Linux Programming

Assignment-2

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Q1) **pwd** → *Present Working Directory*

- Displays the **absolute path of the current directory** you are in

whoami → *Who Am I*

- Shows the **current logged-in username**.

hostname

- Displays the **name of the computer (host) on the network**..

Q2)

Q3) **Absolute Path**

- Always starts from / (root).
- Full location of a file/folder.
- Works from anywhere.

Example:

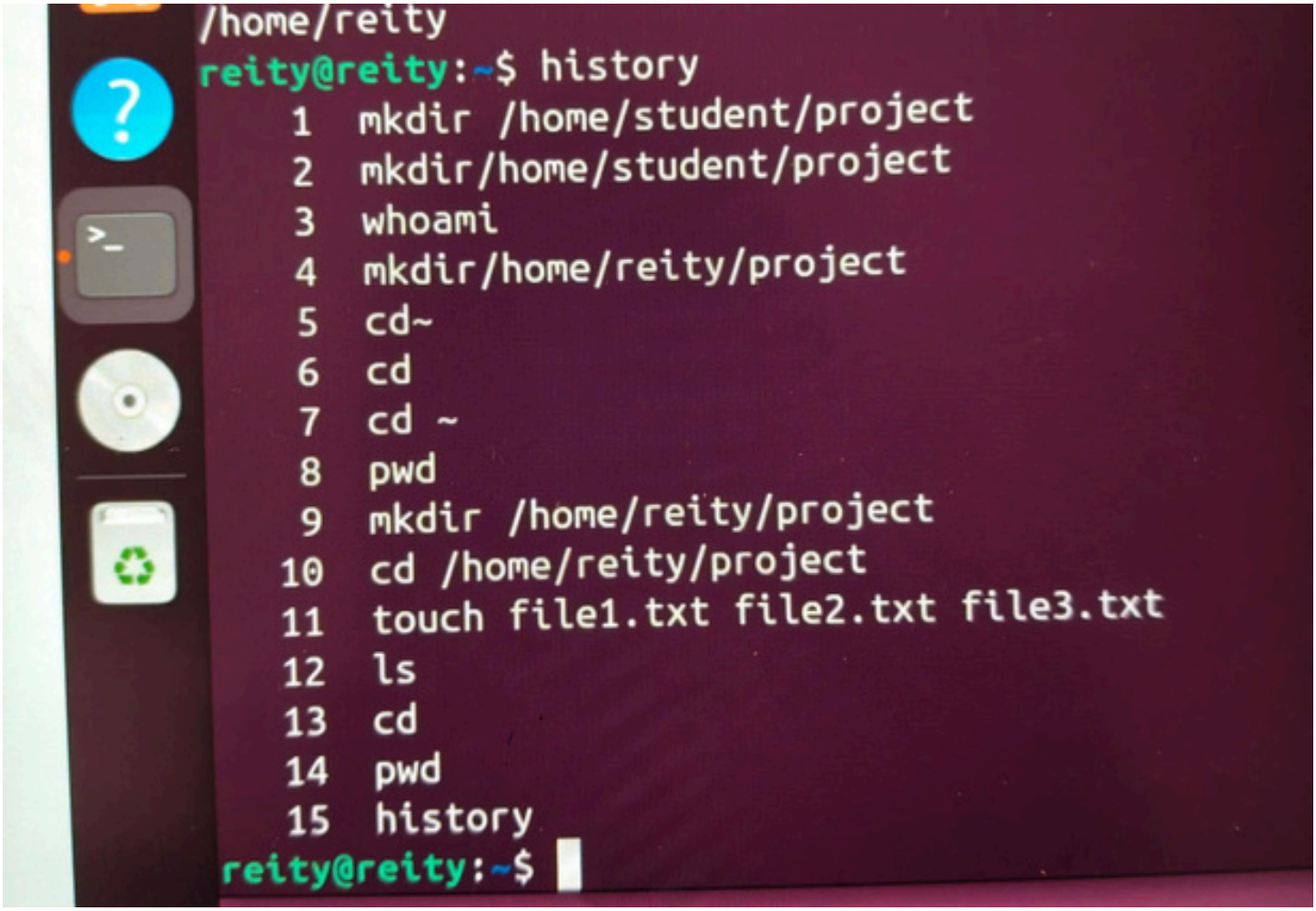
/home/reity/project/file1.txt

Relative Path

- Starts from your **current directory**.
- Shorter, but only works if you are in the right place.

Example:project/file1.txt

Q4)



Q5) **find command**

- **Searches files/directories in real time** by scanning the filesystem.

locate command

- **Searches using a prebuilt database** (mlocate.db).
- `locate` **is faster** because it searches in a **database** instead of scanning the filesystem in real time.
- `find` **is slower** but always accurate, since it searches directly on disk.

Q6) **chmod** command is used to modify file permissions in Linux.

Example: chmod u+x script.sh

Q7) -rw -r- -r- -

In this the first character i.e (-) means it's a regular file.

Then (rw-)means read and write but cannot execute. This is for the owner,

Then (r--) is for others and they can only read the file and not write or execute it

Q8) **chown → Change Owner**

- Used to **change the owner (user) of a file or folder**.
- Example : chown reity file1.txt

chgrp → Change Group

- Used to **change the group associated with a file or folder**.
- Example : chgrp students file1.txt

Q9) we can use the chmod command:

chmod 644 filename.txt

6 → owner = read + write

4 → group = read only

4 → others = read only

Q10) **man ls** checks the manual page for any Linux commands.