

LINUX ASSIGNMENT-3

1.What is tar command? Why is it used?

ANS: The Linux 'tar' stands for tape archive, is used to create Archive and extract the Archive files. tar command in Linux is one of the important command which provides archiving functionality in Linux. We can use Linux tar command to create compressed or uncompressed Archive files and also maintain and modify them.

Syntax:

tar [options] [archive-file] [file or directory to be archived]

USES:

The tar command is used to compress a group of files into an archive. The command is also used to extract, maintain, or modify tar archives. Tar archives combine multiple files and/or directories together into a single file. Tar archives are not necessarily compressed but they can be.

2.Explain Regular Expressions and Grep?

ANS: grep is one of the most useful and powerful commands in Linux for text processing. grep searches one or more input files for lines that match a regular expression and writes each matching line to standard output.

3. What is the minimum number of disk partitions required to install Linux?

ANS: You need an absolute minimum of one partition to install Linux.

4. How to copy a file in Linux?

ANS: The Linux cp command is used for copying files and directories to another location. To copy a file, specify "cp" followed by the name of a file to copy. Then, state the location at which the new file should appear.

The new file does not need to have the same name as the one you are copying.

5. How to terminate a running process in Linux?

ANS:

Step 1: Find the process ID (PID) of the program. There are several ways you can use for finding the PID of a process. ...

Step 2: Kill the process using the PID. Once you have the PID of the desired application, use the following command to kill the process: `sudo kill -9 process id`.

6. How to rename a file in Linux?

ANS: Rename File with the rename Command:

- For Ubuntu and Debian, use `sudo apt install rename`.
- For CentOS and Fedora, use `sudo yum install prename`.
- For Arch Linux, use `sudo pacman -S rename`.

7. How to write the output of a command to a file?

ANS: To redirect the output of a command to a file, type the command, specify the `>` or the `>>` operator, and then provide the path to a file you want to the output redirected to. For example, the `ls` command lists the files and folders in the current directory.

8. How to see the list of mounted devices on Linux?

ANS:

- Listing from `/proc` using `cat` command. To list mount points you can read contents of the file `/proc/mounts`. ...
- Using Mount Command. You can use `mount` command to list mount points. ...

- Using df command. You can use df command to list mount points.
...
- Using findmnt. ...
- Conclusion.

9. How to find where a file is stored in Linux?

ANS: Basic Examples:

- find . - name thisfile.txt. If you need to know how to find a file in Linux called thisfile. ...
- find /home -name *.jpg. Look for all . jpg files in the /home and directories below it.
- find . - type f -empty. Look for an empty file inside the current directory.
- find /home -user randomperson-mtime 6 -iname ".db"

10. How to find the difference between two configuration files?

ANS: Navigate to Device Viewer → Configuration Management → Config Explorer for a particular device. In the table, select two files by enabling their check boxes. Click the Compare button. The Comparing Configuration Files window opens, where you compare the files.