans: ls .

1. Identify the commands with inputs to do the following?
2. create a directory d1

Ans: mkdir d1

1. create a subdirectory d2 in d1

Ans: mkdir d1/d2

1. change to directory d2

Ans: cd d1/d2

1. create an empty file “f1.txt”

Ans: touch f1.txt

1. display the contents of “f1.txt”

Ans: cat f1.txt

1. view the contents of d1 from current directory d2

Ans: ls ../

1. Use the ls command with its options. How will you identify directories from the

listing?

Ans: ls -l

5. Use ls to do the following

a. List files with single character names

Ans: ls ?

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

Ans: ls -a

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 tb?.1 tb10.1

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

Ans: ls -lS

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

Ans: rm temp\*

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

Ans: 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 tb1.1 tb1.1.bak

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 tb10.1 new/

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

Ans: mkdir new/new1

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

Ans: cp tb2.1 tb6.1 tb7.1 tb10.1 new/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

11. Find out the difference between

a. “mv” & “cp”

Ans: mv : moves files and directories from one location to another, effectively cutting and pasting

cp : copies files or directories from one location to another, duplicating them.

b. “rm”, “rmdir”

Ans: rm : deletes files or directories

rmdir : only deletes empty directories

c. “mkdir” and “mkdir -p”

Ans: mkdir : creates a single directrory

mkdir -p creates nested directories if they don’t exist

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: Lack of permission : no read or execute permissions on the directory

Directory doesn’t exist or incorrect path

15. Explain the differences among the following commands:

a. cd /

Ans: changes to root directory

b. cd ..

Ans: Moves up one level to the parent directory

c. cd

Ans: changes to the user’s home directory

d. cd ../..

Ans: Moves up two levels to the grandparent directory