🎯Linux Commands Practice Set (Interview + Examples + Assignments)

🏐1. `ls` – List files & directories

Interview Q: What does `ls` do?
Answer: Lists files and directories.

✅**Examples:**

```
ls            # simple listing
ls -l         # detailed list
ls -a         # hidden files
ls -lh        # human readable size
```

☸**Assignment:** - List hidden files in your home directory.
- Get detailed listing of `/etc`.

🏐2. `cd` – Change Directory

Interview Q: What is the purpose of `cd`?
Answer: Changes the current working directory.

✅**Examples:**

```
cd /etc
cd ~
cd ..
```

☸**Assignment:** - Go to `/var/log` and return to home.
- Move two levels up using `cd ..`.

🏐3. `pwd` – Print Working Directory

Interview Q: What does `pwd` show?
Answer: Shows the absolute path of the present working directory.

✅**Example:**

```
pwd
```

☸**Assignment:** - Run `pwd` after navigating to three different directories.

🏐 4. `id` – Show User Info

Interview Q: What does `id` display?
Answer: Displays UID, GID, and groups of the user.

✅**Examples:**

```
id
id root
```

☸**Assignment:** - Find your UID.
- Check UID & GID of root.

🏐 5. `vi` – Text Editor

Interview Q: Difference between `vi` and `vim`?
Answer: `vim` is the advanced version of `vi`.

✅**Examples:**

```
vi file.txt   # edit file
# i → insert mode
# :w → save
# :q → quit
# :wq → save & quit
# :q! → force quit
```

☸**Assignment:** - Create `note.txt` and add 3 lines.
- Edit a file and update content.

🏐 6. `cat` – Concatenate & View Files

Interview Q: Use of `cat` ?
Answer: To view, create, or merge files.

✅**Examples:**

```
cat file.txt
cat file1 file2 > merged.txt
cat > new.txt   # create new file (Ctrl+D to save)
```

☸**Assignment:** - Merge two files into a new one.

🏐 7. `touch` – Create Empty File

Interview Q: What does `touch` do?
Answer: Creates empty file and updates timestamp.

✅**Examples:**

```
touch file1.txt
touch file{1..5}.txt
```

☸**Assignment:** - Create 5 empty files.
- Update timestamp of an existing file.

🏐 8. `echo` – Print Text / Variables

Interview Q: What is `echo` used for?
Answer: Prints text or variables.

✅**Examples:**

```
echo "Hello SSL Cloud"
echo $USER
echo $PATH
```

🏐 9. `cp` – Copy Files

Interview Q: Difference between `cp` and `mv` ?
Answer: `cp` copies, while `mv` moves/renames.

✅Examples:

```
cp file.txt /tmp/
cp -r dir1/ dir2/
```

Assignment: - Copy a file to `/tmp` .
- Copy a directory recursively.

🏐 10. `mv` – Move / Rename Files

Interview Q: What does `mv` do?
Answer: Moves or renames files.

✅Examples:

```
mv file1.txt file2.txt
mv file.txt /tmp/
```

Assignment: - Rename a file.
- Move a directory.

🏐 11. `mkdir` – Make Directory

Interview Q: Purpose of `mkdir` ?
Answer: Creates new directories.

✅Examples:

```
mkdir testdir
mkdir -p dir1/dir2/dir3   # nested directories
```

🕎 **Assignment:** - Create a folder named `project`.
- Create nested folder path `/tmp/demo/logs`.

🏐 12. `rm` – Remove Files & Directories

Interview Q: What does `rm` do?
Answer: Deletes files or directories.

✅**Examples:**

```
rm file.txt
rm -i file.txt        # confirmation
rm -r dir1/           # directory remove
rm -rf dir1/          # force remove
```

🕎 **Assignment:** - Delete a file.
- Forcefully delete a directory.

Final Practice Assignment

1. `mkdir project && cd project`
2. `touch file1 file2 file3`
3. `echo "SSL Cloud" > file1`
4. `cp file1 copy_file1`
5. `mv file2 renamed_file2`
6. `cat file1 copy_file1 > merged.txt`
7. Run `ls -l` to check
8. `rm merged.txt`
9. Run `pwd` and `id`