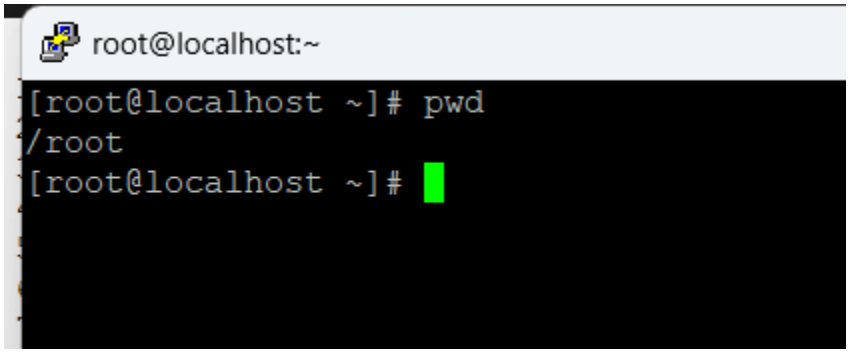
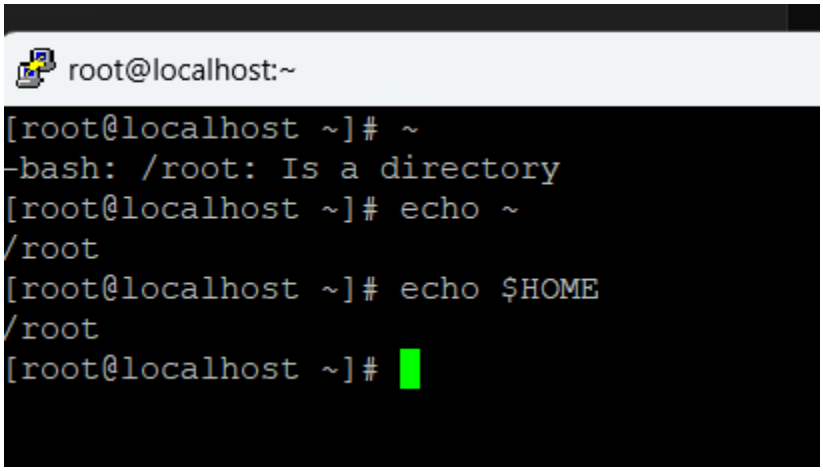
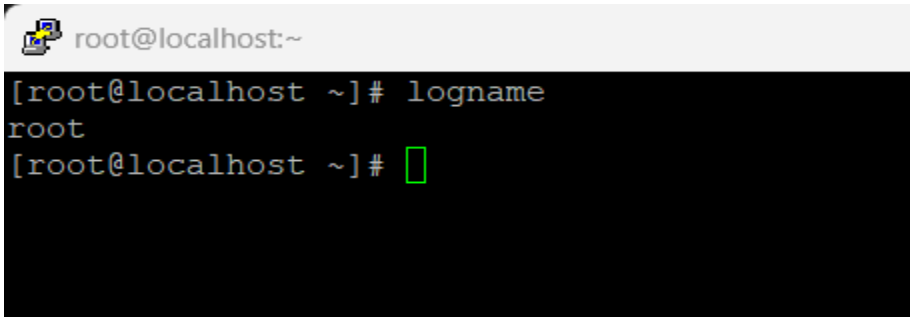
1. To display the current working directory



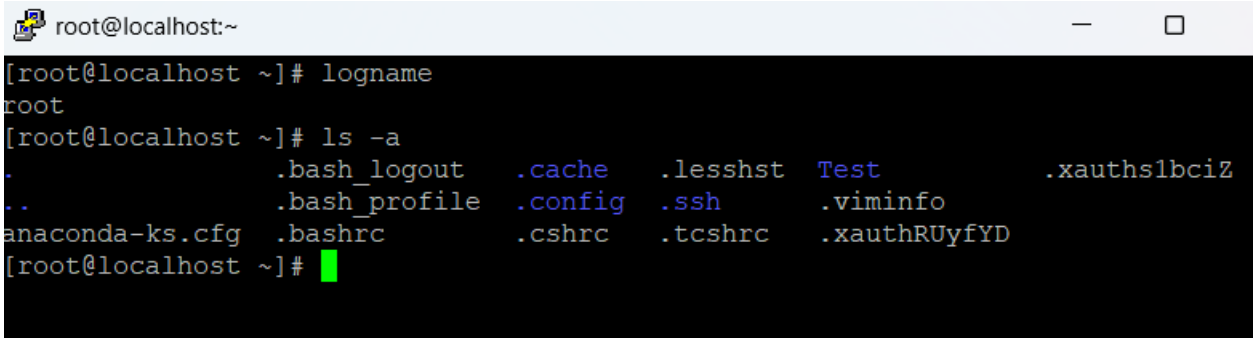
2.Display the path to and name of your HOME directory.



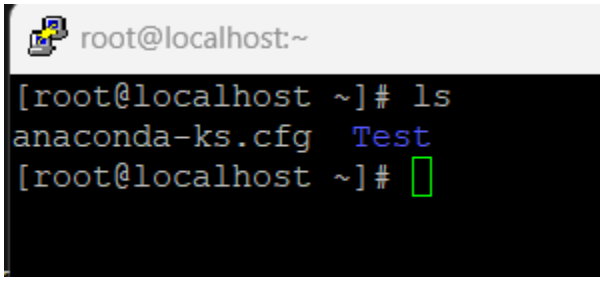
3.Display the login name using which you have logged into the system.



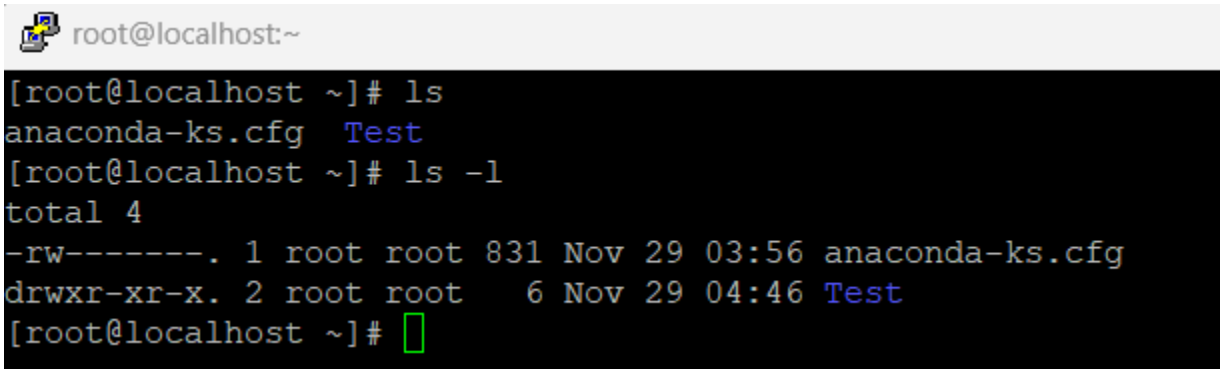
4. Display the hidden files of your current directory.



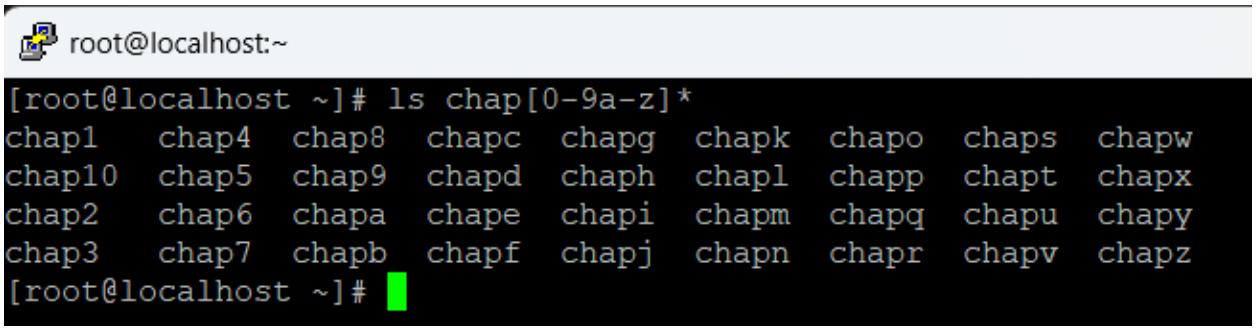
5. List the names of all the files in your home directory.



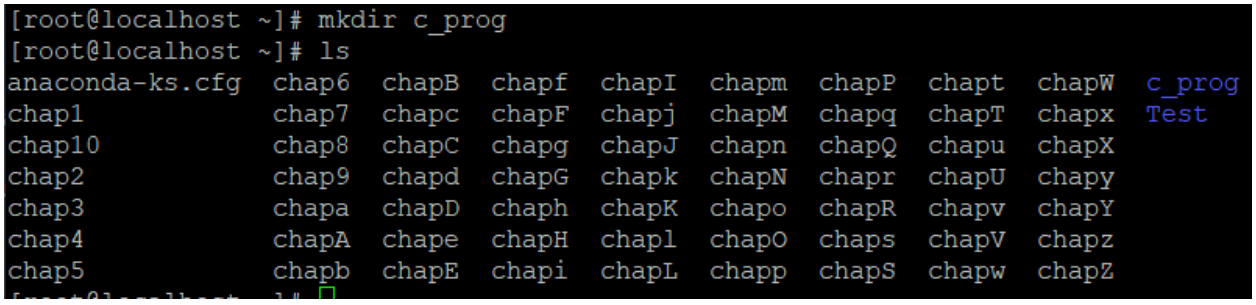
6. Using the long listing format to display the files in your directory.



7. List the files beginning with chap followed by any number or any lower case alphabet. (Example, it should display all files whose names are like chap1, chap2, chap3 ....., chapa,ahapb,chapc,.....).



8. Give appropriate command to create a directory called C_prog under your home directory. (Note: Check the directory using ls)



9. Create the following directories under your home directory. (Note: Check using ls)

```
[root@localhost ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  chap6  chapB  chapf  chapI  chapm  chapP  chapt  chapW  c_prog
chap1            chap7  chapc  chapF  chapj  chapM  chapq  chapT  chapx  Test
chap10           chap8  chapC  chapg  chapJ  chapn  chapQ  chapu  chapX
chap2            chap9  chapd  chapG  chapk  chapN  chapr  chapU  chapy
chap3            chapa  chapD  chaph  chapK  chapo  chapR  chapv  chapY
chap4            chapA  chape  chapH  chapl  chapO  chaps  chapV  chapz
chap5            chapb  chapE  chapi  chapL  chapp  chapS  chapw  chapZ
```

10.List the names of all the files, including the contents of the sub directories under your home directory.

```
[root@localhost ~]# find
.
./.ssh
./.bash_logout
./.bash_profile
./.bashrc
./.cshrc
./.tcshrc
./anaconda-ks.cfg
./.cache
./.xauths1bciZ
./.lesshst
./.config
./.config/procps
./Test
./.viminfo
./.xauthRUyfYD
./.bash_history
./chap1
./chap2
./chap3
./chap4
```

11. Remove the directory called newdirectory from your working directory.
>>rmdir newdirectory

12. Create a directory called temp under your home directory.

```
[root@localhost ~]# mkdir temp
[root@localhost ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  chap6  chapB  chapf  chapI  chapm  chapP  chapt  chapW  c_prog
chap1            chap7  chapc  chapF  chapj  chapM  chapq  chapT  chapx  temp
chap10           chap8  chapC  chapg  chapJ  chapn  chapQ  chapu  chapX  Test
chap2            chap9  chapd  chapG  chapk  chapN  chapr  chapU  chapy
chap3            chapa  chapD  chaph  chapK  chapo  chapR  chapv  chapY
chap4            chapA  chape  chapH  chapl  chapO  chaps  chapV  chapz
chap5            chapb  chapE  chapi  chapL  chapp  chapS  chapw  chapZ
```

13. Remove the directory called newdir under your home directory and verify the above with the help of the directory listing command.
>>rmdir newdir

14. Create another directory directorynew under the temp directory.
>>mkdir temp/directorynew

15. Change the directory to your home directory.
>>cd

16. From your home directory, change the directory to directorynew using relative and absolute path.

```
[root@localhost ~]# cd temp/directorynew
[root@localhost directorynew]# pwd
/root/temp/directorynew
```

17. Remove the directory called c_prog, which is in your home directory.
>>rmdir c_prog

18. Change to the directory /etc and display the files present in it.

```
[root@localhost etc]# ls
accountsservice          gshadow                  popt.d
adjtime                  gshadow-                 printcap
aliases                  gss                      profile
alsa                     host.conf                profile.d
alternatives             hostname                 protocols
anacrontab               hosts                    pulse
appstream.conf           hp                       qemu-ga
asound.conf              inittab                  ras
at.deny                  inputrc                  rc.d
audit                    iproute2                 rc.local
authselect               iscsi                    redhat-release
avahi                    issue                    request-key.conf
bash_completion.d        issue.d                  request-key.d
bashrc                   issue.net                resolv.conf
bindresvport.blacklist   kdump                    rpc
binfmt.d                 kdump.conf               rpm
bluetooth                kernel                   rsyncd.conf
brlapi.key               keys                     rsyslog.conf
brltty                   keyutils                 rsyslog.d
brltty.conf              krb5.conf                rwtab.d
centos-release           krb5.conf.d              samba
```

19. List the names of all the files that begin with a dot in the /usr/bin directory

```
[root@localhost ~]# ls /usr/bin/.*
/usr/bin/.:
'['                                     paperconf
ac                                      paps
aconnect                                passt
addr2line                               passt.avx2
adwaita-1-demo                          passwd
airscan-discover                        pasta
alias                                   pasta.avx2
alsaloop                                paste
alsamixer                               pathchk
alsaunmute                              pbm2ppa
amidi                                   pbmtpg
amixer                                  pdf2dsc
aplay                                   pdf2ps
aplaymidi                               pdfattach
appstreamcli                            pdfdetach
appstream-compose                       pdffonts
appstream-util                          pdfimages
apropos                                 pdfinfo
apropos.man-db                          pdfseparate
ar                                      pdfsig
arch                                    pdftocairo
```

20. Create a file first.unix with the following contents.
    Hi! Good Morning everybody.
    Welcome to the First exercise on UNIX.
    Hope you enjoy doing the assignments.

```
[root@localhost ~]# cat first.unix
Hi! Good Morning everybody.
Welcome to the first exercise in UNIX.
Hope you enjoy doing the assignments.
```

21. Copy the file first.unix in your home directory to first.unics.
(Note: checked using ls, first.unix file also should exist along with first.unics).

```
[root@localhost ~]# cp first.unix first.unics
cp: overwrite 'first.unics'? y
[root@localhost ~]# cat first.unics
Hi! Good Morning everybody.
Welcome to the first exercise in UNIX.
Hope you enjoy doing the assignments.
```

22. List the contents of first.unix and first.unics with a single command.
>>cat first.unix first.unics

23. Create a new directory under the temp directory.
>>mkdir temp/new_dir

24. From your home directory, copy all the files to the directory created under the temp sub directory.
>>cp ~/ * ~/temp/new_dir/

25. Move the file first.unix to the directory temp as second.unix

```
[root@localhost temp]# mv ~/first.unix ~/temp/second.unix
[root@localhost temp]# ls
directorynew  new_dir  second.unix
[root@localhost temp]# ls second.unix
second.unix
[root@localhost temp]# cat second.unix
Hi! Good Morning everybody.
Welcome to the first exercise in UNIX.
Hope you enjoy doing the assignments.
```

26. Remove the file called first.unics from the home directory.
>> rm ~/first.unics

27. Change your directory to temp and issue the command rm *. What do you observe?

```
[root@localhost temp]# rm *
rm: cannot remove 'directorynew': Is a directory
rm: cannot remove 'new_dir': Is a directory
rm: remove regular file 'second.unix'? y
[root@localhost temp]#
```

28. Move all files whose names end with a, c and o to the HOME directory
>>mv *[aco] ~/

29. Copy all files that end with a ‘UNIX’ to the temp directory.

```
[root@localhost temp]# cd
[root@localhost ~]# cp *unix ~/temp/
cp: cannot stat '*unix': No such file or directory
[root@localhost ~]# echo -e "Hi!" > ab.unix
[root@localhost ~]# ls
ab.unix          chap6  chapc  chapg  chapk  chapo  chaps  chapw
anaconda-ks.cfg  chap7  chapC  chapG  chapK  chapO  chapS  chapW
chap1            chap8  chapd  chaph  chapl  chapp  chapt  chapx
chap10           chap9  chapD  chapH  chapL  chapP  chapT  chapX
chap2            chapa  chape  chapi  chapm  chapq  chapu  chapy
chap3            chapA  chapE  chapI  chapM  chapQ  chapU  chapY
chap4            chapb  chapf  chapj  chapn  chapr  chapv  chapz
chap5            chapB  chapF  chapJ  chapN  chapR  chapV  chapZ
[root@localhost ~]# cp *unix ~/temp/
[root@localhost ~]# ls ~/temp
ab.unix  directorynew  new_dir
[root@localhost ~]# cat ab.unix
Hi!
```

30. Issuing a single command, remove all the files from the directory temp and the directory itself.
>>rm -r ~/temp
>>rm -rf

31. Try commands cp and mv with invalid number of arguments and note the results.

```
[root@localhost ~]# cp file1.txt
cp: missing destination file operand after 'file1.txt'
Try 'cp --help' for more information.
[root@localhost ~]# cp file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt file4.txt /home/user/d
estination_directory
cp: target '/home/user/destination_directory' is not a directory
[root@localhost ~]# mv file1.txt
mv: missing destination file operand after 'file1.txt'
Try 'mv --help' for more information.
[root@localhost ~]# mv file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt file4.txt /home/user/
mv: target '/home/user/' is not a directory
[root@localhost ~]#
```

32. Use the cat command to create a file friends, with the following data:
Madhu 6966456 09/07/68
Jamil 2345215 08/09/67
Ajay 5546785 01/04/66
Mano 7820022 09/07/68
David 8281292 09/09/60

Simmi 7864563 12/12/70
Navin 2224311 30/05/68
The fields should be separated by a tab.

```
[root@localhost ~]# cat > friends
Madhu 6966456 09/07/68
Jamil 2345215 08/09/67
Ajay 5546785 01/04/66
Mano 7820022 09/07/68
David 8281292 09/09/60
Simmi 7864563 12/12/70
Navin 2224311 30/05/68
[root@localhost ~]# cat friends
Madhu 6966456 09/07/68
Jamil 2345215 08/09/67
Ajay 5546785 01/04/66
Mano 7820022 09/07/68
David 8281292 09/09/60
Simmi 7864563 12/12/70
Navin 2224311 30/05/68
```

33. Display contents of the file friends.

```
[root@localhost ~]# cat > friends
Madhu 6966456 09/07/68
Jamil 2345215 08/09/67
Ajay 5546785 01/04/66
Mano 7820022 09/07/68
David 8281292 09/09/60
Simmi 7864563 12/12/70
Navin 2224311 30/05/68
[root@localhost ~]# cat friends
Madhu 6966456 09/07/68
Jamil 2345215 08/09/67
Ajay 5546785 01/04/66
Mano 7820022 09/07/68
David 8281292 09/09/60
Simmi 7864563 12/12/70
Navin 2224311 30/05/68
```

34. Copy contents of friends to newfriend without using the cp command.

```
[root@localhost ~]# cat friends > newfriend
[root@localhost ~]# cat newfriend
Madhu 6966456 09/07/68
Jamil 2345215 08/09/67
Ajay 5546785 01/04/66
Mano 7820022 09/07/68
David 8281292 09/09/60
Simmi 7864563 12/12/70
Navin 2224311 30/05/68
[root@localhost ~]#
```

35. Display contents of the file friends and newfriends in a single command.

```
[root@localhost ~]# cat friends newfriend
Madhu 6966456 09/07/68
Jamil 2345215 08/09/67
Ajay 5546785 01/04/66
Mano 7820022 09/07/68
David 8281292 09/09/60
Simmi 7864563 12/12/70
Navin 2224311 30/05/68
Madhu 6966456 09/07/68
Jamil 2345215 08/09/67
Ajay 5546785 01/04/66
Mano 7820022 09/07/68
David 8281292 09/09/60
Simmi 7864563 12/12/70
Navin 2224311 30/05/68
```

36. Find all users currently working on the system and store the output in a file named as users.

```
[root@localhost ~]# who > users
[root@localhost ~]# cat users
ram12003 seat0        2024-12-06 02:03 (login screen)
ram12003 tty2         2024-12-06 02:03 (tty2)
root     pts/1        2024-12-06 03:50 (10.0.0.29)
[root@localhost ~]#
```

37. Append contents of friends file to the file, users.

```
[root@localhost ~]# cat friends >> users
[root@localhost ~]# cat users
ram12003 seat0        2024-12-06 02:03 (login screen)
ram12003 tty2         2024-12-06 02:03 (tty2)
root     pts/1        2024-12-06 03:50 (10.0.0.29)
Madhu 6966456 09/07/68
Jamil 2345215 08/09/67
Ajay 5546785 01/04/66
Mano 7820022 09/07/68
David 8281292 09/09/60
Simmi 7864563 12/12/70
Navin 2224311 30/05/68
[root@localhost ~]#
```

38. Display current system date and time and record your observations. How is the time displayed?'

```
[root@localhost ~]# date
Fri Dec  6 05:54:06 AM CST 2024
```

39. Display calendar for the month and year of your birth.

```
[root@localhost ~]# cal
    December 2024
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
 1  2  3  4  5  6  7
 8  9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30 31
```

40. Try following commands and record your observations.
date "+ %"
date "+%m"
date "+%D"
date "+%/%Training Activity"
date "+%Training Activity"

```
[root@localhost ~]# date "+ %"
 %
[root@localhost ~]# date "+%m"
12
[root@localhost ~]# date "+%D"
12/06/24
[root@localhost ~]# date “+%/%Training Activity”
date: extra operand ‘Activity”’
Try 'date --help' for more information.
[root@localhost ~]# date "+%/%Training Activity"
%/06:00:20raining Activity
[root@localhost ~]# date "+%Training Activity"
06:00:49raining Activity
[root@localhost ~]# date "+%/%Training Activity"
%/06:01:47raining Activity
[root@localhost ~]# date "+%/% Training Activity"
%/% Training Activity
[root@localhost ~]# date "+%Training Activity"
06:02:30raining Activity
```