1. Write a bash script to delete all the files in the current directory that contains the word "ineuron".

for i in *ineuron*; do rm $i; done

2. How would you create a text file without opening it?

We can create by Right click inside the folder or on the desktop and choose New Document -> Empty Document and write the name and extension you want, for example myfile.txt.

3. How would you delete a directory in Linux?

We can use rm,rmdir or find to find and delete the directory.

*To delete a directory with rmdir, type the command followed by the name of the directory you want to remove. ---$rmdir dir

*rm is a command-line utility for deleting files and directories. Unlike rmdir the rm command can delete both empty and non-empty directories.----$rm -r dir1

*find is a command-line utility that allows you to search for files and directories based on a given expression and perform an action on each matched file or directory.

find . -type d -name '*_dir-exec rm -r {} +

Finds the directory,with the name dir and executes the command rm(removing directory).

4. How would you schedule a task in Linux?

The at command is used to execute command particular time.but to execute recurring tasks we don't use at,we use cron.

The cron daemon is responsible for running a lot of jobs at specific times.Cron keeps track of its actions using the crontab file. The crontab file is a script that contains all the necessary information to run all the cron jobs.

5. Suppose you try to delete a file using the rm command and the deletion fails. What could be the possible reason?

*The path specified to the file or the file name mentioned might be wrong
*The user trying to delete the file might not have permissions to delete the file.

6. How do you look at the contents of a file?

**cat-Cat simply prints the content of the file to standard display

****nl-The nl command is almost like the cat command. The only difference is that it prepends line numbers while displaying the text in the terminal.

****Head-Head command is another way of viewing text file but with a slight difference. The head command displays the first 10 lines of a text file by default.

****Tail-Tail command in Linux is similar and yet opposite to the head command. While head command displays file from the beginning, the tail command displays file from the end.

7. How to identify which shell you are using?
echo "$SHELL" gives the current shell.

8. How can you login to another system in your network from your system?
We can use diffrent ssh clients and login with id and password.

9. How would you open a file in read-only mode using the vim editor?

Use view command within vim. The syntax is: view{file-name}
Use vim/vi command line option. The syntax is: vim -R {file-name}

Modifications not allowed using command line option:
The syntax is: vim -M {file-name}