**LINUX**

**Screen shots are attached below for all commands**

**Task 1:**

Create a Directory with the Name Linux Practice.

**mkdir "Linux Practice"**

**Task2:**

Change to the directory

**use cd .\LinuxPractice\**

Task 3:

Create a file name TestFile1.txt and add the content to it.

**echo "This is the content for TestFile1.txt" > TestFile1.txt**

**or**

**cat > TestFile1.txt**

**This is line one.**

**Task 4:**

Create a Folder named Dummy and try to delete it.

mkdir Dummy

rmdir Dummy

**Task 5:**

Plz check the working directory

pwd

**Task 6:**

How do you check all the files and directories in the directory you are in?

ls -l

**Task 7:**

Create five files named TestFile2.txt.. TestFile3.txt… and so on till TestFile6.txt

touch TestFile2.txt TestFile3.txt TestFile4.txt TestFile5.txt TestFile6.txt

**Task 8**

Copy all files from Dir 1 ti Dir 2

cp Dir1/\* Dir2/

**Task 9:**

Move all files from Dir 2 to Dir 3 (finally ur Dir 2 should be empty)

mv Dir2/\* Dir3/

**Task 10:**

Can you plz show me the diff between **rm** and **rmdir** commands with screen shots ?

Attached below

**Task 11:**

Now use specifically use cat command to create a file

And add the dummy text of 2 to 3 paragraphs from the above link Lorem Ipsum.

cat DummyLorem.txt

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur.

Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Sed ut perspiciatis unde omnis iste natus error sit voluptatem accusantium doloremque laudantium.

Neque porro quisquam est, qui dolorem ipsum quia dolor sit amet, consectetur, adipisci velit, sed quia non numquam eius modi tempora incidunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

**Task 12:**

How to get only the top part of your file..

head filename.txt

How to get only the last part of your file

Tail filename.txt

**Task 14:**

Plz add dummy text of 5 to 6 pages in to the same file

cat >> DummyLorem.txt

And

Now show the file in page by page

less DummyLorem.txt

**Task 15:**

Use more command on the above file and find out the diff between less command and more command.

more DummyLorem.txt

**What is e in echo command..?**

The e in the echo command is an option that enables the interpretation of backslash escape sequences. These sequences allow you to insert special characters and formatting into the output.

**Task 17:**

What is diff between ls and ls -l command

**$ ls**

Documents file.txt script.sh

**$ ls -l**

drwxr-xr-x 2 user group 4096 Jul 6 10:00 Documents

-rw-r--r-- 1 user group 123 Jul 6 09:59 file.txt

-rwxr-xr-x 1 user group 2048 Jul 6 09:58 script.sh

**Task 18:**

Create  a file using **touch** command , **cat** command and **echo** command

Also write the difference between touch , cat and echo commands.

| **Feature** | **touch** | **cat** | **echo** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Creates file | ✅ (empty) | ✅ (with interactive content) | ✅ (with inline content) |
| Adds content | ❌ | ✅ (you type it) | ✅ (writes given string) |
| Overwrites file | ❌ (only timestamp change) | ✅ (creates fresh content) | ✅ (> overwrites, >> appends) |
| Interactive input | ❌ | ✅ | ❌ |
| Ideal use-case | Create empty file or touch timestamp | Write multi-line content interactively | Quick single-line output or append |

**Task 19:**

try to display the calendar by using a command..

cal

**Task 20:**

Can you go back to 1 directory .. at a time  whats the command

cd ..

**Task 21:**

How to know whose user u are working on ?

Whoami

**Task 22:**

Try to find out who is peeping into your system..

Hint: Use users, who and w commands

**users**

**who**

**w**

**Task 23:**

Can you guys try to check how much disk space is consumed..

**df -h**

**Task 24:**

In the **ls -l** listing example, every file line begins with a **d**, **-**, or **l**. These characters indicate the type of the file that's listed.

Can you plz try using the below commands

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Prefix** | **Description** |
| **-** | **Regular file**, such as an ASCII text file, binary executable, or hard link. |
| **b** | **Block special file**. Block input/output device file such as a physical hard drive. |
| **c** | **Character special file**. Raw input/output device file such as a physical hard drive. |
| **d** | **Directory** which contains a listing of other files and directories. |
| **l** | **Symbolic link file**. Links on any regular file. |
| **p** | **Named pipe**. A mechanism for interprocess communications. |
| **s** | **Socket** which is used for interprocess communication. |

**Task 25:**

Find the list pf all files ending with .txt

Hint : use \* in ls

**ls \*.txt**

Task 26:

In Linux all the hidden files starts with . (period)

How to check all the hidden files in Linux..

**ls -a**

**Task 27:**

What is the difference between . and .. in linux

. Refers to the **current directory** itself.

.. Refers to the **parent directory** (one level above).

**Task 28:**

Can you create a file using vi editor and show the details in ss

Hint:

 Esc is for come out of the edit mode

Press two keys Shift &plus; ZZ together to come out of the file completely

* I - to insert

To move inside the file

* **l** key to move to the right side.
* **h** key to move to the left side.
* **k** key to move upside in the file.
* **j** key to move downside in the file.

Task 29:

How to find the no of words in the file

Hint: use wc

**wc -w filename.txt**

Here is the detail of all the four columns of wc command  −

* **First Column** − Represents the total number of lines in the file.
* **Second Column** − Represents the total number of words in the file.
* **Third Column** − Represents the total number of bytes in the file. This is the actual size of the file.
* **Fourth Column** − Represents the file name.

**Task 30:**

What is the use of cat -b myfilename.txt command?

The cat -b myfilename.txt command in Linux will **number only the non-blank lines** of the specified file, leaving blank lines unnumbered.

**Task 31:**

Can I use the wc with 2 or more files?

**Wc file1 file2 file3**

**Task 32:**

How to copy content of one file to another file

Hint: use cp:

**cp source.txt destination.txt**

**Task 33:**

Now I want to rename my file with MYFILENEW can i do that if so how ?

Hint use : mv

**mv myfilename.txt MYFILENEW**

**Task 34:**

Can i remove or delete multiple files in linux..? How?

rm \*.txt

**Task 36:**

What is the way go go to home directory ?

use cd ~

**Task 37:**

If i want to move to different users home directory

use ~username

**In power shell**

To clear the entire screen

**Clear**

History you can see by typing History command

**Screen shots are attached below for all commands**

















