When answering Linux command questions on this side or the back side of this page, refer to the following Inverted Tree diagram. The **linux** directory is contained in your home directory. Assume that you just logged into your **Matrix** account. Directories are underlined.

linux

|-- content

| |-- assignments

| `-- tests

| |-- .answers.txt

| `-- questions.txt

|-- projects

  **Questions:**

1. **Write a single Linux command to provide a detailed listing of all files in the /bin directory, sending the output to a file called listing.txt in the “projects” directory.
(append output to existing file and use a relative pathname)**
2. **Write a single Linux command to redirect the stderr from the command:
cat a.txt b.txt c.txt to a file called error.txt contained in the “assignments” directory.**

**(overwrite previous file’s contents and use only relative pathnames)**

1. **Write a single Linux command: cat ~/a.txt ~/b.txt ~/c.txt and redirect stdout to a file called “good.txt” to the “tests” directory and stderr to a file called “bad.txt” to the “tests” directory.**

**(overwrite previous contents for both files and use only relative-to-home pathnames)**

1. **Write a single Linux command to redirect the stdout from the command:
cat a.txt b.txt c.txt to a file called wrong.txt contained in the “projects” directory and
throw-out any standard error messages so they don’t appear on the screen.**

 **(append output to existing file and use only relative pathnames)**

1. **Write a single Linux pipeline command to display a detailed listing of the “projects “directory but pause one screen at a time to view and navigate through all of the directory contents.
Use a relative-to-home pathname.**
2. **Write a single Linux pipeline command to display the sorted contents (in reverse alphabetical order) of the “linux” directory. Use a relative pathname.**
3. **Assume that the text file called “.answers.txt” contains 10 lines. Write a single Linux pipeline command to only displays lines 5 through 8 for this file. Use only relative pathnames.**
4. **Write a single Linux pipeline command to only display the contents of the “assignments” directory whose filenames match the pattern “murray” (both upper or lowercase).
Use an absolute pathname.**
5. **Write a single Linux pipeline command to display the number of characters contained in the file called “.answers.txt”. Use a relative-to-home pathname.**
6. **Write a single Linux pipeline command to display the number of lines contained in the file called “questions.txt”. Use a relative pathname.**
7. **Write a single Linux pipeline command to display only the first 10 characters of each filename contained in your current directory. Also, there is will be a lot of output, so also pause at each screenful so you can navigate throughout the display contents. Use a relative pathname.**