Commands Utilities

1. Which command is used to know the current working directory?

   ➔ pwd

2. How would you find out its contents?

   ➔ ls

3. Identify the commands with inputs to do the following

a. create a directory d1→ mkdir d1

b. create a subdirectory d2 in d1 → mkdir d1/d2

c. change to directory d2 → cd d1/d2

d. create an empty file “f1.txt” →touch f1.txt

e. display the contents of “f1.txt” →cat f1.txt

f. view the contents of d1 from current directory d2

   ➔ ls ..

4. Use the ls command with its options. How will you identify directories from the listing?

   ➔ ls -l

5. Use ls to do the following

   a. List files with single character names. →ls ?
   b. List hidden files also. [Note : Hidden files are files having name started with a “.”]

   ➔ ls -a

   c. Suppose there are files tb1.1, tb2.1, tb3.1, ….tb10.1. Write command to list all the files [Hint: use wild card characters]

   ➔ ls tb*.1

6. Write the command to list all files in descending order of their size.

   ➔ ls -lS

7. Suppose there are files temp1, temp2, temp3. Write command to remove the files without listing them explicitly

   ➔ rm temp*

8. Which command is used to list top few lines in the file?

   ➔ head filename

9. Create a directory "testdir" → mkdir testdir

10. Use cp command to do the following

    a. Copy the file tb1.1 (created above) in the same directory.

➔ cp tb1.1 tb1_copy.1

    b. Write a command to copy all the files i.e tb1.1,tb2.1,tb3.1,.....tb10.1 in a new directory –"new"

➔ cp tb*.1 new/

    c. Create a subdirectory in new in named"new1".

➔ mkdir new/new1

    d. Write a command to copy selectively only tb2.1, tb6.1, tb7.1 and tb10.1 in the directory new1.

➔ cp tb2.1 tb6.1 tb7.1 tb10.1 new/new1/

    e. Write a command to copy the entire directory "new" to a directory "newprogs". [Note : use the –R option of "cp" command]

➔ cp -R new newprogs

11. Find out the difference between

    a. "mv" & "cp" → `mv` moves a file or directory (it can rename as well).

    cp copies a file or directory

    b. "rm",→removes files or directories

    "rmdir" →removes empty directories only

    c. "mkdir" →creates a directory

    "mkdir -p"→creates parent directories as needed without error if they exist.

12. Use a single command rmdir once to remove "testdir" and all its sub directories and files created above.

    ➔ rm -r testdir

13. Which command is used to get the manual information of a command?

    ➔ man command_name

14. If you are not able to change to a directory what could be the likely cause?

Possible causes include:

➔ The directory does not exist.
➔ Insufficient permissions to access the directory.

➔ It is a file, not a directory.

15. Explain the differences among the following commands:

a. cd /

b. cd .. →Moves up one directory level.

c. **cd:** → Changes to the home directory.

d. **cd ../..** →Moves up two directory levels.

Advanced Optional Questions

1. How could you display the inode number of a file?
   ➔ ls -i filename
2. What is the pipe symbol? What effect does it have?
   ➔ The pipe symbol (|) is used to pass the output of one command as input to another command.
3. Find out the details of "ps" command ?
   ➔ The `ps` command displays the current running processes. Common options include:
   i. `ps aux` – shows all processes.
   ii. `ps -ef` – shows detailed information.
   iii. `ps -l` – shows a long format listing.
   iv. You can use `man ps` for detailed information and options.