

This week there will be a demo on Linux operating system.

Linux has been installed in your lab's desktops.

Some Common Linux Commands

1. cat /etc/shells : The command to know the list of shells available on our Linux.
 - date : This command is used to display the current data and time.
2. cal : This command is used to display the calendar of the current month and current year.
3. echo "text" : This command is used to print the arguments on the screen. • tty : It will display the terminal name.
4. bc : It will change the mode and in the new mode, arithmetic operations such as +, -, *, /, %, n, sqrt(), length(), = , etc can be performed.
5. clear : It is used to clear the screen.
6. man <command name> : It help us to know about the particular command and its options and working. It is like "help" command in windows. 7
7. ls - options : It is used to list all the contents in the current working directory. Options : a- used to list all the files including the hidden files. c- list all the files columnwise. d- list all the directories. m- list the files separated by commas. p- list files include „/" to all the directories. r- list the files in reverse alphabetical order. f- list the files based on the list modification date. x-list in column wise sorted order.
8. pwd : To print the complete path of the current working directory.
9. mkdir <directory name> : To create or make a new directory in a current directory.
10. cd <directory name> : To change or move the directory to the mentioned directory.
11. rmdir <directory name> : To remove a directory in the current directory and not the current directory itself.
12. cat > filename.txt : to create a new text file . cat filename.txt : to display text file on screen. cat filename1.txt filename2.txt > filename3.txt : concatenate these two files and can save to another file. cat -n filename.txt : To display the contents of a file with line number. cat filename1.txt >> filename2.txt : To append the contents of filename1.txt to filename2.txt.
13. sort <filename > : To sort the contents in alphabetical order. sort -r <filename> : To sort the contents in reverse alphabetical order.
14. cp <source filename> <destination filename> : To copy the contents from source to destination file so that both contents are same.

15. mv <source filename> <destination filename> : To completely move the contents from source file to destination file and to remove the source file.
16. rm <filename> : To permanently remove the file we use this command.
17. wc<filename> : To list the content count of no of lines , words, characters.
Options : -c - to display no of characters. -l - to display only the lines. -w - to display the no of words.
18. pg <filename> : This command is used to display the contents of the file page wise and the next page can be viewed by pressing the enter key.
19. head<filename> : It is used to display the top ten lines of file.
20. tail<filename> : This command is used to display the last ten lines of file.
21. grep "pattern" <filename> : This command is used to search and print the specified patterns from the file.
22. Pipe (|) : It is a mechanism by which the output of one command can be channelled into the input of another command.
23. ps : This command is used to provide information about the currently running processes, including their process identification numbers (PIDs).

Exercise: Read up on the following few commands and try them in Linux's terminal

- a. find
- b. ifconfig
- c. netstat
- d. sudo (if using Ubuntu)
- e. apt-get (if using Ubuntu)
- f. install any software
- g. tar (Create and extract)
- h. zip (create and unzip)
- i. list all folder in /usr/bin directory
- j. run a python program via Terminal
- k. install new package via pip for python
- l. change permissions of a file
- m. ping
- n. check memory usage