**UNIX Interview Questions**

What is a command to change directory to directory name? mv <dir1> <dir2>

What is a command to change permissions? chmod 777 <filename> (777 can be from 000 to 777)

What is a command to copy? cp <filename> <filename>

What is a command to display information about file type? file -b <filename>

What is a command to search files? grep <searchstring> <filename>

What is a command to create a new directory? mkdir <dirname>

What is a command to move a file to a different location? mv <filenamewithpath> <targetpathandfilename>

What is a command to remove a file? rm <filename>

What is a command to remove a directory? rm <dirname> (-r to remove all the contents)

What is vi? Editor for Unix/Linux

How to save changes in vi editor? :w

What is ftp file transfer protocol 🡪 for transferring files a set of rules to be followed is mentioned in ftp

Difference between find and grep command.

Find 🡪 searches the particular file (checks the name) in the directory / path mentioned

find . -iname <nameoffile>

grep 🡪 searched the specified string exists in the contents of the file.

grep -i <searchstring> <filename>

display the lines from 20 to 25 from the file <filename>

head -25 <filename> | tail -6

wc -w file1 counts the words wc -c file1 counts the characters wc -l file1 counts the line

untq – d 🡪 for getting duplicate records ( so many options check it out)

sort 🡪 sorting a file

sort -U

to display the contents of file

how to see the content of the file in Linux

* To see the full content of the file, use **cat <filename>** command.
* To see the fill content of the **file with line numbers**, use **cat -b <filename>**
* If you want to see only the **top 10 lines** of the file, use **head <filename>.**
* If you want to display **n number of lines from top**, use **head -n <filename>**
* If you want to see **only last 10 lines of the file, use tail <filename>**
* If you want to display only **last n number of lines**, use **tail -n <filename>**
* **tail -f <filename> to continuously monitor growling files like log files**
* You can use **more <filename>** to see contents of the file in screen size. You can view only in the forward direction. You cannot go back to the previous screen content.
* You can use **less <filename>** to see the contents of the file in screen size. You can view the contents in both directions (moving up and down)

b.    how to create the file in Linux

* To create an **empty** file, use **touch <filename>**
* To create a file and add the contents, use **cat > <filename> and add details / contents**
* You can also use **echo “contents of file” > <filename>**
* You can also use **cat >> <filename>** to **append** the data to the file. If the file doesn’t exist, it is created.

c.    what are the most popular options for the command ls and what they mean?

* **ls** 🡺lists all files (except hidden files) and directory in the current directory.
* **ls -a** 🡺 lists all the files & directory including hidden in the current directory.
* **ls -l** 🡺 lists all the items in long format (like a detailed list time, date, size, permission etc.)
* **ls -r** 🡺 lists items in reverse order
* **ls -t 🡪** lists items in the sorted order by time and Date
* **ls -la 🡪** lists all the items including hidden items in the long/detailed format.
* **ls -s 🡪** lists all the items and size of the item
* **ls \*🡪** lists all the item with all the subdirectory contents.
* **ls -ltr 🡪** lists all the items in long format, sorted by time in reverse order.
* **ls <directoryname> -** displays all the contents of the directory (except hidden items)
* **ls -l <filename> <filename> <filename>** - displays the specified files details in long format.

**cut 🡪 cuts the unnecessary info. This is used for csv type of data**

It’s easy to invoke vi. At the command line, you type vi <filename> to either create a new file, or to edit an existing one.

$ vi filename.txt

The vi editor has two modes: Command and Insert. When you first open a file with vi, you are in Command mode. Command mode means that you can use keyboard keys to navigate, delete, copy, paste, and do a number of other tasks—except entering text. To enter Insert mode, press i. In Insert mode, you can enter text, use the **Enter** key to go to a new line, use the arrow keys to navigate text, and use vi as a free-form text editor. To return to Command mode, press the **Esc** key once.

Always make a copy of an existing file prior to editing with vi or any editor. This is especially critical when editing system and configuration files.

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| **Command** | **Purpose** |
| $ vi <filename> | Open or edit a file. |
| i | Switch to Insert mode. |
| Esc | Switch to Command mode. |
| :w | Save and Continue editing |
| :wq or ZZ | Save and quit/exit vi. |
| :q! | Quit vi and do not save changes. |
| yy | Yank (copy a line of text). |
| p | Paste a line of yanked text below the current line. |
| o | Open a new line under the current line. |
| O | Open a new line above the current line. |
| A | Append to the end of the line. |
| a | Append after the cursor's current position. |
| I | Insert text at the beginning of the current line. |
| b | Go to the beginning of the word. |
| e | Go to the end of the word. |
| x | Delete a single character. |
| dd | Delete an entire line. |
| Xdd | Delete X number of lines. |
| Xyy | Yank X number of lines. |
| G | Go to the last line in a file. |
| XG | Go to line X in a file. |
| gg | Go to the first line in a file. |
| :num | Display the current line's line number. |
| h | Move left one character. |
| j | Move down one line. |
| k | Move up one line. |
| l | Move right one character. |