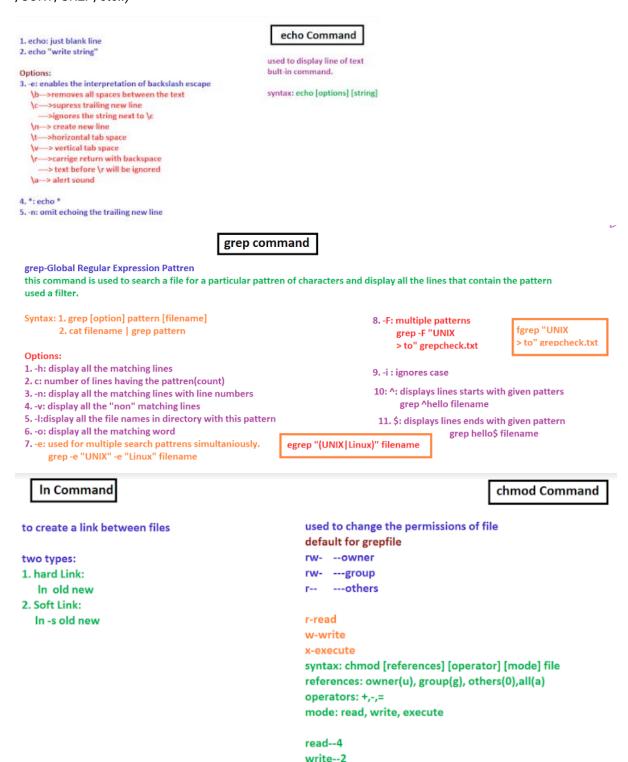
Lab Experiment 1: Shell programming

a. command syntax (DATE, CAL, ECHO, CLEAR, WHO, CAT, PWD, MKDIR, CD, LS, RM, TR, HEAD, MORE, SORT, GREP, etc..)



Is Command

Is command is used to list out all the files present in a directory

Syntax: Is directory name

3. ls -l: long listing 4. Is -t: most recently on the top 5. Is -Itr: least recently used on the top 6. Is -a: all , means including hidden files 7. Is -A:almost all, except . and .. 8. Is -F: list of files by type 9. ls -f: no color representation 10. ls -i:inode number---adress file attributes will be stores size of file number of links to file owner name created time, last modified time

11. ls -R: subdirectory files

12. ls -s: size : the number of blocks(1 block=1KB) 13. ls -h: memory size in human readable form

1. ls -l | head: display only top 10 2. Is -I | head -5: only top 5 3. ls -l | tail: last 10 4. ls -l | tail -3: last 3

5. Is -I /etc | more: page by page: forward

6. Is -I /etc | less: page by page: forward and backward

mkdir and rm commands

mkdir command:

--make directory

-create a directory(folder) -- 1 or more than 1 dir can be

created at once ---set permissions

Syntax: mkdir [option] [directories]

Options for mkdir:

1. mkdir --version 2. mkdir --help 3. -v or -verbose 4. mkdir dirname

5. -p: Create subdirectories

6. -m: set the permission:

w--write r-read x-execute rwx--User rwx-Group r-x---Others rm command:

-by default used to remove files, but not directory

---be careful.

Syntax: rm [option] filename

2. rm file1 file2

3. -i : ask for confirmation

4. -r:

who Commands:

To know information about currently logged in user on to system

Syntax: who [options] [filename]

1. who: login name, login time.

2. who -H: heading

3. who -q: total number of logged on users

4. who -b: last boot time

pwd command:

-Print Working Directory

-path starts from root

\$PWD- environment variable- stores path of current working directory

Syntax: pwd

cat command:

To create, read, and write into files

1. cat filename:--display the contents

2. cat file name1 filename2-

3. cat -n filename: line numbers are added

4. cat filename_source > filename_target

5. cat > filename: writing into file 6. cat >>filename: appending

7. tac filename: reverse the contents

cal Command

to view the calender in the terminal by default current month calender

Syntax: cal [[month] year]

- 1. cal : current month calander
- 2. cal -y: complete year calander
- 3. cal month year: specific month year calander
- 4. cal year: calnder of specified year
- 5. cal year | more: page by page
- 6. cal -3: display current, orevious, next month calender
 7. cal -j: julian cal

- 2. -u: display time in GMT/UTC
 3. -d or -date: past and future info
 4. -s or --set: sytem date and time
 5. -f or --file: to print the date string present in each line of file Syntax: date [option] [+format]
- 6. -r: displays last modified timestamp of a file

formats:

- %D---Only date: mm/dd/yy
- %d---only the day %a---abbrevated names for weekdays...Sun, Mon
- %A----full week days
- %h or %b---abbrevated month
- %B---full month name
- %m---month in numbers
- %y-2 digit year
- %Y---4 digit year
- %T----time--hh:mm:ss
- %M---display in minutes
- %H---display in hours
- %5--seconds