1. Suppose that the Current Working Directory is /lib/modules, give a single "CAT" command using a relative pathname

and a command using an absolute pathname, that would print out the contents of the regular file /lib/security/pam-access.

**A)cd /lib/modules and ls –R lib, echo /pam-access**

2. What is the standard command to determine the pathname/location of the mv command/program? pwd

3. What is the purpose of the /sbin subdirectory? Stores the system binaries which system admin access (I.e., what is normally stored there?)

4. Explain the difference between “the root directory” and “root’s directory”. Root directory: /

Root’s directory is /root

5. Explain what the term “search path” means in the context of a shell (like Bash).

A) Search path is a sequence of directories where shell looks for commands to execute.

6. What are two commands that could be used to display your current search path?

A) echo $PATH and Printenv PATH

7. Suppose your current env PATH variable is set to /usr/bin:/bin:/usr/local/bin. Explain what

the shell does when you type the command “foo” at a prompt (and type return).

1. Command not found is shown

8. Logged in as a non-root user, is /sbin in your search path? Explain why it is or is not

there.

A)It will be there in the path because all the system related binaries stores in /sbin so path is the system variable it stores in /sbin

9. Suppose you have created a shell script named foo and have made it executable, but

when you type it as a command (“foo”), Bash says: “command not found”. What is

wrong and what must you do to run the command? Need to create a directory foo and use it.

10. Explain why the Linux does not have drive letters like Windows does.

Linux follows separate file system which is in :/ ->root directory.Linux represents everything as a file.

11. What is the contents of a file ~/song.mp3? No such file or directory when we execute it but before that we need to create the file and store some media files there ,Actually media files are stored in songs.mp3

12. What command would show all lines containing the string “brace expansion” (ignoring

case) in the man pages for Bash?

$echo{my,name}

13. What command would delete some files from the directory /tmp, where the relevant

filenames have this pattern: they begin with “A” or “B”, contain the string “406”, and

have a (final) extension of “.txt” or “.text”. A) rm-rf A.txt

14. What are the commands that will reset the current working directory to your home directory, regardless of what directory you are currently in? A) cd ../../../home or cd~

15. What are hidden files in Linux/UNIX, why are they called that, and what are they

commonly used for?

All dot files are hidden in Linux ,some of them are .config files , .profile files we don’t change them regularly that’s why they are hidden ex: .ssh