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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.

1. Cd /lib/modules ,cat /lib/../security/pam-access.

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

A. PWD

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

A,The sbin in /sbin is short for system binaries. A binary, or binary file, is a type of file that contains some non-text data. Executable files are a type of binary file. /sbin contains only binaries essential for booting, restoring, recovering, and/or repairing the system in addition to the binaries in /bin.

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

A. **Root directory:** The root directory is the directory on Unix-like operating systems that contains all other directories and files on the system and which is designated by a forward slash ( / )

**Root’s directory:** Roots directory is /root

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

1. A search path is the 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?

A. 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.

1. /sbin is a standard subdirectory of the root directory in Linux and other Unix-like operating systems that contains executable (i.e., ready to run) programs. They are mostly administrative tools, that should be made available only to the root.

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?

1. rename the foo as foo.sh and run command as ./foo.sh

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

A. 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?

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

case) in the man pages for Bash?

Find ./ -type f -exec grep stringname {} \;

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.Find /tmp -type f -name “[AB]\*406\*.\*txt” -exec rm -rf { } \;

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.

$ cd ~

OR

$ cd $HOME

OR

$ cd ~/

OR

Cd -

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

commonly used for?

A.Any **file** or folder that starts with a dot character (for example, /home/user/.config), commonly called a dot **file** or dotfile, is to be treated as **hidden**

Command to search hidden files: ls -a.