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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.

Command with Absolute Path:

Command with Relative Path:

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 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 (i.e., administrative) user.sbin's programs are normally executed only by the root user.

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

Root:In a computer file system that is organized as a hierarchy or tree, the root directory is the directory that includes all other directories

roots directory refers to the home directory of the user.

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

The term “search path” means in the context of a shell (like Bash) sequence of directories that will search for suitable named excutable file when the user types commands.

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

printenv PATH

echo $PATH

7. Suppose your current env PATH variable is set to /usr/bin:/bin:/usr/local/bin. Explainwhat

the shell does when you type the command “foo” at a prompt (and type return).

first it looks for a file called /user/bin/foo

if it is not there then next it looks for /binn/foo

then print command not found.

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

there.

It is not because of generally root user have all permisions where as non root user have only a few rights.

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?

The issue is whether the current working directory is in the search path or not.

distros have it in the search path while others do not. If it is not, then your scriptwill not be found by the shell, so you must supply path info by typing ./foo to run in your PATH; typically it should be the last directory in PATH so that it is searched

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

Linux doesn’t have drive letters. Instead, it makes other file systems accessible at arbitrary directories. (Windows can do this too, but this isn’t how it works out of the box.)

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?

we cant know what it containes there is no way to find what it cotaines.

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

case) in the man pages for Bash?

man bash | grep -i "brace expansion"

where i is for ignore case.

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 [AB]\*406\*{.txt,.text} or rm {A,B}\*406\*{.txt,text}

14. What are the commands that will reset the current working directory to your home directory, regardless of what directory you are currently in?

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

commonly used for?

*Files/directories whose names begin with a dot are considered hidden files, becausemany file listing utilities (e.g., ls) don’t display them by default. Hidden files are generally configuration files/directories.*