② Explain the following commands.

(i) mv

- Renames the files
- or moves a group of files to a directory.

Ex:-

To removing the files to progs

$$\boxed{\$mv\ chap1\ chap2\ chap3\quad progs}\ (moving)$$

To rename the file names.

$$\boxed{\$mv\ chap1\ chapter1}\ (renames)$$

$$\boxed{\$mv\ progs\ programs}\ (renaming\ directory)$$

(ii) cd

→ change working directory

- It is used for changing working directories

Ex:-

$pwd
/home/karn
$cd progs
/home/karn/progs

- without a pathname, we always takes a home bin ($pwd)

$cd
$pwd
/home/karn

(iii) Cat

- It displaying & creating new files.

    Syntax :-

    $ cat filename

Ex :-

$cat cse.1st $cat ise
o/p: -   o/p: -
   CS1 : unix Programming   IS1 : DBMS
   CS2 : automata Theory   IS2 : CN

· Both files in one command then concatenation of string

    $cat cse.1st ise

o/p: CS1 : Unix Programming
     CS2 : automata Theory
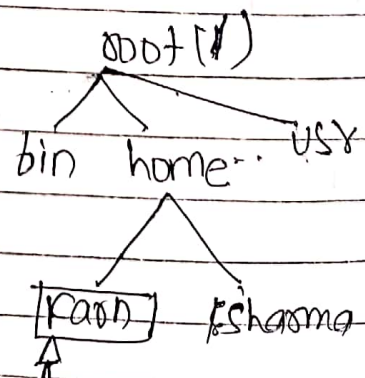   IS1 : DBMS
     IS2 ! CN

Cat options = -V (Displaying non Printing characters)
              -n (numbering lines)

(iv) Pwd (Present work directory)
  → absolute path of working directory

Ex :- $ Pwd
      /home/kaon

root (/)

bin   home··   usr

kaon   sharma

3. Explain the ls-l commands.

Ans:

ls-l

-> displaying permission of all files in current directory.
• ls-l to list seven attributes of all files.
• It's the -l (long) option that reveals most. This option displays most attributes of a file-like its permission, size, ower, Group, file size, last modification time & filename.

• The Total 72 blocks are occupied by file on disk.

File Permission	link	owner	Group	file size	last modification time	filename
-rw-1r--1r--	1	kumar	metal	19514	may 10 13:45	chap01
-rw1r10-1r-	2	kumar	metal	2000	June 10 11:30	chap02
drw-1r--1rx	2	kumar	metal	512	oct 30 11:00	progs

1) file type and permissions:
The first column shows the type and permission associated with each file. The first character in this column in mostly a l (ordinary file), d (directory file). -rw-1r--1r-- and drw-1r-1r
• three types of permissions r(read), w(write), x(execute).

2) Links:- The second column indicates the number of links associated with the file.
Ex:- 1, 2, 2

3) Ownership:-
When you create a file, you automatically become its owner. The third columns shows kumar as the owner of these files.

4) **Group ownership :-**
when opening a user account, system administrator assigns the user to some group.

5) **Filesize :-**
The fifth column represents the sizes of the file in bytes i.e amount of data it contains.

6) **last modification time :-**
The 6th, 7th and 8th column indicates last modification time of the file. A file said to be modified only if content have changed.

7) **Filename :-**
The last column displays the filename arranged in ASCII collating sequence.