

Write a command to:

- ? List all files (and subdirectories) in the home directory.

➤ `ls -a ~/`

- ? List all files named chapter1 in the /work directory.

➤ `find work/ -name 'chapter1.*' -type f`

- ? List all files beginning with memo owned by ann.

➤ `find -name 'memo*.*' -type f -user ann`

- ? Display the content of /etc/passwd file with as many lines at a time as the last digit of your roll number.

➤ `more -n 3 /etc/passwd`

- ? Search the current directory, look for filenames that don't begin with a capital letter.

➤ `find . -name '[a-z]*.*' -type f`

- ? Search the system for files that were modified within the last two days.

➤ `find / -mtime -2 -type f`

- ? Recursively grep for your-name down a directory tree.

➤ `grep -r "Tuba"`

- ? List all file names containing your roll number in the end.

➤ `find / -name "*CS22021.*" -type f`

- ? List files in your home folder in human readable format.

➤ `ls ~ -h -l -s`

- ? List the contents of directories /bin and /etc.

➤ `ls /bin /etc`

- ? List C source files in the current directory, showing larger file first.

➤ `ls -S *.c`

- ? Count all files in the current directory.

➤ `ls -l | grep "^-" | wc -l`

- ? Use the pipe (|) operator to combine the output of the ls command with the grep command to filter and display only the files that contain the pattern "hello" in the current directory.

➤ `ls -l | grep "hello" *.*`

- ? Create a file named sample.txt and write the output of the echo command, containing the text "Hello, Linux!" into this file

➤ `echo "Hello, Linux!" > sample.txt`