PPA –WEEK 1

Write a bash command to move all the `.txt` files present in the current directory to the directory named `level1` present inside the current directory. Do not move any other files other than `.txt` files anywhere from the current directory.

Write only a single line bash command to perform the above task.

Ans.

```
script() {
mv *.txt level1
}
```

Write a Bash command to print the file types of all the files stored in the current working directory. The output should be in the format as described below. The first column is file/directory name and the second column tells about the file type.

```
file.txt:                                empty
Notes:                                   directory
SysComm:                                 symbolic link to ../SysComm Dropbox
System Commands Sample Questions.md:  UTF-8 Unicode text, with very long lines
System Commands Sample Questions.pdf: PDF document, version 1.7
```

Ans.

```
script() {
file *
}
```

GRPA –WEEK 1

We created some directories and change our current working directory using the `cd` command as given by the sequence of commands below. Write a bash command to make the directory "`level2`" as your current working directory. i.e. after executing your solution, if we execute the command "`pwd`" it should return the path of the directory "`level2`".

Write your solution as a single line bash command.

```
cd /

mkdir level1

cd level1

mkdir level2

cd level2

mkdir level3

cd ..

cd ..
```

Ans.

```
script() {
cd /level1/level2
pwd
}
```

We have a file named "systemcommands.txt" in the present working directory. Write a Bash command to change its permissions to

user: read, write, execute

group: execute

others: write

Ans.

```
script() {
chmod 712 systemcommands.txt
}
```

We want to change the file permissions of "someFile.txt" file as follows.

user: execute

group: execute, read

others: write

We will use the command `chmod XXX someFile.txt` where `XXX` represents a 3 digit number used to set the above permissions. Write a bash command to create a file named `XXX.digits` in the current working directory such `XXX` is the same three digit number used to set the permissions as mentioned above. The file your command creates can be empty.

For e.g. If your think the command `chmod 111 someFile.txt` will change the permission of file `someFile.txt` as mentioned above, then your solution should create a file named `111.digits` in the current working directory.

Ans.

```
script() {
touch 152.digits
}
```

Create two folders named `dir1` and `dir2` in the current working directory.

Try to write a single line bash command to perform the above task.

Ans.

```
script() {
mkdir dir1 dir2
}
```

Write two commands one on each line for the following two tasks.

Move only the file `file_1` present in `dir_1` to the empty directory `dir_2`.

Delete the directory `dir_1`.

`dir_1` and `dir_2` are directories in the current working directory. The operation should not change your current working directory.

Ans.

```
script() {
mv dir_1/file_1 dir_2
rm -rf dir_1
}
```