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: 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?)

A**: it stores all the executable files This directory contains binaries that are essential to the working of the system. These include system administration, maintenance and hardware configuration programs.**

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

/root is

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

A: Search path is the sequence of directories where the shell looks for commands to execute. Directories usually contain normal files, but can also contain executable files, called either programs or commands. Without a search path, we could not do any real work, since the shell would never find the editor, the ls command, and other indispensable programs. If we write our own programs and shell scripts, or if we use new, specialized, or non-standard commands, we will need to know how to modify our search path.

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

Pwd

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.

**A: we may look, but we can’t touch. This directory is like /bin in that it has frequently used programs in it, but they’re only meant to be used by 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?

A: If foo is not executable we can fix it by making it into executable using chmod +x foo, then /foo or sudo ./foo . The alternative to make it executable would be to pass it to sh as an argument we can run it as sh./fooor sudo sh./foo

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

**A: Everything inside linux are files and directories. The hierarchal structure is like that**

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

**It is a mp3 file (audio file) which is in home directory of the user**

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

case) in the man pages for Bash?

Find line which contains

The syntax of brace expansion consists of either a sequence specificationor 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”.

A: **rm -rf filename**

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, cd ~

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

commonly used for?

The file name which is strated with .(dot)are called as hidden files They are commonly used for storing user preferences or preserving the state of a utility, and are frequently created implicitly by using various utilities.