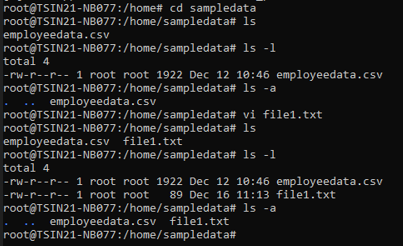
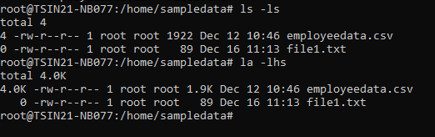
1. What is the difference between ls , ls -l , and ls -a ? Provide examples.



2. How can you display the contents of a directory sorted by file size using ls ?



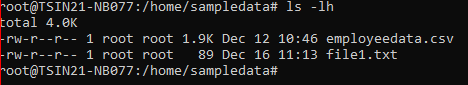
3. Explain the purpose of the ls -i option and its practical use.



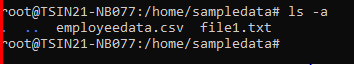
4. How can you use ls to only list files with a specific extension (e.g., .txt )?



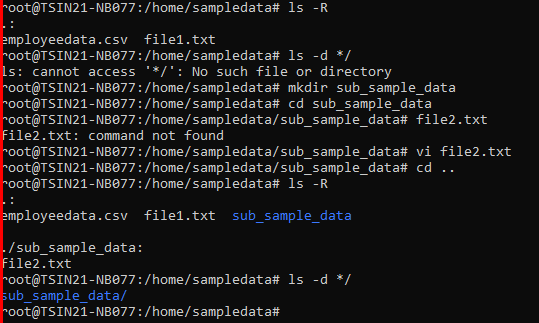
5. How do you display the human-readable file sizes in the output of ls ?



6. How can you use ls to display hidden files in a directory?



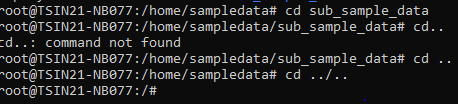
7. What is the difference between ls -R and ls -d \*/ ?



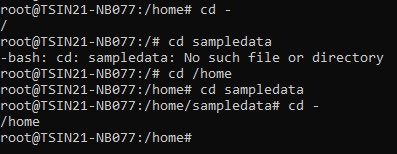
8. How would you use ls to display file types (e.g., directories, regular files, symbolic links)?



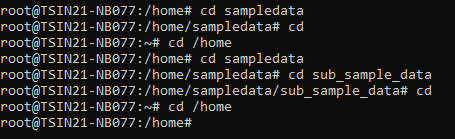
9. What does cd .. do? How is it different from cd ../.. ?



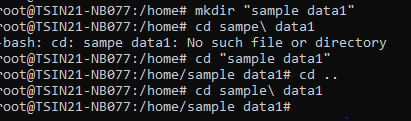
10. Explain the behavior of cd - . Why is it useful?



11. What happens when you run cd without any arguments?



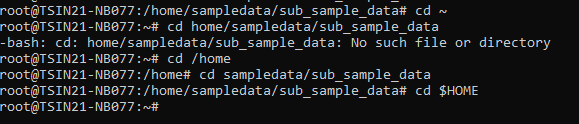
12. How can you navigate to a directory with spaces in its name using cd ?



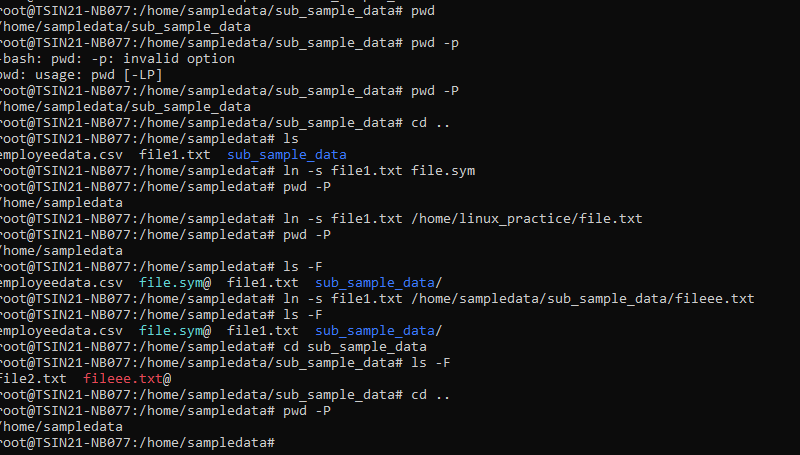
13. Describe a situation where using an absolute path in cd is better than using a relative path.



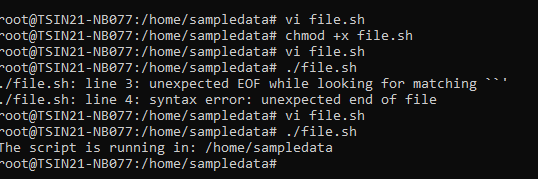
14. What is the difference between cd ~ and cd $HOME? Are they always equivalent?



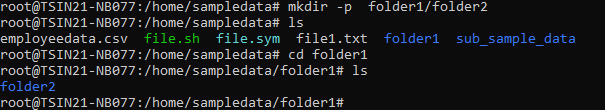
15. How is the output of pwd different from pwd -P ? Provide examples.



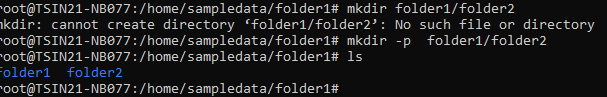
16. What is the significance of pwd in shell scripting?



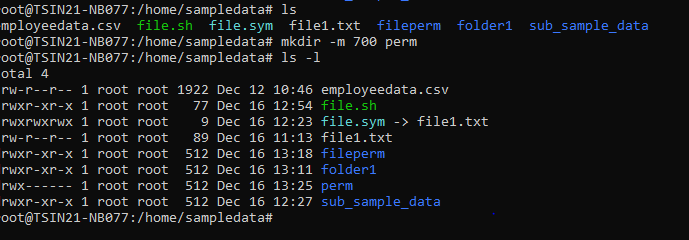
19. How can you create a directory along with its parent directories in one command? Use -p :



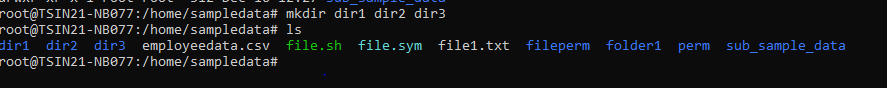
20. What happens if you try to create a directory that already exists using mkdir ? How can you suppress the error message?



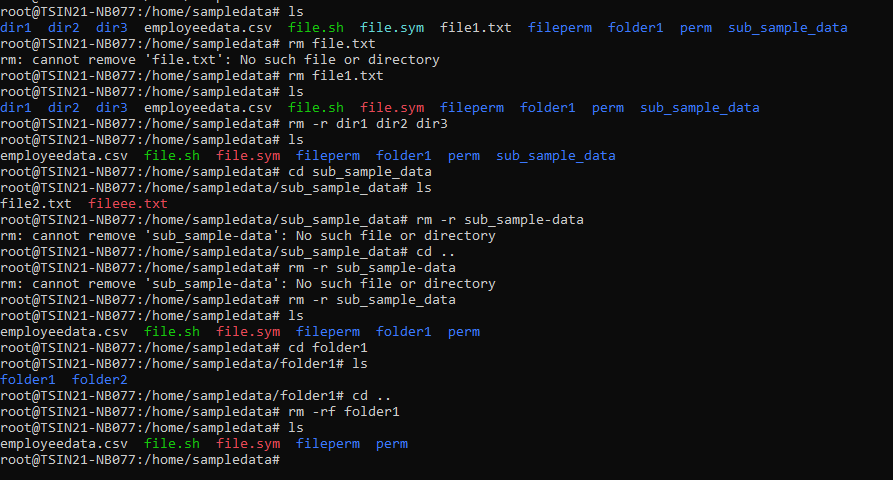
21. Explain the purpose of the -m option in mkdir . How would you use it to set specific permissions on a directory during creation?



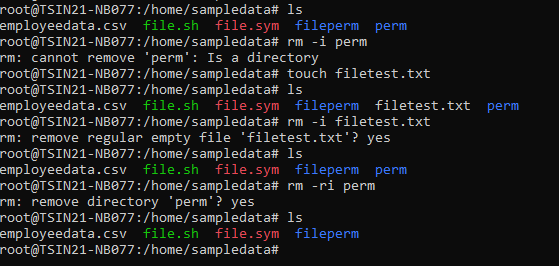
22. How can you use mkdir to create multiple directories at once (e.g., dir1, dir2, dir3)?



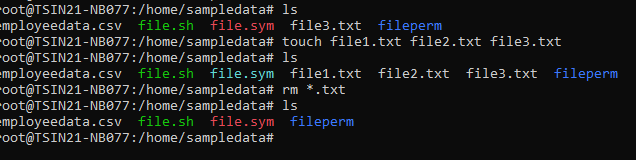
23. Explain the difference between rm filename , rm -r directory , and rm -rf directory .



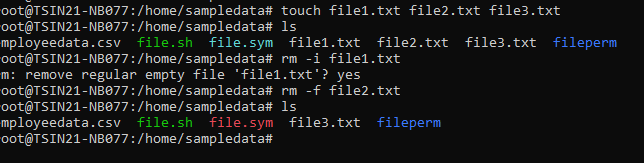
25. How can you use rm interactively to confirm file deletion?



26. How would you remove all files with a specific extension (e.g., .log ) in the current directory using rm ?



27. What is the difference between rm -i and rm -f ? When would you use each?



28. How can you ensure that rm does not accidentally delete files by enabling a safety mechanism?

