1. What is the primary purpose of the `ls` command in Linux?
   A) List system hardware information
   B) Display the contents of a directory
   C) Create a new directory
   D) List running processes

   Answer: B) Display the contents of a directory

2. Which option is used to display hidden files when running `ls`?
   A) -h
   B) -s
   C) -a
   D) -r

   Answer: C) -a

3. What does the `-l` option do in the `ls` command?
   A) List files in a long format
   B) Display files in a single column
   C) Sort files by size
   D) List only directories

   Answer: A) List files in a long format

4. Which command lists files and directories in reverse order?
   A) ls -r
   B) ls -R
   C) ls -t
   D) ls -S

   Answer: A) ls -r

5. Which `ls` option displays file sizes in human-readable format (e.g., KB, MB)?
   A) -k
   B) -h
   C) -s
   D) -R

   Answer: B) -h

6. How can you list files and directories in a specified directory other than the current one using `ls`?
   A) Use the `-p` option
   B) Provide the directory path as an argument
   C) Use the `-d` option
   D) You cannot specify a directory with `ls`

   Answer: B) Provide the directory path as an argument

7. Which `ls` option sorts files and directories by modification time, with the most recently modified ones at the top?
   A) -a
   B) -t
   C) -r
   D) -l

   Answer: B) -t

8. Which `ls` option displays files and directories in a tree-like format?
   A) -t
   B) -R
   C) -G
   D) -l

   Answer: B) -R

9. What is the purpose of the `ls -i` command?
   A) Display file sizes
   B) List files with inode numbers
   C) Sort files in reverse order
   D) Display hidden files

   Answer: B) List files with inode numbers

10. Which `ls` option displays file and directory permissions along with the listing?
   A) -p
   B) -F
   C) -l
   D) -g

Answer: C) -l

1. What is the root directory in the Linux file system?
   A) /home
   B) /var
   C) /
   D) /root

   Answer: C) /

2. Which file is used to store user account information in Linux?
   A) /etc/password
   B) /etc/users
   C) /etc/groups
   D) /etc/passwd

   Answer: D) /etc/passwd

3. In Linux, what is the purpose of the `/bin` directory?
   A) Storing binary executables and essential system programs
   B) Storing temporary files
   C) User home directories
   D) System configuration files

   Answer: A) Storing binary executables and essential system programs

4. Which directory contains configuration files for system-wide settings in Linux?
   A) /lib
   B) /etc
   C) /opt
   D) /var

   Answer: B) /etc

5. In Linux, what is the purpose of the `/usr` directory?
   A) Storing user home directories
   B) Storing system binaries and essential programs
   C) Temporary storage
   D) User-specific configuration files

Answer: B) Storing system binaries and essential programs

6. What does the `/dev` directory contain in Linux?
   A) Device files representing hardware devices
   B) User home directories
   C) System log files
   D) System executables

   Answer: A) Device files representing hardware devices

7. Which directory in Linux stores log files generated by system processes?
   A) /log
   B) /var/log
   C) /tmp
   D) /syslogs

   Answer: B) /var/log

8. What is the purpose of the `/tmp` directory in Linux?
   A) Storing temporary files and directories
   B) System configuration files
   C) User-specific settings
   D) User home directories

   Answer: A) Storing temporary files and directories

9. In Linux, what is the purpose of the `/mnt` directory?
   A) Storing user home directories
   B) Mounting temporary filesystems
   C) Managing user groups
   D) System backups

   Answer: B) Mounting temporary filesystems

10. Which directory in Linux stores software packages and libraries for optional software?
    A) /bin
    B) /sbin
    C) /opt
    D) /lib

Answer: C) /opt

1. What does the `cd` command stand for in Linux?
   A) Change Directory
   B) Create Directory
   C) Current Date
   D) Copy Directory

   Answer: A) Change Directory

2. Which command allows you to change the working directory to your home directory in Linux?
   A) cd /
   B) cd ~
   C) cd ..
   D) cd .

   Answer: B) cd ~

3. What happens if you run the `cd` command without specifying a directory in Linux?
   A) It takes you to the root directory.
   B) It lists the contents of the current directory.
   C) It prints the current working directory.
   D) It displays an error message.

   Answer: C) It prints the current working directory.

4. Which of the following commands can be used to go up one level in the directory hierarchy in Linux?
   A) cd /
   B) cd ..
   C) cd ~
   D) cd .

   Answer: B) cd ..

5. How can you change the working directory to a directory named "documents" located in the current directory in Linux?
   A) cd /documents
   B) cd ./documents
   C) cd ../documents

D) cd documents

Answer: D) cd documents

Commands

mkdir:-
We can create directories by using mkdir command.
1) mkdir dir1
To create a directory
2) mkdir dir1 dir2 dir3
To create multiple directories
3) mkdir dir1/dir2/dir3
To create dir3. But make sure dir1 and in that dir2 should be available already.
4) mkdir -p dir1/dir2/dir3
-p means path of directories.
All directories in the specified path will be created.
First dir1 will be created and in that dir2 will be created and within that dir3 will be created

rmdir :-
We can remove directories by using rmdir command.
1) $ rmdir dir1
To remove empty directory dir1
2) $ rmdir dir1 dir2 dir3
To remove multiple empty directories
3) rmdir dir1/dir2/dir3
4) rmdir -p dir1/dir2/dir3

Note: rmdir command will work only for empty directories. If the directory is not empty then we will get error. We cannot use rmdir for files. Hence the most useless (waste) command in linux is rmdir