**Quiz-1**

1. Suppose that the Current Working Directory is /lib/modules, give a single "CAT" command using a relative pathname and a command using an absolute pathname, that would print out the contents of the regular file /lib/security/pam-access.

Command with Absolute Path:

Command with Relative Path:

2. What is the standard command to determine the pathname/location of the mv command/program?

find path\_A -name '\*AAA\*' -exec mv -t path\_B {} +

3. What is the purpose of the /sbin subdirectory? (I.e., what is normally stored there?)

which contains executable programs needed to boot (i.e., start) the system

4. Explain the difference between “the root directory” and “root’s directory”.

/ is the topmost directory in the file system.

/root is the home folder for the 'root' user

5. Explain what the term “search path” means in the context of a shell (like Bash).

A search path is the sequence of directories where the shell looks for commands to execute. Directories usually contain normal files, but can also contain executable files, called either programs or commands. Without a search path, you could not do any real work, since the shell would never find the editor, the "ls" command, and other indispensable programs.

If you write your own programs and shell scripts, or if you use new, specialized, or non-standard commands, you will need to know how to modify your search path.

6. What are two commands that could be used to display your current search path?

The search path is contained in the C shell "path" variable. Like all C shell variables, it can be referenced by placing a dollar sign in front of a name. For instance, the current search path can be printed with:

% echo $path

The search path is also a component of the environment, which is passed from process to process, independent from the shell. You can print your environment's PATH variable with:

% printenv PATH

And the other thing is

(In forward: /\/home\/tux\/

In backward: ?/home/tux/)

7. Suppose your current env PATH variable is set to /usr/bin:/bin:/usr/local/bin. Explain what

the shell does when you type the command “foo” at a prompt (and type return).

We need to make foo executable.

$ chmod o+x foo # -rwxrw-r-x # just other users

$ chmod g+x foo # -rwxrwxr-- # allows users in group groupX

$ chmod +x foo # -rwxrwxr-x # allows everyone

8. Logged in as a non-root user, is /sbin in your search path? Explain why it is or is not

there.

9. Suppose you have created a shell script named foo and have made it executable, but

when you type it as a command (“foo”), Bash says: “command not found”. What is

wrong and what must you do to run the command?

10. Explain why the Linux does not have drive letters like Windows does.

Everything in Unix is considered to be a file

11. What is the contents of a file ~/song.mp3?

12. What command would show all lines containing the string “brace expansion” (ignoring

case) in the man pages for Bash?

13. What command would delete some files from the directory /tmp, where the relevant

filenames have this pattern: they begin with “A” or “B”, contain the string “406”, and

have a (final) extension of “.txt” or “.text”.

14. What are the commands that will reset the current working directory to your home directory, regardless of what directory you are currently in?

Cd and ~

15. What are hidden files in Linux/UNIX, why are they called that, and what are they

commonly used for?

They Are called Dot file, Because there will be .(dot) in front of the file. In order to reduce the chances of users accidentally damaging or deleting critical system and configuration file