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2. What is the difference between cat and more command?

Cat : show all contents of file

More : not show all contents , but if you want see more there is navigation bar to see more contents.

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

Rm removes each specified file, by default it doesn't remove directories,

Rmdir remove the directories , if they are empty.

4. Create the following hierarchy under your home directory:

```
[ghada@localhost ~]$ cd
[ghada@localhost ~]$ mkdir dir1 docs
[ghada@localhost ~]$ cd dir1
[ghada@localhost dir1]$ mkdir dir11 dir12
[ghada@localhost dir1]$ touch dir11/file
[ghada@localhost dir1]$ cd ..
[ghada@localhost ~]$ cd docs
[ghada@localhost docs]$ touch mycv
[ghada@localhost docs]$ ls
mycv
[ghada@localhost docs]$ cd ..
[ghada@localhost ~]$ ls dir1
dir11 dir12
[ghada@localhost ~]$ ls dir11
ls: cannot access 'dir11': No such file or directory
[ghada@localhost ~]$ ls dir1/dir11
file
[ghada@localhost ~]$
```

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

Will not remove cause the directory is not empty, will remove when I put rm command with option -r which means the command will operate on a directory and its entire contents, including subdirectories and their contents.

```
[ghada@localhost ~]$ rm -r dir1/dir11
[ghada@localhost ~]$ ls
Desktop dir1 docs Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos
[ghada@localhost ~]$ cd dir1
[ghada@localhost dir1]$
```

b. Then remove dir12 using rmdir -p command. State what happened to the hierarchy (Note: you are in your home directory).

It will remove dir12 and also its root (dir1)

```
[ghada@localhost ~]$ rmdir -p dir1/dir12
[ghada@localhost ~]$ ls
Desktop docs Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos
```

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

absolute : 

```
[ghada@localhost ~]$ ls /home/ghada/docs/
mycv
```

relative : 

```
[ghada@localhost ~]$ ls docs/
mycv
```

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

```
[ghada@localhost ~]$ cp /etc/passwd /home/ghada/mypasswd
[ghada@localhost ~]$ ls
Desktop docs Documents Downloads Music mypasswd Pictures Public Templates Videos
```

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

```
[ghada@localhost ~]$ mv /home/ghada/mypasswd /home/ghada/oldpasswd
[ghada@localhost ~]$ ls
Desktop docs Documents Downloads Music oldpasswd Pictures Public Templates Videos
```

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

```
[ghada@localhost bin]$ cd
[ghada@localhost ~]$
```

```
[ghada@localhost ~]$ cd /usr/bin
[ghada@localhost bin]$ cd ~
[ghada@localhost ~]$
```

```
[ghada@localhost bin]$ cd $home
[ghada@localhost ~]$
```

```
[ghada@localhost ~]$ cd /usr/bin
[ghada@localhost bin]$ cd /home/ghada
[ghada@localhost ~]$
```

9. Display the first 4 lines of `/etc/passwd`

```
[ghada@localhost ~]$ head -4 /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin
[ghada@localhost ~]$
```

10. Display the last 7 lines of /etc/passwd

```
[ghada@localhost ~]$ tail -7 /etc/passwd
sssd:x:984:984:User for sssd:/usr/sbin/nologin
gnome-initial-setup:x:983:983::/run/gnome-initial-setup:/usr/sbin/nologin
dnsmasq:x:982:982:Dnsmasq DHCP and DNS server:/var/lib/dnsmasq:/usr/sbin/nologin
chrony:x:981:981:chrony system user:/var/lib/chrony:/usr/sbin/nologin
sshd:x:74:74:Privilege-separated SSH:/usr/share/empty.sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin
tcpdump:x:72:72::/usr/sbin/nologin
ghada:x:1000:1000:ghada:/home/ghada:/bin/bash
```

11. Display the man pages of passwd the command and the file sequentially in one command.

```
[ghada@localhost ~]$ man passwd;man 5 passwd
```

12. Display the man page of the passwd file.

```
[ghada@localhost ~]$ man 5 passwd
```

13. Display a list of all the commands that contain the keyword passwd in their man page.

```
[ghada@localhost ~]$ man -a passwd
```