1. Suppose that the Current Working Directory is /lib/modules, give a single "CAT" command using a relative pathname- cat./lib/modules

and a command using an absolute pathname, that would print out the contents of the regular file /lib/security/pam-access.

2. What is the standard command to determine the pathname/location of the mv command/program?

whereis mv

3. What is the purpose of the /sbin subdirectory? (I.e., what is normally stored there?)

Utilities used for system administration (and other root-only commands) are stored in /sbin , /usr/sbin , and /usr/local/sbin . /sbin contains binaries essential for booting, restoring, recovering, and/or repairing the system in addition to the binaries in /bin .

4. Explain the difference between “the root directory” and “root’s directory”.

The root directory is the directory on Unix-like operating systems that contains all other directories and files on the system and which is designated by a forward slash ( / ). ... A filesystem is the hierarchy of directories that is used to organize directories and files on a computer.

roots directory?

5. Explain what the term “search path” means in the context of a shell (like Bash).

The search path includes the current directory, your home directory and its subdirectory "bin". You can write your own programs and invoke them simply by typing their names. ... The tilde character means your home directory to the shell. bash-2.05$ cd ~/bin. Some commands need more than one argument.

6. What are two commands that could be used to display your current search path?

echo $PATH

7. Suppose your current env PATH variable is set to /usr/bin:/bin:/usr/local/bin. Explain what

the shell does when you type the command “foo” at a prompt (and type return).

8. Logged in as a non-root user, is /sbin in your search path? Explain why it is or is not

there.

9. Suppose you have created a shell script named foo and have made it executable, but

when you type it as a command (“foo”), Bash says: “command not found”. What is

wrong and what must you do to run the command?

10. Explain why the Linux does not have drive letters like Windows does.

Linux views everything as a file. Drives or drive partitions are mounted to a folder. it makes other file systems accessible at arbitrary directories. If you have multiple hard drives or hard drive partitions, you could mount them anywhere you like on your file system.

11. What is the contents of a file ~/song.mp3?

An MP3 file includes a header, metadata, and compressed audio. The header includes information about the audio, such as the version of the encoding, the bitrate, and the (sample\_rate|sample\_rate).

12. What command would show all lines containing the string “brace expansion” (ignoring

case) in the man pages for Bash?

13. What command would delete some files from the directory /tmp, where the relevant

filenames have this pattern: they begin with “A” or “B”, contain the string “406”, and

have a (final) extension of “.txt” or “.text”.

rm -r

14. What are the commands that will reset the current working directory to your home directory, regardless of what directory you are currently in?

cd ~

15. What are hidden files in Linux/UNIX, why are they called that, and what are they

commonly used for?

On Linux, hidden files are files that are not directly displayed when performing a standard ls directory listing. Hidden files, also called dot files on Unix operating systems, are files used in order to execute some scripts or to store configuration about some services on your host