## Q1. List 3 Linux Distros

Ubuntu - Red Hat - Fedora

## Q2. Man command:

System-wide documentation system that provides short reference manuals (pages) for individual

commands, API functions, concepts, configuration file syntax, file formats and is organized in sections

(1 for user commands, 2 for system calls...). That's the traditional Unix documentation system.

Q3. RM:

Remove files or directories

Options:

-r --> remove directories and their contents recursively

Rmdir:

Removes empty directories

Options:

-p, --parents

remove DIRECTORY and its ancestors; e.g., 'rmdir -p a/b/c' is similar to 'rmdir a/b/c a/b a'

-v, --verbose output a diagnostic for every directory processed

```
root@OMAR-PC:/home# cd /home/dir1/
root@OMAR-PC:/home/dir1# mkdir dirl1 dirl2
root@OMAR-PC:/home/dir1# cd /home/dir1/dirl1
root@OMAR-PC:/home/dir1/dirl1# touch file1.txt
root@OMAR-PC:/home/dir1/dirl1# cd ../
root@OMAR-PC:/home/dir1# rmdir dirl1
rmdir: failed to remove 'dirl1': Directory not empty
root@OMAR-PC:/home/dir1# cd /
bin/
            etc/
                                     mnt/
                                                 run/
                                                              sys/
                        libx32/
boot/
            home/
                                     opt/
                                                 sbin/
                                                              tmp/
cdrom/
            lib/
                        lost+found/ proc/
                                                 snap/
                                                              usr/
dev/
            lib32/
                        media/
                                     root/
                                                 srv/
                                                              var/
root@OMAR-PC:/home/dir1# cd /
bin/
            etc/
                        lib64/
                                     mnt/
                                                 run/
                                                              sys/
boot/
            home/
                        libx32/
                                     opt/
                                                 sbin/
                                                              tmp/
cdrom/
            lib/
                        lost+found/ proc/
                                                 snap/
                                                              usr/
dev/
            lib32/
                        media/
                                     root/
                                                 srv/
                                                              var/
root@OMAR-PC:/home/dir1# cd /home/dir1/dirl1
root@OMAR-PC:/home/dir1/dirl1# ls
file1.txt
root@OMAR-PC:/home/dir1/dirl1# rm *
root@OMAR-PC:/home/dir1/dirl1# cd ../
root@OMAR-PC:/home/dir1# rmdir dirl1
root@OMAR-PC:/home/dir1# ls
dirl2
root@OMAR-PC:/home/dir1#
```

```
root@OMAR-PC:/home# pwd
/home
root@OMAR-PC:/home# ls
dir1 docs documents omar
root@OMAR-PC:/home# cd docs
root@OMAR-PC:/home/docs# ls
mycv.pdf
root@OMAR-PC:/home/documents# ls
OldFiles.xlsx
root@OMAR-PC:/home/documents#
```

. The output of the command pwd was /home/user. Write the absolute and relative path for the file mycv /home/omar/docs/mycv.pdf

5. Q5. Copy the /etc/passwd file to your home directory making its name is mypasswd

## Q6.

```
Omar@OMAR-PC:~$ pwd
/home/omar
omar@OMAR-PC:~$ ls
Desktop dir1 Documents Downloads inkscape.desktop LibrePCB-Workspace Music mypasswd Pictures Public snap Templates Videos
omar@OMAR-PC:~$ mv mypasswd OldPasswd
omar@OMAR-PC:~$ ls
Desktop dir1 Documents Downloads inkscape.desktop LibrePCB-Workspace Music OldPasswd Pictures Public snap Templates Videos
omar@OMAR-PC:~$
```

Q7.

```
omar@OMAR-PC:/usr/bin$ pwd
/usr/bin
omar@OMAR-PC:/usr/bin$ cd ~
omar@OMAR-PC:~$ pwd
/home/omar
omar@OMAR-PC:~$ cd /usr/bin/
omar@OMAR-PC:~$ cd /usr/bin/
omar@OMAR-PC:/usr/bin$ cd ../
bin/ games/ include/ lib/ lib32/ lib64/ libexec/ libx32/ local/ sbin/ share/ src/
omar@OMAR-PC:/usr/bin$ cd ../../home/omar/
omar@OMAR-PC:~$ pwd
/home/omar
omar@OMAR-PC:~$ cd /usr/bin/
omar@OMAR-PC:~$ cd /usr/bin$
omar@OMAR-PC:~$ cd /usr/bin$
omar@OMAR-PC:~$ cd /usr/bin/
omar@OMAR-PC:~$ cd /usr/bin/
omar@OMAR-PC:~$ cd /usr/bin$
omar@OMAR-PC:~$ cd /usr/bin/
omar@OMAR-PC:~$ cd /usr/bin/
omar@OMAR-PC:~$ pwd
/home/omar
```

Q8.

```
omar@OMAR-PC:/usr/bin$ pwd
/usr/bin
omar@OMAR-PC:/usr/bin$ ls w*
w watch wc wget whereis which.debianutils who whoopsie <mark>wish</mark> word-list-compress write
wall watchgnupg wdctl whatis which whiptail whoami whoopsie-preferences wish8.6 wpa_passphrase write.ul
omar@OMAR-PC:/usr/bin$
```

Q9.

- Command type
- type

Display information about command type

Q10.

```
omar@OMAR-PC:/usr/bin$ pwd
/usr/bin
omar@OMAR-PC:/usr/bin$ ls c* | head -n 2
c++
c89
omar@OMAR-PC:/usr/bin$
```

Q11.

Man-k

Q12.

The apropos command is used in Linux to search the manual pages for a given keyword or topic. It is particularly helpful when you need to find commands or programs related to a specific functionality but do not know the exact command name.

```
omar@OMAR-PC:~$ cd /home/omar/
omar@OMAR-PC:~$ ls
         PC:~$ is

Downloads

inkscape.desktop

OldPasswd

Snap

Videos
Documents LibrePCB-Workspace OldPasswd
omar@OMAR-PC:~$ cat test shell.sh
#!/bin/bash
# Step 1: Create "myDirectory" in the home folder
mkdir -p ~/myDirectory
# Step 2: Inside "myDirectory," create "secondDirectory"
mkdir -p ~/myDirectory/secondDirectory
# Step 3: Within "secondDirectory," create a file named "myNotePaper"
touch ~/myDirectory/secondDirectory/myNotePaper
# Step 4: Copy "myNotePaper" to "myDirectory"
cp ~/myDirectory/secondDirectory/myNotePaper ~/myDirectory/
# Step 5: Rename the copied file to "myOldNotePaper"
mv ~/myDirectory/myNotePaper ~/myDirectory/myOldNotePaper
echo "Script executed successfully."
omar@OMAR-PC:~$ chmod +x test shell.sh
omar@OMAR-PC:~$ ./test_shell.sh
Script executed successfully.
omar@OMAR-PC:~$
```