**LINUX BASIC COMMENTS**

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

**Ans: pwd**

1. How would you find out its contents?

**Ans: ls**

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 “f1.txt”

**Ans:** **touch f1.txt**

e. display the contents of “f1.txt”

**Ans:** **catf1.txt**

f. view the contents of d1 from current directory d2

**Ans:** **ls ../d1**

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

**Ans:**

* **ls -l: provides a long listing format that includes permission, size, owner, group and modification date.**
* **ls -F: used to append a / to the name of directories, making it easier to identify.**
* **ls -lF: can make it easier to identify directories by both format and append symbols.**

5. Use ls to do the following

a. List files with single character names.

**Ans:** **ls?**

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

**Ans:**  **ls -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:** **ls tb?.1 tb 10.1**

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

**Ans: ls -ls**

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 tb1.1 tb1\_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:**

1. **To create a directory: mkdir -p new**
2. **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/new1**

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:**

* **“rm” 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:**

* **The specified directory may not exist r may be misspelled.**
* **May not have the necessary permission to access the directory.**
* **Using absolute path incorrectly.**
* **Might be trying to “cd” into a file instead of a directory.**
* **There could be issue with the file system itself that prevents access to the directory**

15. Explain the differences among the following commands:

**Ans**

1. **cd / : Moves to Root directory**
2. **cd .. : Moves to the Parent Directory**
3. **cd : Moves to the user’s home directory**
4. **cd ../.. : Moves to the grandparent directory**