1. What is the primary purpose of the **`ls`** command in Linux?
   1. List system hardware information
   2. Display the contents of a directory
   3. Create a new directory
   4. List running processes
2. Which option is used to display hidden files when running `ls`?
   1. -h -s
   2. -a -r
3. What does the `-l` option do in the `ls` command?
   1. List files in a long format
   2. Display files in a single column
   3. Sort files by size
   4. List only directories
4. Which command lists files and directories in reverse order?
   1. ls -r ls -R
   2. ls -t ls -S
5. Which `ls` option displays file sizes in human-readable format (e.g., KB, MB)?
   1. -k -h
   2. -s -R
6. How can you list files and directories in a specified directory other than the current one using `ls`?
   1. Use the `-p` option
   2. Provide the directory path as an argument
   3. Use the `-d` option
   4. You cannot specify a directory with `ls`
7. Which `ls` option sorts files and directories by modification time, with the most recently modified ones at the top?
   1. -a -t
   2. -r -l
8. Which `ls` option displays files and directories in a **tree-like format**?
   1. -t -R
   2. -G -l
9. What is the purpose of the `ls -i` command?
   1. Display file sizes
   2. List files with inode numbers
   3. Sort files in reverse order
   4. Display hidden files
10. Which `ls` option displays file and directory permissions along with the listing?
    1. -p -F
    2. -l -g
11. What is the **root directory** in the Linux file system?
    1. /home /var
    2. **/**  /root
12. Which file is used to store user account information in Linux?
    1. /etc/password /etc/users
    2. /etc/groups /etc/passwd
13. In Linux, what is the purpose of the `/bin` directory?
    1. Storing binary executables and essential system programs
    2. Storing temporary files
    3. User home directories
    4. System configuration files
14. Which directory contains configuration files for system-wide settings in Linux?
    1. /lib /etc
    2. /opt /var
15. In Linux, what is the purpose of the **`/usr`** directory?
    1. Storing user home directories
    2. Storing system binaries and essential programs
    3. Temporary storage
    4. User-specific configuration files
16. What does the **`/dev`** directory contain in Linux?
    1. Device files representing hardware devices
    2. User home directories
    3. System log files
    4. System executables
17. Which directory in Linux stores log files generated by system processes?
    1. /log /var/log
    2. /tmp /syslogs
18. What is the purpose of the `/tmp` directory in Linux?
    1. Storing temporary files and directories
    2. System configuration files
    3. User-specific settings User home directories
19. In Linux, what is the purpose of the `/mnt` directory?
    1. Storing user home directories
    2. Mounting temporary files systems
    3. Managing user groups System backups
20. Which directory in Linux stores software packages and libraries for optional software?
    1. /bin /sbin

/opt /lib

1. What does the `cd` command stand for in Linux?
   1. Change Directory Create Directory
   2. Current Date Copy Directory
2. Which command allows you to change the working directory to your home directory in Linux?
   1. cd / cd ~
   2. cd .. cd .
3. What happens if you run the `cd` command without specifying a directory in Linux?
   1. It takes you to the root directory.
   2. It lists the contents of the current directory.
   3. It prints the current working directory.
   4. It displays an error message.
4. Which of the following commands can be used to go up one level in the directory hierarchy in Linux?
   1. cd / cd ..
   2. cd ~ cd .
5. How can you change the working directory to a directory named "documents" located in the current directory in Linux?
   1. cd /documents cd ./documents
   2. cd ../documents cd documents

**Commands**

**mkdir:-**

* We can create directories by using mkdir command.

1. mkdir **dir1**

* To create a directory

1. mkdir **dir1 dir2 dir3**

* To create multiple directories

1. **mkdir** dir1/dir2/dir3

To create dir3. But make sure dir1 and in that dir2 should be available already.

1. **mkdir -p** dir1/dir2/dir3

* -p means path of directories.
* All directories in the specified path will be created.

First dir1 will be created and in that dir2 will be created and within that dir3 will be created

**rmdir :-**

* We can remove directories by using rmdir command.

1. $ rmdir dir1

To remove empty directory dir1

1. $ rmdir dir1 dir2 dir3

To remove multiple empty directories

1. rmdir dir1/dir2/dir3 rmdir -p dir1/dir2/dir3

Note:

* rmdir command will work only for empty directories.
* If the directory is not empty then we will get error.
* We cannot use rmdir for files.
* Hence the most useless (waste) command in linux is rmdir