

Change permission in linux:

Group, users, others,all

Chmod u+rw file1.txt

Means granting user read write execute permission

Linux - Find all running processes in the system

ps aux

2)Linux - Count the number of times a string is repeated in a string

```
echo $STRING| grep -o 1 | wc -l
```

```
echo "Hello World!"|grep -o l|wc -l
```

PWD cmd present working dir

Grep cmd used to search based on patterns with its options like grep -i, grep -w etc

Ls cmd to list

## **How do you terminate an ongoing process?**

Every process in the system is identified by a unique process id or pid. Use the kill command followed by the pid to terminate that process. To terminate all process at once, use kill 0.

Kill pid

Kill -9 pid --- to forcefully kill

Comments in Linux --- starts with #

## **What is command grouping and how does it work?**

You can use parentheses to group commands. For example, if you want to send the current date and time along with the contents of a file named OUTPUT to a second file named MYDATES, you can apply command grouping as follows:

```
(date cat OUTPUT) > MYDATES
```

Run multiple cmds in single line

Using semicolon ;

```
ps; echo "hello"
```

**Write a command that will look for files with an extension "c", and has the occurrence of the string "apple" in it.**

Answer:

```
Find ./ -name "*.c" | xargs grep -i "apple"
```

**48) Write a command that will display all .txt files, including its individual permission.**

Answer:

```
ls -al *.txt
```

**Write a command that will do the following:**

**-look for all files in the current and subsequent directories with an extension c,v**

**-strip the,v from the result (you can use sed command)**

**-use the result and use a grep command to search for all occurrences of the word ORANGE in the files.**

```
Find ./ -name "*.c,v" | sed 's/,v//g' | xargs grep "ORANGE"
```

**50) What, if anything, is wrong with each of the following commands?**

**a) ls -l-s**

**b) cat file1, file2**

**c) ls - s Factdir**

Answers:

a) there should be space between the 2 options: ls -l -s

b) do not use commas to separate arguments: cat file1 file2

c) there should be no space between hyphen and option label: ls -s Factdir

To calculate the size of a folder uses the command **du -sh folder1**.

### How can you find the status of a process?

Use the command

ps ux

### How can you check the memory status?

You can use the command

free -m to display output in MB

free -g to display output in GB

### How can you append one file to another in Linux?

To append one file to another in Linux you can use command **cat file2 >> file 1**. The operator >> appends the output of the named file or creates the file if it is not created. While another command **cat file 1 file 2 > file 3** appends two or more files to one.

Create folder: mkdir

Remove folder: rmdir

Remove file : rm filename