LINUX COMMANDS

1. Test drive and understand the usage of all the commands given in the **50 Most Frequently Used UNIX / Linux Commands** and **linuxcommands.pdf**
2. Create a directory and create a file inside that directory.
3. List the files and directories that are empty in a working directory.
4. Show commands to delete empty and non-empty directory.
5. Find the location of the input files using locate and find command.
6. View the user permissions and ownership of the files in the current directory and change the ownership of some selected files to another user.
7. List all the files in the current directory and subdirectories.
8. Concatenate the two input files: “sample1.txt” and “sample2.txt” and save it to a new file named “Input”.
9. Copy the contents of file ‘sample2.txt’ to ‘sample.txt’
10. Append the file contents of input file ‘sample2.txt’ to the end of the first input file ‘sample1.txt’.
11. Remove the permission for the users to read, write and execute the file ‘sample.txt’.
12. Display the current date with the day of week, month, time and the year.
13. Show the calendar of previous, current and next month.
14. Sort the contents of the file ‘sample1.txt’ in alphabetical order.
15. Erase duplicate records in the file ‘sample1.txt’ and display only the unique records
16. Add line numbers to the file ‘sample2.txt’
17. Find out whether the two pairs of input files are identical or not.
    Compare sample1.txt and sample2.txt
    Compare sample2.txt and sample.txt
18. Show how the input file “sample1.txt” differs line by line from “sample2.txt” in context and unified mode.
19. Solve the arithmetic expression: ((8+12)*(5-3))/2 using linux commands,
20. Cut and display the first 10 characters of every line of the file “Input.txt”.
21. Print the name of the current working directory.
22. Process Status
    a. List all the running processes with their corresponding PIDs.
    b. List the processes that are not associated with the terminal.
    c. List the processes that are associated with the terminal.
23. Print the number of characters, number of lines and number of words all the given input files.

24. Print the length of the longest line from all the input files.
25. Move the contents of the input file sample.txt to a new file.
26. Copy the contents of one directory to another directory.
27. Reverse the lines of the two input files and concatenate the file contents using a single command.
28. Delete all the files with *.txt extension from the working directory using yes command.
29. Given the input file “sample1.txt”, print the number of the lines that match the pattern “**system**”.
30. Having sample1 file as input, print the matched lines that contain the pattern “**Unix**” as whole words.
31. Print the lines from “sample1.txt” that do not match the pattern “**OS**”.
32. Fetch the files that contain the word “OS”, “Operating System”, “Operating Systems” with its respective line number. (Ignore the case).
33. Having “sample1.txt” and “**core**” as the input and pattern respectively, along with the matched line print three lines before and after the pattern match.
34. Find and replace the string “OS” with “Operating System”.
35. List only the text files in the current working directory with its corresponding disk space occupied.
36. Show the last modification time of all the input text files.
37. Delete the line that has the word “**Powerful**” from text file “sample2.txt”.
38. Print the roll numbers that end with even numbers in the format (COE18B002) up to COE18B050.
39. Use filter commands like head, tail, more to view the file contents page by page.
40. Compress the current working directory contents to a tar file and extract those files from the compressed tar file.
41. Compress the files using zip command.
    a. Zip the input file “sample1.txt” as samplezip.zip and remove the file from the current directory after zipping.
    b. Add “sample2.txt” and update the zip archive.
    c. Zip a directory with all its contents.
    d. Remove a file from the zip archive
    e. Unzip the contents from samplezip.zip