

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

Answer - there are two ways i did a poc

➤ **find -type f -name '*ineuron*' -delete**

```
mango4@ubuntu:~/Downloads/TEST/Desktop$ ls -l
total 0
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mango4 mango4 0 Feb 26 08:28 apache_kafk2_iconfluentclouder.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mango4 mango4 0 Feb 26 08:28 apache_kafk2_ineuronconfluentclouder.t
xt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mango4 mango4 0 Feb 26 08:28 apache_kafk2_ineuronconfluent.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mango4 mango4 0 Feb 26 08:28 apache_kafk2_ineuron.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mango4 mango4 0 Feb 26 08:28 apache_kafk2_uder.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mango4 mango4 0 Feb 26 08:28 apache_kafka1_ineuron.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mango4 mango4 0 Feb 26 08:28 apache_kafka2_ineuron.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mango4 mango4 0 Feb 26 08:28 apache_kafka_ineuron.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mango4 mango4 0 Feb 26 08:28 dell
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mango4 mango4 0 Feb 26 08:28 uber
mango4@ubuntu:~/Downloads/TEST/Desktop$ find -type f -name '*ineuron*'
mango4@ubuntu:~/Downloads/TEST/Desktop$ find -type f -name '*ineuron*'
./apache_kafka1_ineuron.txt
./apache_kafka2_ineuron.txt
./apache_kafk2_ineuronconfluentclouder.txt
./apache_kafk2_ineuron.txt
./apache_kafk2_ineuronconfluent.txt
./apache_kafka_ineuron.txt
mango4@ubuntu:~/Downloads/TEST/Desktop$ find -type f -name '*ineuron*' -delete
mango4@ubuntu:~/Downloads/TEST/Desktop$ ls
apache_kafk2_iconfluentclouder.txt  apache_kafk2_uder.txt  dell  uber
mango4@ubuntu:~/Downloads/TEST/Desktop$
```

➤ 2nd way to do is with the loop
for i in *ineuron*; do rm \$i; done

```
mango4@ubuntu:~/Downloads/TEST/Desktop$ ls -l
total 12
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mango4 mango4 24 Feb 26 08:39 apache_kafk2_iconfluentclouder.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mango4 mango4 16 Feb 26 08:39 apache_kafk2_ineuronconfluentclouder.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mango4 mango4 17 Feb 26 08:39 apache_kafk2_ineuronconfluent.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mango4 mango4 0 Feb 26 08:39 apache_kafk2_ineuron.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mango4 mango4 0 Feb 26 08:39 apache_kafk2_uder.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mango4 mango4 0 Feb 26 08:39 apache_kafka1_ineuron.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mango4 mango4 0 Feb 26 08:39 apache_kafka2_ineuron.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mango4 mango4 0 Feb 26 08:39 apache_kafka_ineuron.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mango4 mango4 0 Feb 26 08:39 dell
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mango4 mango4 0 Feb 26 08:39 uber
mango4@ubuntu:~/Downloads/TEST/Desktop$ for i in *ineuron*; do rm $i; done
mango4@ubuntu:~/Downloads/TEST/Desktop$ ls -l
total 4
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mango4 mango4 24 Feb 26 08:39 apache_kafk2_iconfluentclouder.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mango4 mango4 0 Feb 26 08:39 apache_kafk2_uder.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mango4 mango4 0 Feb 26 08:39 dell
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mango4 mango4 0 Feb 26 08:39 uber
mango4@ubuntu:~/Downloads/TEST/Desktop$ cat > apache_kafk2_uder.txt
```

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

Answer -

- use command : **touch filename**
- this will create a blank filename and without opening

3. How would you delete a directory in Linux?

Answer -

- **rmdir directoy_name**
this will empty directory
- **rm -r directoy_name**
if directory is non empty then we have to use this command it will remove recursive non empty directory.

4. How would you schedule a task in Linux?

Answer -

- We can use **cron jobs**
- cron jobs are task defined to run at a given intervals
- cron jobs are usually used in order to log certina events, schedule backup etc..
- **1st check service is running or not by using**
sudo systemctl status cron.service
- If service is running then type **crontab -e**
- it will open the cron tab
- Go to bootom where you will see below
m h dom mon dow command
- eg. enter details as minute, hours, day, month,weekday
23 09 * * * date >> /Downloads/TEST/Desktop/cron.txt
- so on 09 23 AM server time this job will run the command date and output will be saved in above cron.txt
- this is how we can setup a cron job /scheduler

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

Answer -

- One of the reason can be your user id might not have permission to delete it.
- Second reason may be the file path given is wrong or not correct.

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

Answer -

- We can use `cat filename`
- `vi filename`
- `vim filename`

7. How to identify which shell you are using?

Answer -

- We can use below command `echo $SHELL`
- In ubuntu we can also use `ps -p $$`
- Below is the sample out for poc done

```
mango4@ubuntu:~/Downloads/TEST/Desktop$ echo $SHELL
/bin/bash
mango4@ubuntu:~/Downloads/TEST/Desktop$ ps -p $$
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
 2165 pts/0    00:00:00 bash
mango4@ubuntu:~/Downloads/TEST/Desktop$ date
Sat 26 Feb 2022 08:56:13 AM PST
mango4@ubuntu:~/Downloads/TEST/Desktop$
```

8. How can you login to another system in your network from your system?

Answer -

- we can **ssh userid@servername**
- second way is **ssh servername**
- when asked id, password enter them

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

Answer -

- **vim -R filename**
- where parameters means as per vim --help
- **-R** **Readonly mode (like "view")**
- one more alternative is in -M mode meaning
- **-M** **Modifications in text not allowed**