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.

Cd .. | Cat security/pam-access

Cat /lib/security/pam-access

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

Which mv

3. What is the purpose of the /sbin subdirectory? (I.e., what is normally stored there?)

 binaries essential for booting, restoring, recovering, and/or repairing the system

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

/ 🡪 root(parent) directory of entire filesystem hierarchy

root’s directory is super user directory

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 the shell looks for commands to execute.

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

echo $path

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).

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

there.

/sbin will not be in non-root user because these contain some important executable files which on deletion may harm the OS. I will be good idea not to add for normal users

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?

Rename the shell script foo.sh, I can do ./foo.sh to run the shell script

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

On Linux, everything is under / – the root directory. There are no files above the root directory, as there are files outside of C: on Windows. When you connect a device to your computer, it will become available under /media/. The contents of the directory display the contents of the mounted partition.

11. What is the contents of a file ~/song.mp3?

Audio file

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

case) in the man pages for Bash?

Grep -i ““brace expansion” filename

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”.

rm –rf[AB]\*.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?

Cd ~

Cd /home/users/username

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

commonly used for?

In unix/linux files that start with . are called hidden files. They are called as hidden files because ls command will not display this files -a has to be given. These are user preference configuration files.