1. What does the “man” command do?

The “man” command is used to display the pages for various commands, functions, and system calls. The command displays the manual page for a specific command for Linux/Unix based systems.

2. Look at the ***man*** page for ***ls***. What does the ***-l*** flag do? What does the ***-a*** flag do?

The “-l” (long format) is a command, within “-ls”, that displays detailed information regarding the files within a directory. The “-a” (all) flag shows every hidden file within a directory.

3. How do you jump between words in the terminal?

To move the cursor forward one word: `**Ctrl` + `Right Arrow**. For the opposite, move the cursor backward one word: **`Ctrl` + `Left Arrow`**

4. How do you get to the end of a line in the terminal?

Pressing the “End” key shifts the cursor to the end of a line.

5. How do you move your cursor to the beginning in the terminal?

Pressing the “Home” key, shifts the cursor to the beginning of the terminal.

6. How do you delete a word (without pressing backspace multiple times) in the terminal?

A combination of “Ctrl” + “W” deletes a word to the left of the cursor.

7. What is the difference between a terminal and shell?

A terminal is a program that is text-based and provides direct communication between the user and operating system.

The shell utilizes a command-line that executes commands entered by the user. It acts as an intermediary between the user and the operating system.

8. What is an absolute path?

An absolute path is an unambiguous path, that specifies the location of a file or directory. Starting from the root directory of the file system, it includes all directories from the root to the target file or directory.

9. What is a relative path?

A relative path specifies the location of a file or directory relative to the current working directory. It doesn't start from the root directory but describes the path in relation to the current directory is located.

10. What is a flag? Give three examples of flags you have used.

A flag is a command-line argument that modifies the behavior of a command. Flags are typically preceded by a hyphen (`-`) or double hyphen (`--`). Here are three examples:

- “-l”: Used with the “-ls” command to display a long format listing.

- “-a”: Used with the “-ls command to show hidden files and directories.

- “-h”: Used with various commands to display an output, in a readable format.

11. \*\*What do the “r” and “f” flags do with the `rm` command?

- The “r” (recursive) flag is used with the “rm” command. It recursively removes directories and the contents within.

- The “-f” (force) flag with the `rm` command is used to force the removal of files or directories without asking for confirmation, even if the files are write-protected or the directories are not empty.