

What will the following commands do?

1. echo "Hello, World!"

Ans - its print "Hello, World!"

2. name="Productive"

Ans -

3 . touch file.txt

Ans - Creates an empty file. (touch newfile.txt)

4 . ls -a

Ans -

ls: This command lists files and directories in the current working directory.

-a: including those that are hidden

*** hidden files or directories, which are typically not shown when running ls without the -a option.**

5 . rm file.txt

Ans - Removes files or directories. (rm file.txt)

6 . cp file1.txt file2.txt

Ans - The command cp file1.txt file2.txt in shell programming is used to copy the contents of file1.txt into a new file called file2.txt.

8 . mv file.txt /path/to/directory/

Ans -

- mv: This is the command used to move or rename files and directories.
- file.txt: The source file you want to move.
- /path/to/directory/: The destination directory where you want to move the file.

9 . chmod 755 script.sh

Ans -

- * chmod: Stands for change mode, and it is used to modify file permissions.
- * 755: This is the permission mode, which specifies who can read, write, or execute the file.
- * 7: The first digit represents the permissions for the file owner.
- * 5: The second digit represents the permissions for the group associated with the file.
- * 5: The third digit represents the permissions for others (everyone else).

10 . grep "pattern" file.txt

Ans -

grep: The command used for searching text using patterns (regular expressions).

"pattern": The pattern (could be a string, regular expression, or keyword) you want to search for in the file.

file.txt: The file in which you want to search for the pattern.

11 . kill PID

Ans-

Terminates a process by its ID.

12 . mkdir mydir && cd mydir && touch file.txt && echo "Hello, World!" > file.txt && cat file.txt

Ans - This chain of commands creates a directory (mydir), navigates into it, creates a file (file.txt), writes text to it, and then displays the content of the file in the terminal.

13 . ls -l | grep ".txt"

Ans -

The command `ls -l | grep ".txt"` is used to list files and filter the output to show only those files with a .txt extension.

14 . cat file1.txt file2.txt | sort | uniq

Ans -

The command combines the contents of file1.txt and file2.txt, sorts the lines, and then removes any duplicate lines.

15 . ls -l | grep "^d"

Ans - The command filters the output of `ls -l` to show only the directories in the current directory by looking for lines that start with d, which signifies directories.

16 . grep -r "pattern" /path/to/directory/

Ans - `grep -r "pattern" /path/to/directory/` allows you to search for a string or pattern within all files in a directory and its subdirectories, providing a way to recursively find specific text in large sets of files.

17 . cat file1.txt file2.txt | sort | uniq -d

Ans - The command finds and displays the duplicate lines from the combined content of file1.txt and file2.txt after sorting them. The -d option ensures that only the duplicate lines are printed.

18 . chmod 644 file.txt

Ans - chmod 644 file.txt sets read and write permissions for the file owner, and read-only permissions for both the group and others.

19 . cp -r source_directory destination_directory

Ans - cp -r source_directory destination_directory copies a directory and all of its contents (including files and subdirectories) from source_directory to destination_directory

20 . find /path/to/search -name "*.txt"

Ans - find /path/to/search -name "*.txt" searches for all files with a .txt extension in the specified directory (/path/to/search) and its subdirectories.

21 . chmod u+x file.txt

Ans - chmod u+x file.txt adds execute permission for the owner of the file file.txt, allowing them to run it as a program or script

22 . echo \$PATH

Ans - echo \$PATH shows the directories that are searched when you type a command in the terminal. It helps determine where the system looks for executable files.