



From question 1 – 12 submit through google drive

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Initialize a new repository named "Embedded Linux."
Create a branch named "Task1_adminLinux."
Inside the repository, create a directory called "AdminLinux_Task1."
Within "AdminLinux_Task1," create a file and add your script to it.
Commit the changes.
Push the changes to the remote repository.
Merge the changes into the main branch.

1. List three Linux Distributions.

A) Ubuntu, Red hat and Debian

2. From the slides what is the **man** command used for?

A) The man command in Linux is used to display the manual pages for various commands, system calls, library functions, and file formats.

3. What is the difference between **rm** and **rmdir** using **man** command?

A)

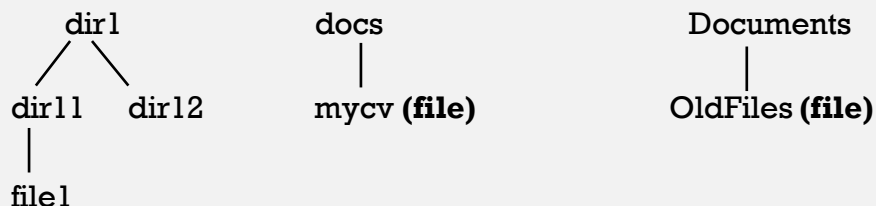
rm – removes files or directories

[by default it doesn't remove directories unless we gave it -r option then it will delete all files in the directory and also the directory]

rmdir – remove empty directories.

[it can't remove files; it only works with directories]

4. Create the following hierarchy under your home directory:



a. Remove **dir11** with **rmdir** in one-step. What did you notice? And how did you overcome that?

A) I noticed that **rmdir** can't remove directories unless they are empty, so I got this message [rmdir: failed to remove 'dir1/dir11': Directory not empty]

to overcome that is used **rm** command with -r option so I managed to delete the dir11 directory using this command line [~/dir1\$ rm dir11/ -r]

b. Then remove **OldFiles** using rmdir -p command. State what happened to the hierarchy (**Note:** you are in your home directory).

A) When I used this line [:~\$ rmdir -p Documents/OldFiles/] it said [rmdir: failed to remove directory 'Documents': Directory not empty] so I used [man rmdir] to see what does -p option do and I noticed that its used to delete the directory and also it's parent which in my case isn't an empty directory so iam gonna need to used rm -r .

c. The output of the command pwd was /home/user. Write the absolute and relative path for the file **mycv**

A)

The absolute path → /home/usr/docs/mycv

The relative path → docs/mycv

5. Copy the /etc/passwd file to your home directory making its name is mypasswd

A) DONE → [cp /etc/passwd ~/mypasswd]

6. Rename this new file to be oldpasswd

A) DONE → [mv mypasswd oldpasswd] - Note: I'm in my home directory

7. You are in /usr/bin, list four ways to go to your home directory

A)

1. cd .. + cd .. + cd home/

2. cd ../../home

3. cd /home/

4. cd \$HOME/../../

8. List Linux commands in /usr/bin that start with letter w

A) ls w*





9. What command **type** are used for? (from the slide)

A) The **type** command is used to determine how a command name is interpreted. It provides information about whether a given command is a built-in shell command, an external command (executable program or script) or an alias.

10. Show 2 types of command file in /usr/bin that start with letter **c**

A) **ls c***

11. Using **man** command find the command to read file. (Note: **man** take option)

A) **man -k read**

12. What is the usage of **apropos** command?

A) **apropos** commands takes a keyword as an argument and then it will search the manual pages for entries related to the keyword and will display a list of commands and their descriptions that are related to this keyword

Last Exercise

Write a bash script to:

1. Create a directory called "myDirectory" in your home folder.
2. Inside "myDirectory," create another directory named "secondDirectory."
3. Within "secondDirectory," create a file named "myNotePaper."
4. Copy "myNotePaper" from "secondDirectory" to "myDirectory."
5. Rename the copied file in "myDirectory" to "myOldNotePaper."

At the beginning of the script please add the following line **in line 0** of the text file created **[#!/bin/bash]** this call shebang which indicates that the script should be interpreted and executed using the Bash shell.

