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.

**Answer.**

Command with ***Absolute Path***:

Absolute path name always starts with ‘/’ symbol. It includes each and every sub directory, from root directory to the target. In this case absolute directory is same as full path

***cat*** /lib/security/pam-access

Command with ***Relative Path***:

Relative path never start with ‘/’.

***cat*** ../pam-access

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

**Answer.**

***which*** mv

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

**Answer.**

Essential system binaries are stored in sbin sub directory.

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

Ans :

*Root directory*: It is the top most directory in Linux system. It is represented by “/”

Roots directory: It is the home directory that can be assigned to user and give privileges as root directory.

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

Ans:

Search path is the location that user tries to enter into command line with contains desired path.

For example : I want to go to /Desktop/folder1, this address is stored in search file.

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

Ans:

1. echo $path
2. 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).

Ans.

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

there.

Ans.

sbin contains all administration configuration files. So If non user tries to login into /sbin root then it may cause few security issues.

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?

Ans:

By using

***sudo sh*** foo.sh

we can execute a “foo” file. It need some permission of admin to execute a file.

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

Ans.

Because Linux is a single tree structure and everything is stored in corresponding directories, linux doesn’t need any drive letters.

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

Ans:

It clearly shows that “.mp3” type of file with name of song. Everything in computer is stored in 0’s and 1’s. So is also stored in a binary format in harddisk.

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

case) in the man pages for Bash?

Ans.

man bash grep –I “brace expansion”

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”.

Ans.

***sudo rmdir* filename** *string*

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

Ans:

**cd ~**

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

commonly used for?

Ans: In linux any file can be hidden. We can see them by using ***ls -a*** command. Few configuration files are hidden.