1. Write a bash script to delete all the files in the current directory that contains the word “ineuron”.

A:- **The procedure to remove all files from a directory:**

Open the terminal application.

To delete everything in a directory run: rm /path/to/dir/\*

To remove all sub-directories and files: rm -r /path/to/dir/\*

2.How would you create a text file without opening it?

A:- nstead, you can **use the echo command at the Windows command line to create an empty text file in the current directory**. An example of using this shown below. In the example above, you are using the echo command to create a file named "myfile. txt" in the current directory.

3.How would you delete a directory in Linux?

A:- To remove a directory and all its contents, including any subdirectories and files, **use the rm command with the recursive option, -r** . Directories that are removed with the rmdir command cannot be recovered, nor can directories and their contents removed with the rm -r command.

4.How would you schedule a task in Linux?

A:- In Linux, the cron daemon runs tasks in the background at specified times. To schedule a task using cron, you need to **edit a special file called the crontab file in a text editor and add your task in it in a particular format**. Then cron will run the task for you at the time you specify in the crontab file.

5.Suppose you try to delete a file using the rm command and the deletion fails. What could be the possible reason?

A:-

1. The path specified to the file or the file name mentioned might be wrong.
2. The user trying to delete the file might not have permissions to delete the file.

6.How do you look at the contents of a file?

A:- Cat. The simplest way to view text files in Linux is the **cat command**. It displays the complete contents in the command line without using inputs to scroll through it. Here is an example of using the cat command to view the Linux version by displaying the contents of the /proc/version file

7.How to identify which shell you are using?

A:- How to check which shell am I using: Use the following Linux or Unix commands: **ps -p $$** – Display your current shell name reliably. echo "$SHELL" – Print the shell for the current user but not necessarily the shell that is running at the movement.

8.How can you login to another system in your network from your system?

A:- To log in to your computer, **type your computer's name or IP address into the "Host Name (or IP address)" box, click on the "SSH" radio button, then click "Open"**. You will be asked for your username and password, then you'll get a command-line on your Linux computer.

9.How would you open a file in read-only mode using the vim editor?

A:- You can use **vim -R filename** for opening the file in read-only mode (file is modifiable, but not writable) and vim -M filename for opening the file with modifiable set to off (file is neither modifiable, nor writable).