

1. List three Linux Distributions.

Centos -ubuntu -red hat

2. From the slides what is the man command used for?

Display manual page for external commands and some internal commands

3. What is the difference between rm and rmdir using man command?

```
RM(1)                                User Commands                                RM(1)

NAME
    rm - remove files or directories

SYNOPSIS
    rm [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION
    This manual page documents the GNU version of rm. rm removes each
    specified file. By default, it does not remove directories.

    If the -I or --interactive=once option is given, and there are more
    than three files or the -r, -R, or --recursive are given, then rm
    prompts the user for whether to proceed with the entire operation. If
    the response is not affirmative, the entire command is aborted.

    Otherwise, if a file is unwritable, standard input is a terminal, and
    the -f or --force option is not given, or the -i or --interactive=al-
ways option is given, rm prompts the user for whether to remove the
    file. If the response is not affirmative, the file is skipped.

OPTIONS
    Manual page rm(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

```
RMDIR(1)                             User Commands                             RMDIR(1)

NAME
    rmdir - remove empty directories

SYNOPSIS
    rmdir [OPTION]... DIRECTORY...

DESCRIPTION
    Remove the DIRECTORY(ies), if they are empty.

    --ignore-fail-on-non-empty
        ignore each failure to remove a non-empty directory

    -p, --parents
        remove DIRECTORY and its ancestors; e.g., 'rmdir -p a/b' is sim-
        ilar to 'rmdir a/b a'

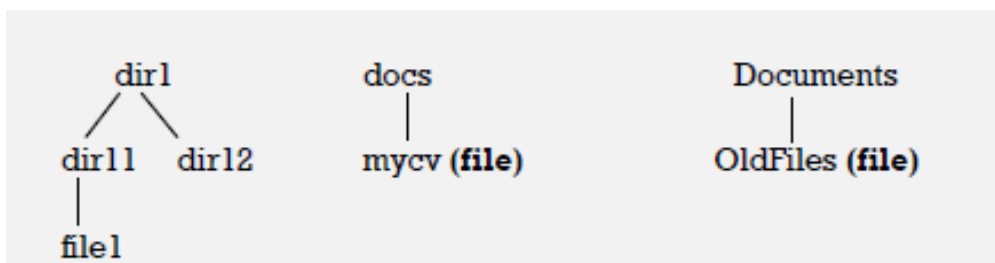
    -v, --verbose
        output a diagnostic for every directory processed

    --help display this help and exit

    Manual page rmdir(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

rm	rmdir
Files and directories	Empty directories only
support recursive deletion	Not support recursive deletion
support force deletion	Not support force deletion

4. Create the following hierarchy under your home directory:



```

esraa@esraa-VirtualBox: ~/dir1/dir11
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$ mkdir dir1 docs Documents
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$ cd dir1
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~/dir1$ mkdir dir11 dir12
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~/dir1$ cd dir11
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~/dir1/dir11$ touch file1
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~/dir1/dir11$

esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~/dir1/dir11$ cd ~
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$ cd docs
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~/docs$ touch mycv
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~/docs$ cd ~
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$ cd Documents
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ touch OldFiles
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~/Documents$

```

- a. Remove **dir11** with **rmdir** in one-step. What did you notice? And how did you overcome that?

```

esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ cd ~
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$ cd dir1
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~/dir1$ rmdir dir11
rmdir: failed to remove 'dir11': Directory not empty
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~/dir1$

```

```
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~/dir1$ rm -r dir11
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~/dir1$
```

- b. Then remove **OldFiles** using `rmdir -p` command. State what happened to the hierarchy (**Note:** you are in your home directory)

```
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox: ~
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$ cd ~
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$ rmdir -p OldFiles
rmdir: failed to remove 'OldFiles': No such file or directory
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$
```

- c. The output of the command `pwd` was `/home/user`. Write the absolute and relative path for the file **mycv**

Absolute Path: `/home/user/docs/mycv`

Relative Path: `./docs/mycv`

5. Copy the `/etc/passwd` file to your home directory making its name is **mypasswd**

```
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$ cp /etc/passwd ~/mypasswd
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$
```

6. Rename this new file to be **oldpasswd**

```
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$ man mv
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$ mv ~/mypasswd ~/oldpasswd
```

7. You are in `/usr/bin`, list four ways to go to your home directory
first way:

```
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$ cd /usr/bin
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:/usr/bin$ cd
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$
```

second way:

```
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$ cd /usr/bin
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:/usr/bin$ cd ~
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$
```

third way:

```
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox: ~  
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ cd /usr/bin  
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:/usr/bin$ cd $HOME  
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$
```

forth way:

```
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:/usr/bin$ cd /home/esraa
```

8. List Linux commands in /usr/bin that start with letter w

```
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$ ls /usr/bin/w*  
/usr/bin/w          /usr/bin/whereis      /usr/bin/wireplumber  
/usr/bin/wall       /usr/bin/which         /usr/bin/word-list-compress  
/usr/bin/watch      /usr/bin/which.debianutils /usr/bin/wpa_passphrase  
/usr/bin/watchgnupg /usr/bin/whiptail      /usr/bin/wpctl  
/usr/bin/wc         /usr/bin/who           /usr/bin/wpexec  
/usr/bin/wdctl      /usr/bin/whoami        /usr/bin/write  
/usr/bin/wget       /usr/bin/whoopsie  
/usr/bin/whatis     /usr/bin/whoopsie-preferences  
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$
```

9. What command type are used for? (from the slide)

Display information about command type

10. Show 2 types of command file in /usr/bin that start with letter c

```
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$ ls /usr/bin/c*  
/usr/bin/c++          /usr/bin/ckbcomp  
/usr/bin/c89          /usr/bin/cksum  
/usr/bin/c89-gcc      /usr/bin/clear  
/usr/bin/c99          /usr/bin/clear_console  
/usr/bin/c99-gcc      /usr/bin/cloud-id  
/usr/bin/calibrate_ppa /usr/bin/cloud-init  
/usr/bin/canberra-gtk-play /usr/bin/cloud-init-per  
/usr/bin/cancel       /usr/bin/cmake  
/usr/bin/captoinfo    /usr/bin/cmp  
/usr/bin/cat          /usr/bin/codepage  
/usr/bin/catman       /usr/bin/col  
/usr/bin/cc           /usr/bin/colcrt  
/usr/bin/cd-create-profile /usr/bin/colormgr  
/usr/bin/cd-fix-profile /usr/bin/colrm  
/usr/bin/cd-iccdump    /usr/bin/column  
/usr/bin/cd-it8        /usr/bin/comm  
/usr/bin/c++filt       /usr/bin/corelist  
/usr/bin/chacl         /usr/bin/cp  
/usr/bin/chage         /usr/bin/cpack  
/usr/bin/chardet       /usr/bin/cpan  
/usr/bin/chardetect    /usr/bin/cpan5.38-x86_64-linux-gnu  
/usr/bin/chatrr       /usr/bin/cpio  
/usr/bin/chcon        /usr/bin/cpp
```

```
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$ type cd  
cd is a shell builtin  
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$ type cat  
cat is /usr/bin/cat  
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$
```

11. Using man command find the command to read file. (Note: man take option)

```
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$ man -k read files
proc_filesystems (5) - supported filesystems
proc_pid_map_files (5) - memory-mapped files
proc_pid_task (5) - thread information
__freadable (3) - interfaces to stdio FILE structure
__freading (3) - interfaces to stdio FILE structure
_llseek (2) - reposition read/write file offset
_sysctl (2) - read/write system parameters
aa-remove-unknown (8) - remove unknown AppArmor profiles
aa-teardown (8) - unload all AppArmor profiles
accessdb (8) - dumps the content of a man-db database in a human read...
addmntent (3) - get filesystem descriptor file entry
aio_read (3) - asynchronous read
amidi (1) - read from and write to ALSA RawMIDI ports
aplaymidi (1) - play Standard MIDI Files
apparmor.d (5) - syntax of security profiles for AppArmor.
apparmor.vim (5) - vim syntax highlighting file for AppArmor profiles
apparmor_parser (8) - loads AppArmor profiles into the kernel
apport-unpack (1) - extract the fields of a problem report to separate files
apt-ftparchive (1) - Utility to generate index files
apt-sortpkgs (1) - Utility to sort package index files
arch_prctl (2) - set architecture-specific thread state
arecordmidi (1) - record Standard MIDI Files
aspell-autobuildhash (8) - Autobuilding aspell hash files for some dicts
```

12. What is the usage of apropos command?

used to search the manual pages for a keyword or phrase.

```
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$ apropos
apropos what?
esraa@esraa-VirtualBox:~$ apropos file
proc_filesystems (5) - supported filesystems
proc_pid_map_files (5) - memory-mapped files
proc_profile (5) - kernel profiling
00-upstream-settings (5) - dconf configuration file
FILE (3type) - input/output stream
```