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Linux Assignment

Basic Level

1. Ifconfig command
2. The purpose of the mv command is to move files from one place to another.
3. Touch command
4. Dir command
5. Ls command
6. Cls command
7. Daemons are computer programs that run as background processes.
8. Cd command
9. The purpose of the echo command is to display a line of text or string.
10. Cat command
11. Echo command
12. service service\_name status
13. Su command
14. Pwd command
15. Rmdir dir1
16. Su command
17. Sudo command
18. File command

Intermediate Level

1. Command mode and Insert mode
2. Mkdir command
3. LILO is a bootloader also known as Linux Loader.
4. Cd ~ changes the current directory to the user’s home directory, cd / changed the current directory to the user’s root directory, and cd – changes the current directory to the last directory you were in.
5. Grep stands for Global Regular Expression Print.
6. This command will remove the directory.
7. The contents would include programs and data that are installed locally.
8. Whoami command
9. Passwd command
10. Diff command
11. Find command
12. W command
13. Kill command
14. Ls command, for example if you are looking for a word that starts with the letter ‘x’, you would type ls x.
15. Mv command
16. Mem info
17. Is command
18. Who-b command
19. Chown command

Advanced Level

1. Mount command
2. In order to check disk usage in different forms; df -k is shown as KB, df -m is shown as MB, and df -h is shown as GB (which is human readable).
3. A swap space is equivalent to virtual memory since it is used from the hard disk, it is recommended that roughly 20 percent should be allocated.
4. At command
5. grep -v -i hello file1.txt

grep -i hello file2.txt

grep -A 2 hello file2.txt

grep -C 4 hello file1.txt

grep -B 3 hello file1.txt

ps -ef | more

awk '{print $2, $5;}' employee.txt

1. The export command is used to ensure environment variable and functions can be passed on to other processes, examples would include export -p.
2. A redirection operator is a unique character that can be used within a command such as CMD.
3. Dmesg command
4. Chmod command allows you to alter and set new permissions.
5. Mkfs command
6. Tar command
7. Fstab command
8. shutdown – shuts down system safely

diff – allows the user to compare two files

sort – allows the user to arrange files in a particular order

ps – command line utility also known as process status

kill – this command is used to terminate a process

mount – simply used to mount a storage device or file system to a directory

nano – it is a line text editor

1. Symbolic links are soft links that points to files such as shortcuts. In order to create these links, commands such as ln are used.
2. Scp command