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QUIZ -1, LINUX COMMANDS

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.

* CAT filename
* 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?)

* Sbin stand for system binaries, sub directory of the root directory. So, which includes, /bin,/boot,/dev,/etc,/home,/mnt,/proc,/usr and /var etc. System binaries are nothing but executable programs that are only executed by root users.

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

* ‘/’ is called the root directory, for the whole system. So, all directories of the system descend from this directory one way or another.

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

* “search path” means, it is sequence of directories where shell lokks for command to execute. Shell searches through when you enter a command.

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

* Pwd (present working directly)
* Echo $ 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.

* This directory is like /bin in that it has frequently used programs. And the “foo” would mean “the name you give to this command”.

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. You can fix this by executing chmod + x foo, then /foo or sudo, ./foo. The altenative to making it executable would be to pass it to sh as an argument. You can run it this way by typing. Sh./foo or sudo sh./foo

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

* Drive letters are a windows thing, they aren’t used in linux. This is pretty muchinfinetly flexible, can assign any chunk of actual storage to any location in file system we want. For example, windows might insist on calling our external drive F, but in linux we might decide that we want to have it mount to a location.

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?

* The syntax for “brace expansion” consists of either a sequence specification or a comma separated list of items inside curly braces “{}”.

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?

* In Unix, like operating system any file can folder that staerts with a dot character, commonly called a dot file (or) dotfile. So, it is to be treated as hidden files. Here, the command is “ls -a”. It is commonly used for storing user preference.