Linux Basic Commands

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

Ans: pwd

2. How would you find out its contents?

Ans: Is

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: mkdir -p d1/d2

c. change to directory d2

Ans: cd d2

d. create an empty file "11.txt"

Ans: touch f1.txt

e. display the contents of "f1.txt"

Ans: cat f1.bxt

f. view the contents of d1 from current directory d2

Ans: is../d1

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

Ans: (i) ts-t:- provides a long listing format that includes permissions, owner, group, size, and modification date.

(ii) ts -F:- Using Is -F appends a/ to the names of directories, making it easier to identify them at a glance.

(iii) (s-IF:- can make it easier to identify directories by both format and append symbols.

5. Use is to do the following

a. List files with single character names.

Ans: Is?

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

Ans: Is-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: Is tb?.1 tb10.1

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

Ans: Is -Is

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 -n <number of lines> <file name>

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 tbl.1 tbl copy.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: To create new directory: mkdir -p new

To copy all the files to the new directory: cp tb* 1 new/

c. Create a subdirectory in new in named"new1".

Ans: mkdir -p new/newl

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" relocates or renames files/directories without duplication. "cp" duplicates files/directories, keeping the original intact.

b. "rm", "rmdir"

Ans: "m" can delete files and directories (with-r for directories). "rmdir" only deletes empty directories

c. "mkdir" and "mkdir -p"

Ans: "mkdir" creates a single directory and returns an error if parent directories are missing

"mkdir -p" creates a specified directory along with any required parent directories.

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 name>

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

Ans:

1. The specified directory may not exists r may be misspelled.

2. may not have the necessary permission to access the directory.

3. Using an absolute path incorrectly

4. might be trying to "cd" into a file instead of a directory.

5. There could be issue with the filesystem itself that prevent access to the directory

15. Explain the differences among the following commands:

Ans: a. cd/: Goes to the root directory.

b. cd. Moves to the Parent directory

c. ed: Moves to the user's home directory

d. cd....: Moves to the grandparent directory