Commands Utilities

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

A.Pwd( Present Working directory)

2. How would you find out its contents?

A. ll(list of list)

3. Identify the commands with inputs to do the following

a. create a directory d1: mkdir d1

b. create a subdirectory d2 in d1: mkdir d1/d2

c. change to directory d2 : cd d2

d. create an empty file “f1.txt”: touch f1.txt

e. display the contents of “f1.txt” : cat f1.txt

f. view the contents of d1 from current directory d2: ls -la .. or dir ..

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

A. ls -l

5. Use ls to do the following

a. List files with single character names. : ls -1 ?

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

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

A. ls -lsr

7. there are files temp1, temp2, temp3. Write command to remove the files without listing them explicitly

A. rm temp\*

8. Which command is used to list top few lines in the file?

A. head a.c

9. Create a directory “testdir” : mkdir testdir

10. Create a directory “testdir”

10. Use cp command to do the following

a. Copy the file tb1.1 (created above) in the same directory. : cp tb1.1 t1.1

b. Write a command to copy all the files i.e tb1.1,tb2.1,tb3.1,…..tb10.1 in a new directory –“new”: cp tb\* ../../new (if new in parent directory ) or

cp tb\* new/ (if new in sub directory)

c. Create a subdirectory in new in named“new1”. Mkdir new/new1

d. Write a command to copy selectively only tb2.1, tb6.1, tb7.1 and tb10.1 in the directory new1 : cp tb2.1 tb6.1 tb7.1 tb10.1 new1/ ( From new directory)

e.Write a command to copy the entire directory “new” to a directory “newprogs”. [Note : use the –R option of “cp” command] : cp -R new newprogs ( from home)

11. Find out the difference between

a. ]“mv” & “cp” : mv works as cut and copy. It removes the file from original place and pastes in another place. But for cp it keeps the original file in place and also creates in another place

b. “rm”, “rmdir” : rm is used to remove both files and directories while rmdir is used to remove empty directories

c. “mkdir” and “mkdir -p” : mkdir creates directory whereas mkdir -p also creates the parent directories if doesnot exist

12. Use a single command rmdir once to remove “testdir” and all its sub directories and files created above. : rm -r testdir

13. Which command is used to get the manual information of a command?

A. man xyz

14. If you are not able to change to a directory what could be the likely cause?

A. Directory path is not accurate or directory doesnot execute or case sensitive

15. Explain the differences among the following commands:

a. cd / : goes to the root

b. cd .. : goes to the parent directory

c. cd : goes to the directory mentioned

d. cd ../.. : goes to the parent’s parent directory