**LINUX COMMANDS**

1.Which command is used to know the current working directory?

Ans: The **pwd**command can be used to determine the current working directory.

2. How would you find out its contents?

Ans: Using the **ls** command to display the contents of a directory.

3. Identify the commands with inputs to do the following

a. create a directory d1

Ans: $ mkdir d1

b. create a subdirectory d2 in d1

Ans: / d1 $ mkdir d2

c. change to directory d2

Ans: $ cd d2

d. create an empty file “f1.txt”

Ans: $ touch f1.txt

e. display the contents of “f1.txt”

Ans: $ cat f1.txt

f. view the contents of d1 from current directory d2

Ans: ~ d1/d2$ cd .. /\* here we can move one level back to d1 directory

~ d1 $ ls /\* here we can view the contents of d1 directory

4. Use the ls command with its options. How will you identify directories from the listing?

Ans: ls-d /\*current directory\*/

Ls-R /\*list all sub directories\*/

5. Use ls to do the following

a. List files with single character names.

Ans: ls\*.filename

b. List hidden files also. [ Note : Hidden files are files having name started with a “.” ]

Ans: ls-a

c. Suppose there are files tb1.1, tb2.1, tb3.1, ….tb10.1. Write command to list all the files [Hint: use wild card characters]

Ans: ls-l

6. Write the command to list all files in descending order of their size.

Ans: ls-S

7. Suppose there are files temp1, temp2, temp3. Write command to remove the files without listing them explicitly

Ans: rm {temp1} {temp2} {temp3}

8. Which command is used to list top few lines in the file?

Ans: head

9. Create a directory “testdir”

Ans: mkdir testdir

10. Use cp command to do the following

a. Copy the file tb1.1 (created above) in the same directory.

Ans: cp tb1.1.c

b. Write a command to copy all the files i.e tb1.1,tb2.1,tb3.1,…..tb10.1 in a new directory –“new”

Ans: cp-r new

c. Create a subdirectory in new in named“new1”.

Ans: mkdir new1

d. Write a command to copy selectively only tb2.1, tb6.1, tb7.1 and tb10.1 in the directory new1.

Ans: cp tb2.1 tb6.1 tb7.1 tb10.1

e. Write a command to copy the entire directory “new” to a directory “newprogs”. [Note : use the –R option of “cp” command ]

Ans: cp-R new newprogs

11. Find out the difference between

a. ]“mv” & “cp”

Ans: mv-move a file or rename the file & cp- copy a file

b. “rm”, “rmdir”

Ans: rm- remove a file & rmdir-removes a directory

c. “mkdir” and “mkdir -p”

Ans: mkdir-make a directory & mkdir-p- it will create parent directory first,if doesnot exist

12. Use a single command rmdir once to remove “testdir” and all its sub directories and files created above.

Ans: rmdir testdir

13. Which command is used to get the manual information of a command?

Ans: man

14. If you are not able to change to a directory what could be the likely cause?

Ans: permission denied or no sub directories exist

15. Explain the differences among the following commands: a. cd /

Ans: cd/ navigate into the root directory

b. cd ..

Ans: cd.. navigate up one directory level

c. cd

Ans: cd it will take to home directory from the current directory

d. cd ../..

Ans: cd../.. it takes to the previous directory

**Advanced Optional Questions**

1. How could you display the inode number of a file?

Ans: ls-i

1. What is the pipe symbol? What effect does it have?

Ans: it means it can combine and execute more than one command at a time

1. Find out the details of “ps” command ?

Ans: used to list the currently running processes