Question no. 1

Find you .bashrc or .cshrc from your Linux environment.

⇨ My Linux environment is .bashrc

```
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls -a ~ | grep ".bashrc\|.cshrc"
.bashrc.save
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$
```

- Edit it so your rm command is aliased to “rm -i”. You need to source the file first

  ⇨ First, we need to open our bashrc file and the command is :

  nano ~/.bashrc # for bash shell

```
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ nano ~/.bashrc
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$
```

  Second, we need to write the command that is:

  alias rm='rm -i

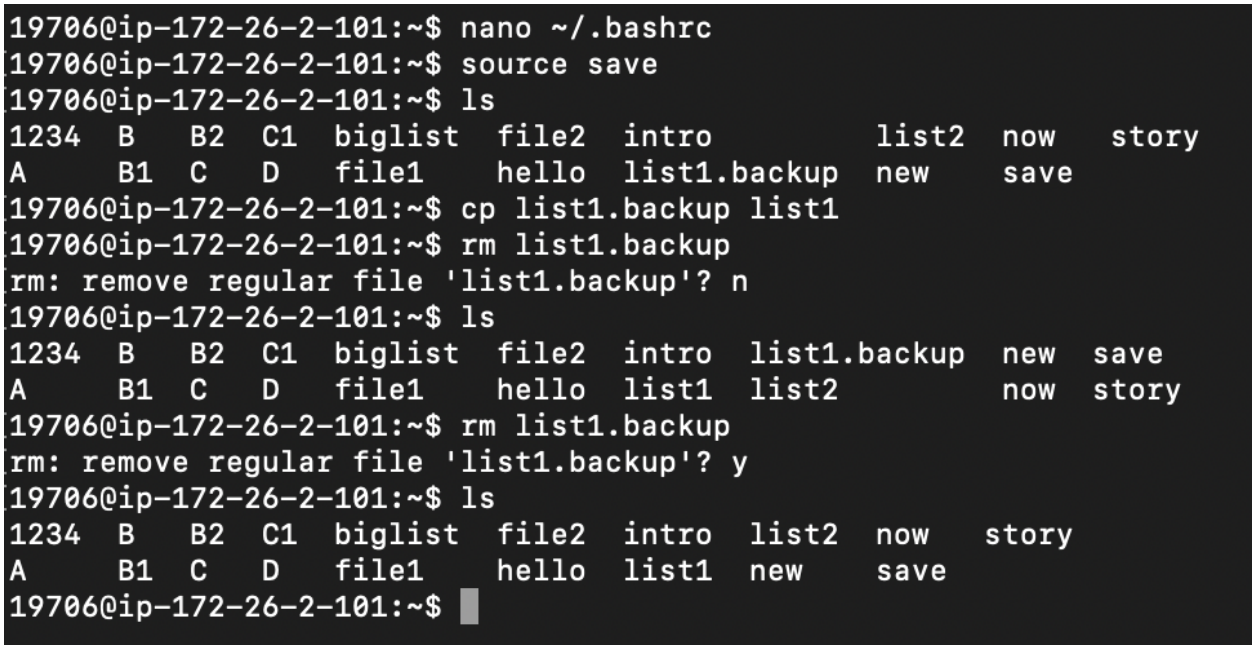
```
  GNU nano 4.8                          /home/19706/.bashrc
alias rm='rm -i'
```

  Third, we need to save and exit the file. We can use the command “Ctrl +X” along with Y.

- Try to remove a file and see that the alias has taken prompted.

- Type which rm to see that the alias has taken effect

⇨ Yes, the alias has taken effect.



Question no.2

Tell me what these commands mean.

What do these options mean? You can describe or you can show with an example.

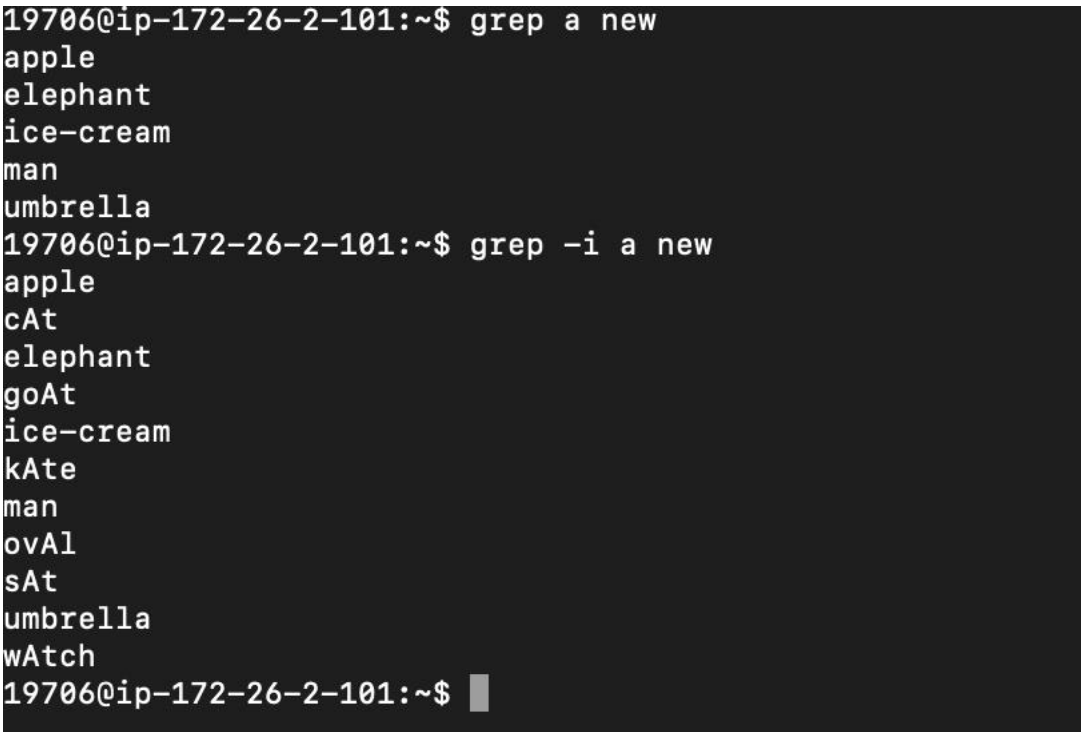
- cp -i: The command cp helps us to copy files and directories. And cp -i command helps us to prompt before overwriting.

```
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ cat 123
1
2
3
4
5
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ vi 1234
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ cat 1234
6
7
8
9
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ cp -i 123 1234
cp: overwrite '1234'? n
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ cp -i 123 1234
cp: overwrite '1234'? y
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ cat 1234
1
2
3
4
5
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$
```

- rm -i: The command rm helps us to remove the files and directories. And rm -i ask to user for removing the files and directories.

```
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ rm -i aboutme
rm: remove regular file 'aboutme'? no
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls
A  B  B1  B2  C  C1  D  aboutme  file1  file2  intro  now
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ rm -i aboutme
rm: remove regular file 'aboutme'? yes
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls
A  B  B1  B2  C  C1  D  file1  file2  intro  now
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$
```

- grep -i: The command grep helps us to search and match the text files contained in the regular expressions. And command grep -i ignores the mismatch and display all the case of the files and directories.



- cp -r: The command cp helps us to copy files and directories. And with the command of cd -r helps us to copy all the directories including sub-files too.

```
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls
A  B  B1  B2  C  C1  D  file1  file2  intro  new  now
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ cd D
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~/D$ ls
ABCD
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~/D$ cd
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ cp -r D hello
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls
A  B  B1  B2  C  C1  D  file1  file2  hello  intro  new  now
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ cd hello
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~/hello$ ls
ABCD
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~/hello$ cd
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$
```

- rm -f: The “rm -f” command in Linux is used to remove files and directories. The -f option stands for "force", and it allows the removal of files without confirming the action with the user. This option should be used with caution, as it can cause accidental data loss

```
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls
123  B   B2  C1  biglist  file2  intro  list2  now
A    B1  C   D   file1    hello  list1  new    story
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ cp 123 1234
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ rm -f 123
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls
1234  B   B2  C1  biglist  file2  intro  list2  now
A     B1  C   D   file1    hello  list1  new    story
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$
```

- grep -r : The grep -r command is used to search for a pattern in multiple files recursively. The -r option stands for "recursive" and it allows grep to search through directories and their subdirectories.

```
[19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls
1234  B   B2  C1  biglist  file2  intro  list2  now
A     B1  C   D   file1    hello  list1  new    story
[19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ cat new
apple
buck
cAt
dog
elephant
fish
goAt
hen
ice-cream
jug
kAte
lion
man
nose
ovAl
pen
sAt
tunk
umbrella
vest
wAtch

[19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ grep -r a new
apple
elephant
ice-cream
man
umbrella
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$
```