Linux Lab 1

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2. What is the difference between cat and more command?

**cat** (short for concatenate) is used to display the entire content of a file, typically all at once. It simply outputs the contents of the file to the terminal, which may scroll quickly if the file is large

**more** is a pager program that allows you to view text one screen at a time. It's useful for reading through large files or long text output.

The primary difference is that **cat** displays the entire content at once, while **more** displays it in a paginated manner, allowing you to navigate through the content screen by screen using the Enter key or the spacebar.

3. What is the difference between rm and rmdir using man?

**rm** (remove) is a command used to delete files and directories. When used with the **-r** or **-rf** option, it can delete directories and their contents recursively.

**rmdir** is a command specifically used to remove empty directories. It won't remove directories with files or subdirectories in them.

The main difference is that **rm** is a more versatile command for removing files and directories, including non-empty directories, while **rmdir** is limited to removing only empty directories

4- Create the following hierarchy under your home directory:

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a-Remove dir11 in one-step. What did you notice? And how did you overcome that?

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Observation : If I use rmdir will encounter error because it designed to remove empty dircetors

and dir11 contain file in it so it not empty to overcome that I use rm -r dir11 ,this

command will recusively remove the directory and all contents.

b-Then remove dir12 using rmdir –p command. State what happened to the hierarchy (Note: you are in your home directory).

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* Because of dir12 is empty the directory removed without any errors and this the hierarchy after this command.

c. The output of the command pwd was /home/user. Write the absolute and relative path for the file mycv

Absolute path : /home/amgad/docs/mycv

relative path :- amgad/docs/mycv

5. Copy the /etc/passwd file to your home directory making its name is mypasswd.

6. Rename this new file to be oldpasswd.

First command will creat a copy of the file in my home.

Second command in the image will rename it.



7- You are in /usr/bin, list four ways to go to your home directory

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8. List Linux commands in /usr/bin that start with letter w

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9. Display the first 4 lines of /etc/passwd

10.Display the last 7 lines of /etc/passwd

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11.Display the man pages of passwd the command and the file sequentially in one command.



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12.Display the man page of the passwd file



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13.Display a list of all the commands that contain the keyword passwd in their man page.

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