Practice Questions – Cycle 1

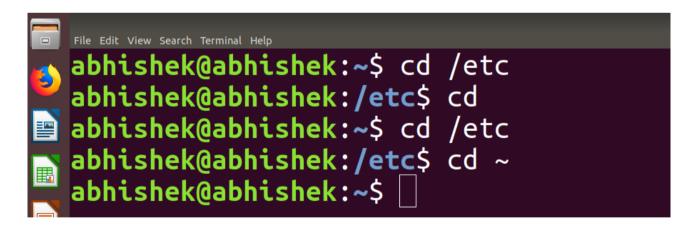
1 Display your current directory.



2 Change to the /etc directory.



3 change to your home directory using a single command.



both cd or cd ~ can be used

4 Change to the parent directory of the current directory.

```
s1702@linux-server:/home/us/s17

s1702@linux-server:~$ cd ..

s1702@linux-server:/home/us/s17$
```

5 Go to the root directory.

```
abhishek@abhishek:~$ cd /
abhishek@abhishek:/$ ls
            initrd.img
                           lib64
                                                         tmp
bin
      dev
                                       mnt
                                             root
                                                   snap
                                                              vmlinuz
boot
            initrd.img.old lost+found opt
                                                   STV
                                                              vmlinuz.old
      etc
                                             run
                                                         usr
cdrom home lib
                            media
                                       proc sbin sys
                                                         var
abhishek@abhishek:/$
```

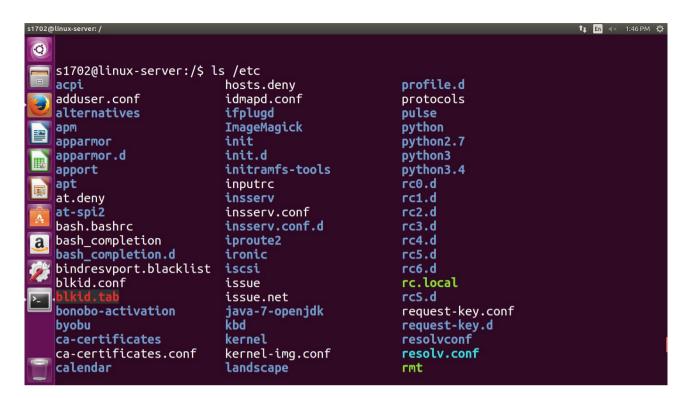
6 Give a long listing of the root directory.

```
s1702@linux-server:~$ ls -l
total 20
drwxrwxr-x 3 s1702 s1702 4096 Jan 31 21:27 abhi
drwxrwxr-x 5 s1702 s1702 4096 Feb 19 20:43 etc
drwxrwxr-x 2 s1702 s1702 4096 Jan 31 23:06 hello
drwxrwxr-x 2 s1702 s1702 4096 Feb 12 20:17 shell_progrm
drwxrwxr-x 2 s1702 s1702 4096 Feb 19 20:31 testdir
s1702@linux-server:~$
```

7 Give a listing of the last 10 files in the root directory.

```
abhishek@abhishek:/$ ls -rt | tail -10
initrd.img
sbin
boot
bin
etc
proc
dev
run
tmp
sys
abhishek@abhishek:/$
```

8 Stay where you are, and list the contents of /etc.



9 Create a directory testdir in your home directory.

```
s1702@linux-server:~$ mkdir testdir
s1702@linux-server:~$ ls
abhi etc hello shell_progrm testdir
s1702@linux-server:~$
```

10 Change to the /etc directory, stay there and create a directory newdir in your home directory(using a single command).

```
abhishek@abhishek:~$ cd /etc
abhishek@abhishek:/etc$ mkdir ~/newdir
abhishek@abhishek:/etc$ cd ~
abhishek@abhishek:~$ ls
Abhishek Desktop Documents examples.desktop Music Pictures Templates
a.out dir1 Downloads input.txt newdir Public Videos
abhishek@abhishek:~$
```

11 Create in one command the directories ~/dir1/dir2/dir3 (dir3 is a subdirectory from dir2, and dir2 is a subdirectory from dir1).

```
abhishek@abhishek:~$ mkdir -p dir1/dir2/dir3
abhishek@abhishek:~$ tree dir1
dir1
dir2
dir3

2 directories, 0 files
abhishek@abhishek:~$
```

12 Display the calendar for April 2019.

```
abhishek@abhishek:~$ cal april 2019
    April 2019
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
    1 2 3 4 5 6
7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29 30

abhishek@abhishek:~$
```

13. Display that 'There are files in my current directory'. The should be filled with the count of the files.

```
abhishek@abhishek:~$ echo There are $(ls | wc -l) files in my current directory.
There are 14 files in my current directory.
abhishek@abhishek:~$
```

14. List all the files (including hidden files) in your home directory.

```
s1702@linux-server:~$ ls -a
. abhi .bash_logout .cache hello shell_progrm testdir
.. .bash_history .bashrc etc .profile .ssh .viminfo
s1702@linux-server:~$
```

15. Redirect the output of the above command to a new file FileList.txt.

```
s1702@linux-server: ~
    s1702@linux-server:~$ ls -a >FileList.txt
    s1702@linux-server:~$ cat FileList.txt
    abhi
    .bash_history
    .bash_logout
    .bashrc
    .cache
    etc
    FileList.txt
    hello
    .profile
    shell_progrm
    .ssh
    testdir
    .viminfo
    s1702@linux-server:~$
```

16. Redirect the number of lines of FileList.txt to CountFile.txt.

```
s1702@linux-serve<u>r:</u> ~
    s1702@linux-server:~$ cat FileList.txt
    abhi
    .bash history
    .bash logout
    .bashrc
    .cache
    etc
    FileList.txt
    hello
    .profile
    shell_progrm
    .ssh
    testdir
    .viminfo
    s1702@linux-server:~$ wc -l FileList.txt >CountFile.txt
    s1702@linux-server:~$ cat CountFile.txt
    15 FileList.txt
    s1702@linux-server:~$
```

17. List all the files in your home directory starting with 's'.

```
s1702@linux-server:~$ ls -d s*
shallow shell shell_progrm show
s1702@linux-server:~$
```

18. List all the file-names starting with "a", "b" or "s".

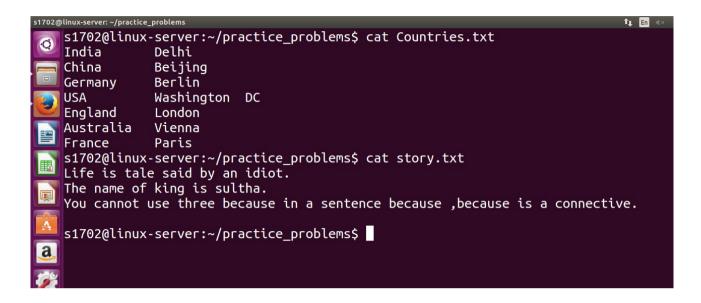
```
s1702@linux-server:~

$1702@linux-server:~$ ls -d a* b* s*

abhi bowl shallow shell shell_progrm show

$1702@linux-server:~$
```

19. Create two files 'Countries.txt', containing country names and their corresponding capital cities and 'Story.txt' contains some arbitrary lines of text.



20. Convert all lowercase characters from 'Story.txt' to uppercase and store it in a file 'Capstory.txt'.

```
s1702@linux-server:~/practice_problems$ tr a-z A-Z < story.txt
LIFE IS TALE SAID BY AN IDIOT.
THE NAME OF KING IS SULTHA.
YOU CANNOT USE THREE BECAUSE IN A SENTENCE BECAUSE ,BECAUSE IS A CONNECTIVE.

s1702@linux-server:~/practice_problems$ tr a-z A-Z < story.txt >>Capstory.txt
s1702@linux-server:~/practice_problems$ cat Capstory.txt
LIFE IS TALE SAID BY AN IDIOT.
THE NAME OF KING IS SULTHA.
YOU CANNOT USE THREE BECAUSE IN A SENTENCE BECAUSE ,BECAUSE IS A CONNECTIVE.

s1702@linux-server:~/practice_problems$
```

21. Toggle the cases in 'Story.txt' and store it in a file 'Togglestory.txt'.

```
s1702@linux-server:~/practice_problems$ tr A-Za-z a-zA-Z < story.txt
lIFE IS TALE SAID BY AN IDIOT.
tHE NAME OF KING IS SULTHA.
yOU CANNOT USE THREE BECAUSE IN A SENTENCE BECAUSE ,BECAUSE IS A CONNECTIVE.
s1702@linux-server:~/practice_problems$ tr A-Za-z a-zA-Z < story.txt >> Togglestory.txt
s1702@linux-server:~/practice_problems$ cat Togglestory.txt
lIFE IS TALE SAID BY AN IDIOT.
tHE NAME OF KING IS SULTHA.
yOU CANNOT USE THREE BECAUSE IN A SENTENCE BECAUSE ,BECAUSE IS A CONNECTIVE.
s1702@linux-server:~/practice_problems$
```

22. Sort the contents of 'Countries.txt'with Capital as the primary sort key and write the sorted output to 'SortCountry.txt'

```
abhishek@abhishek:~$ cat Countries.txt
India
          Delhi
China
          Beijing
Germany Berlin
USA
          Washington
England London
Australia vienna
France
          Paris
abhishek@abhishek:~$ sort -k2 Countries.txt >sortCountry.txt
abhishek@abhishek:~$ cat sortCountry.txt
China
          Beijing
Germany
          Berlin
          Delhi
India Delhi
England London
India
France Paris
Australia vienna
         Washington
USA
abhishek@abhishek:~$
```

23. Display only the capital cities from 'Countries.txt'.

```
abhishek@abhishek:~$ awk '{print $2}' Countries.txt

Delhi
Beijing
Berlin
Washington
London
vienna
Paris
abhishek@abhishek:~$
```

24. Locate all '.txt' and '.doc' files in the current directory .

```
s1702@linux-server:~/practice_problems$ find *.txt
Capstory.txt
CountFile.txt
FileList.txt
story.txt
Togglestory.txt
s1702@linux-server:~/practice_problems$ find *.doc
find: `*.doc': No such file or directory
s1702@linux-server:~/practice_problems$
```

25. Count the number of occurence of 'the' in 'Story.txt'.

```
s1702@linux-server: ~/practice_problems

s1702@linux-server: ~/practice_problems$ grep -i the story.txt

The name of king is sultha.
s1702@linux-server: ~/practice_problems$ grep -ic the story.txt

1
s1702@linux-server: ~/practice_problems$
```

Submitted by Abhishek Manoharan Roll number 2