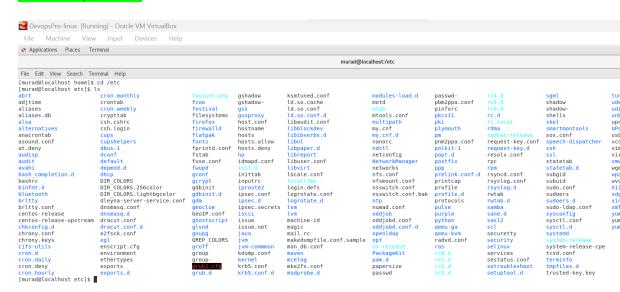
## Assignment-4

## Working with File Listing

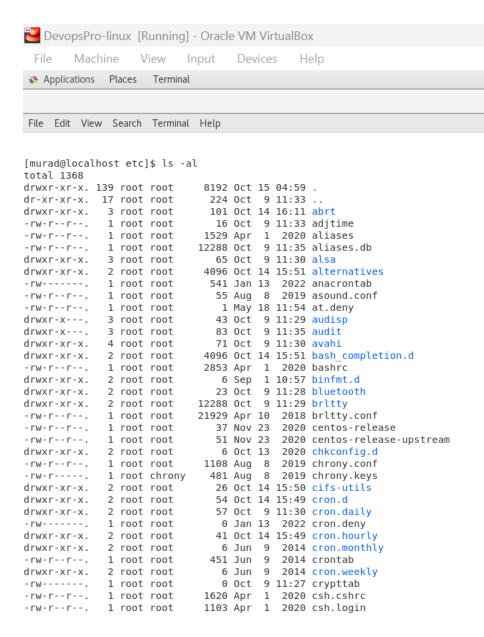
- Go to cd /etc and type Is
   Take screenshot and explain what files you have seeing?
- Take screenshot and explain what different output you found compare to previous command you used?



With the above command we can see all the configuration file saved in etc file. This is the configuration files which system saved by default in etc directory.

Then type Is -al and hit Enter key

Take screenshot and explain what new file or directory you found?

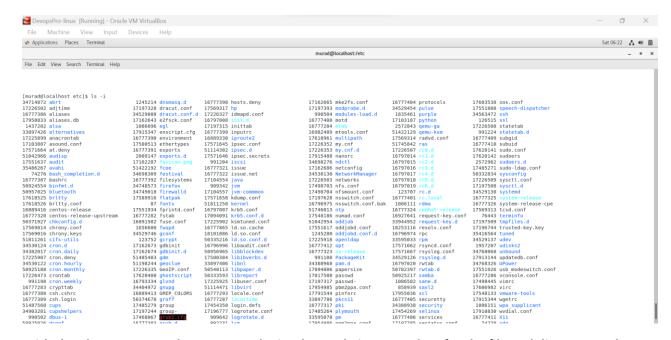


We can see all the files information like when it was created, who created permissions assigned and whether its file or directory and files name. Also, we can see hidden files i.e starting with .

murad@localhost:/etc

Then use Is -i and hit Enter key

Now see what different output its shows and take screenshot?



With the above command we can see the inode. Inode is a metadata for the file and directory and for each file, unique inode assigned

Then use **is –help** and see other options about **is** command Explore it and try with other attribute we can use with **is** command

```
🎇 DevopsPro-linux [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
        Machine
                    View Input
                                     Devices
Applications Places
                      Terminal
                                                                                                      murad@localhost:/etc
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
GNU coreutils online help: <a href="http://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/">http://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/></a>
For complete documentation, run: info coreutils 'ls invocation'
[murad@localhost etc]$
[murad@localhost etc]$ ls --help
Usage: ls [OPTION]... [FILE]..
List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default).
Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.
Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
  -a, --all
                              do not ignore entries starting with .
  -A, --almost-all
                              do not list implied . and ..
      --author
                              with -l, print the author of each file
  -b, --escape
                              print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters
                              scale sizes by SIZE before printing them; e.g.,
      --block-size=SIZE
                                '--block-size=M' prints sizes in units of
                                1,048,576 bytes; see SIZE format below
  -B, --ignore-backups
                              do not list implied entries ending with ~
                              with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last
                                modification of file status information);
                                with -l: show ctime and sort by name;
                                otherwise: sort by ctime, newest first
                              list entries by columns
      --color[=WHEN]
                              colorize the output; WHEN can be 'never', 'auto',
                                or 'always' (the default); more info below
  -d, --directory
                              list directories themselves, not their contents
  -D, --dired
                              generate output designed for Emacs' dired mode
  - f
                              do not sort, enable -aU, disable -ls --color
                              append indicator (one of */=>@|) to entries
  -F, --classify
                              likewise, except do not append
      --file-type
      --format=WORD
                              across -x, commas -m, horizontal -x, long -l,
                                single-column -1, verbose -l, vertical -C
      --full-time
                              like -l --time-style=full-iso
                              like -l, but do not list owner
      -- aroup-directories-first
                              group directories before files;
                                can be augmented with a --sort option, but any
                                use of --sort=none (-U) disables grouping
                              in a long listing, don't print group names
  -G, --no-group
  -h, --human-readable
                              with -l, print sizes in human readable format
                                (e.g., 1K 234M 2G)
                              likewise, but use powers of 1000 not 1024
  -H, --dereference-command-line
                              follow symbolic links listed on the command line
```

with the above command we can see all the command details for help, like d is for directory where as D is for dired. We used "d" only but with upper case and lower case, both has different meaning. Hence, Linux is a case sensitive