**COMMAND UTILITIES**

1. Which command is used to know the current working directory?

PWD-present working Directory

1. How would you find out its contents?

ll-list of list

1. Identify the commands with inputs to do the following

a. mkdir d1

b.mkdir d1/d2

c. cd d2

d. touch f1.txt

e. catf1.txt

f. ll.. or ls -la.. or dir..

1. Use the ls command with its options. How will you identify directories from the listing?

ls-l: provides a long listing format that includes permissions, owner, group, size and modification date.

ls-F: using is -F appends a/ to the names of directories, making it easier to identify them at a glance.

Ls-lf:can make it easier to identify directories by both format and append symbols.

1. Use ls to do the following
   1. List files with single character names.

Ls?

* 1. List hidden files also. [ Note : Hidden files are files having name started with a “.” ]

Ls-la

* 1. Suppose there are files tb1.1, tb2.1, tb3.1, ….tb10.1. Write command to list all the files [Hint: use wild card characters]

Ls tb?.1 tb10.1

1. Write the command to list all files in descending order of their size.

Ls -ls

1. Suppose there are files temp1, temp2, temp3. Write command to remove the files without listing them explicitly

rm temp\*

1. Which command is used to list top few lines in the file?

Head-n<number\_of\_lines><file\_name>

1. Create a directory “testdir”

Mkdir testdir

1. Use cp command to do the following
   1. Copy the file tb1.1 (created above) in the same directory.

Cp tb1.1 tb1\_copy.1

* 1. Write a command to copy all the files i.e tb1.1,tb2.1,tb3.1,…..tb10.1 in a new directory –“new”

To create new directory: mkdir -p new

To copy all the files to the new directory: cp tb\*.1 new/

* 1. Create a subdirectory in new in named“new1”.

mkdir -p new/new1

* 1. Write a command to copy selectively only tb2.1, tb6.1, tb7.1 and tb10.1 in the directory new1.

Cp tb2.1,tb6.1,tb7.1,tb10.1 new/new1/

* 1. Write a command to copy the entire directory “new” to a directory “newprogs”. [Note : use the –R option of “cp” command ]

Cp -R new newprogs

1. Find out the difference between

a. "mv" & "ep"  
"mv" relocates or renames files/directorics without duplication.  
"ep" duplicates files/directories, keeping the original intact.  
b. "rm", "rmdir"  
 "rm" can delete files and directories (with -r for directories).  
"rmdir" only deletes empty directories  
c. "mkdir" and "mkdir-p"  
"mkdir" creates a single directory and returns an error if parent  
directories are missing  
"mkdir-p" creates a specified directory along with any required  
parent directories.

1. Use a single command rmdir once to remove “testdir” and all its sub directories and files created above.

Rm -r testdir

1. Which command is used to get the manual information of a command?

Man<command\_name>

1. If you are not able to change to a directory what could be the likely cause?

1.The specified directory may not exists r may be misspelled.  
2. may not have the necessary permission to access the directory.  
3. Using an absolute path incorrectly  
4 .Might be trying to "ed" into a file instead of a directory. 5. There could be issue with the filesystem itself that prevent access to the director

1. Explain the differences among the following commands:  
                 a. cd /Goes to the root directory.

  b. cd .. Moves to the Parent directory

  c. cd Moves to the user's home directory

  d. cd ../..  Moves to the user's home directory