**Linux Commands**

1. “pwd” command is used to know the current working directory.
2. “ll” command is used to find the contents.
3. Mkdir d1
4. Mkdir d1/d2
5. cd d1/d2
6. touch f1.txt
7. cat f1.txt
8. ls ../
9. By using ls command with its options. “ls -l” command is used to identify directories from the listing.
10. a. To list files with single character name we can use the “ls ?” command.
11. “ls -la” command is used to list the hidden files.
12. “ls tb\*.1" command is used to list all the files tb1.1,tb2.1,tb3.1,….tb10.1.
13. “ls -lS” command is used to list the all files in descending order of their size.
14. “rem temp” is used to remove the files like temp1, temp2, temp3 without listing them explicitly.
15. “head file\_name” command is used to list top few lines in the file.
16. “mkdir testdir” is used to create a directory “testdir”
17. “cp tb1.1 tb1\_copy.1” command is used to copy the file tb1.1 in the same directory.
18. The commands “mkdir new

cp tb\*.1 new/”

these commands is used to copy all the files i.e. tb1.1, tb2.1, tb3.1,……tb10.1 ina new directory.

1. “mkdir new/new1” command is used to create subdirectory.
2. “cp tb2.1 tb6.1 tb7.1 tb10.1 new/new1” command is used to copy selectively only tb2.1, tb6.1, tb7.1 and tb10.1 in the directory new1.
3. To copy the entire directory “new” to a directory “newprogs”. The command used is

“mkdir newprogs

cp -R new newprogs/”.



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| “mv” command | “cp” command |
| The “mv” command is used when a file or a directory is supposed to be moved from one location to another location. The original will be removed in this command. | The “cp” command is used when the contents of a file or a directory is supposed to be copied from one location to another. In this case the original content will be remained. |

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| rm command | rmdir command |
| The “rm” command is used to  remove the entire file or  directory erasing all the  contents inside the file as well.  The non-empty directories can  be removed as well using the  “-r” command attached. | The “rmdir” command is used to remove only the empty directories. When a directory is not empty then rmdir cannot remove the certain directory. |

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| mkdir command | mkdir -p command |
| This command is used to create a directory. The directory gets created only if there exists a parent directory. | The “mkdir -p” command is used to create a directory even if it does not have a parent as the command creates the parent directory itself. |

1. To remove “testdir” and all its sub directories and files created above, the command used is “rm -r testdir”.
2. “man command\_name” command is used to get the manual information of a command.
3. If you are not able to change to a directory it could be likely because

a. The directory does not exist.

b. You do not have the necessary permissions to access the directory.

c. The path provided is incorrect.

1. Differences among the commands:
2. cd / : Changes to the root directory.
3. cd .. : Moves up one level to the parent directory.
4. cd : changes to the user’s home directory.
5. cd ../.. : moves up two levels to the grandparent directory.

**Advanced Optional Questions:**

1. “ls -I file\_name” command is usedto display the inode number of a file.
2. Pipe Symbol (|): The pipe symbol is used to send the output of one command as the input to another command. This command “ls -l | grep "filename" ” lists files and then filters the output for "filename."
3. “ps” command : The ps command displays information about active processes. By using “man ps” command you can view more detailed information.