

Questions 1-4: What do the following commands mean?

1. `ls -l` : `ls` lists everything in the directory and the `-l` allows it to list it in long format with permissions, sizes, dates, etc.

2. `Pwd` : `pwd` prints the current working directory

3. `mv file1.txt file2.txt` : renames `file1.txt` to `file2.txt`

4. `mv file1.txt ~/desktop/` : moves `file1.txt` into the already existing desktop directory.

5. Give the UNIX command to write your name into a file.

```
echo "Laasya" > filename.txt
```

6. Give the UNIX command to make a file called `file1.txt`

```
touch file1.txt
```

7. Give the UNIX command to rename `file1.txt` to `file2.txt`

```
mv file1.txt file2.txt
```

8. Give the UNIX command to move `file1.txt` from the home directory to your desktop.

```
mv file1.txt ~/desktop/
```

9. Give the UNIX command to combine `file1.txt` and `file2.txt` into a new file.

```
cat file1.txt file2.txt > newfile.txt
```

```
lmachineni@Laasya:~$ echo "Hello Jose" > file1.txt | echo "Hello World" >> file2.txt
lmachineni@Laasya:~$ ls
file1.txt  file2.txt  file.txt  folder
lmachineni@Laasya:~$ cat file1.txt file2.txt >> file3.txt
lmachineni@Laasya:~$ ls
file1.txt  file2.txt  file3.txt  file.txt  folder
lmachineni@Laasya:~$ |
```

10.1. Give the UNIX command to display/print the contents of `file3.txt`

```
cat file3.txt
```

10.2. Give the UNIX command to count the number of words in file3.txt

```
wc -w file3.txt
```