LINUX ASSIGNMENT – Bhushan Tripathi

1. Not.
2. Daemons are background processes that keep running in the background while working on LINUX terminal.
3. Command Mode, Insert Mode and Ex-Command Mode.
4. Grep is a command-line utility for searching plain-text data sets for lines that match a regular expression. Its name comes from the ed command g/re/p, which has the same effect: doing a global search with the regular expression and printing all matching lines.
5. It contains locally installed files.
6. The cd / command takes you to the next directory you want to get to within the working directory, CS ~ takes you to the parent directory from the directory you were working in, CD – takes you to the root directory.
7. PWD - Print Working Directory.
8. “Sudo”
9. Sudo -S
10. Su
11. Su
12. “Ctrl + L”
13. Mkdir
14. cd ..
15. “Ctrl + L”
16. Mkdir
17. cd ..
18. ls
19. ls -r
20. ls executed in parent directory
21. rmdir
22. mv \*.txt folder
23. ls -d /etc/[ac]\*
24. mv \*.txt folder
25. chown
26. rm -rf dirname
27. kill process\_id
28. whoami
29. File name.txt
30. Touch Bhushan.txt
31. ls
32. ls folder\_name
33. rmdir
34. w
35. mv
36. Most of them support rename --version , so use that to identify which one you have. mv simply changes the name of the file (it can also move it to another filesystem or path). You give it an old name and a new name, and it changes the file to the new name or location. rename is used to make bulk naming changes.
37. Chmod
38. Last reboot
39. Ifconfig
40. Passwd
41. Linux man

44. Locate file\_name

45. echo command in Linux is used to display line of text/string that are passed as an argument . This is a built in command that is mostly used in shell scripts and batch files to output status text to the screen or a file.