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

Cat abhi

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

Cat/lib/security/pamacess.

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?)

Sbin is system binaries , sub directory of the root directory , which consists of /bin/boot/home/var etc .

Executable programs that are executed only by root users are stored in it

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

“/ ” is the top directory . under top level directory we have / root directory

If you one folder under / every one access.

If yiu one folder under / root only user can acess

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

It is the sequence of directories

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

Pwd ,ls-la more

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.

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?

If foo is not executable we can do chmod +xfoo or elsewe can pass it to sh as an argument

Sudo sh. /foo

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

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?

By using echo command we can find out

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

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

commonly used for?

Ls-la