Networking and System Administration Lab
Assignment-Linux Commands
15-05-21

Submitted to

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Submitted By

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S2MCA A

echo

The echo command in Linux is used to display line of text/string that are passed as an argument. This is a built in command that is mostly used in shell scripts and batch files to output status text to the screen or a file.

head

The head command, as the name implies, print the top N number of data of the given input. By default, it prints the first 10 lines of the specified files. If more than one file name is provided then data from each file is preceded by its file name.

tail

The tail command in Unix or Linux system is used to print the last N lines from the file on the terminal. Tail command is especially used with log files to read the last few lines to know about the error messages.

read

The read command in Linux is a way for the users to interact with input taken from the keyboard, which you might see referred to as stdin (standard input) or other similar descriptions. In other words, if you want that your bash script takes input from the user, you'll have to use the read command.

more

The more command is used to view the text files in the command prompt, displaying one screen at a time in case the file is large (For example log files). The more command also allows the user do scroll up and down through the page.

less

The 'less' command is same as 'more' command but include some more features. It automatically adjust with the width and height of the terminal window, while 'more' command cuts the content as the width of the terminal window get shorter.

cut

The cut command is a command-line utility for cutting sections from each line of a file. It writes the result to the standard output. It's worth noting that it does not modify the file, but only works on a copy of the content.

paste

The paste command is one of the useful commands in Linux operating system. It is used to join files horizontally (parallel merging) by outputting lines consisting of lines from each file specified, separated by tab as delimiter, to the standard output.

uname

The uname command is used to display the software and hardware information in current running Linux system.

cp

The cp command is used to copy the files and directories from one local place to another using command line. cp command is available in linux like operating systems

mv

The mv is one of the must know commands in Linux. mv stands for move and is essentially used for moving files or directories from one location to another.

locate

The locate command in Linux is used to find the files by name. There is two most widely used file searching utilities accessible to users are called find and locate.

find

The find command is the best command for searching your filesystem for files, based on a variety of attributes.

grep

Grep is a Linux / UNIX command-line tool used to search for a string of characters in a specified file. The text search pattern is called a regular expression. When it finds a match, it prints the line with the result.

df

Linux df command is used to display the disk space used in the file system. The 'df' stands for "disk filesystem." It defines the number of blocks used, the number of blocks available, and the directory where the file system is mounted.

du

The du command, short for disk usage, is used to estimate file space usage. The du command can be used to track the files and directories which are consuming excessive amount of space on hard disk drive.

useradd

The useradd is a command in Linux that is used to add user accounts to your system.

userdel

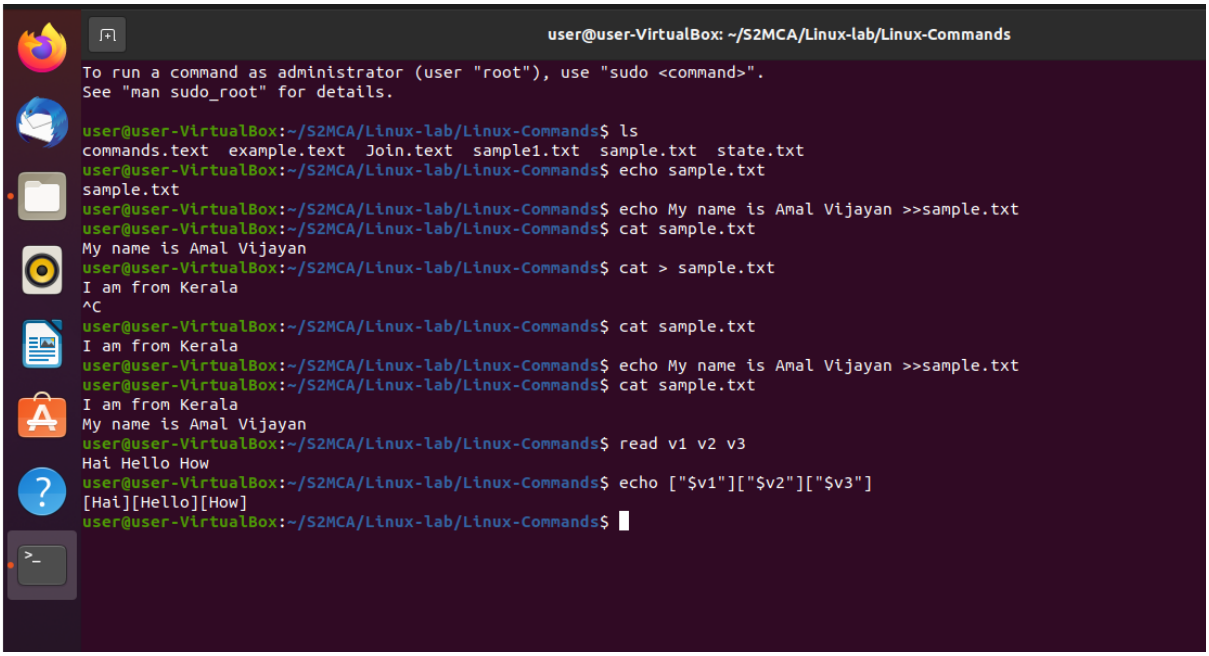
The userdel command in Linux system is used to delete a user account and related files. This command basically modifies the system account files, deleting all the entries which refer to the username login.

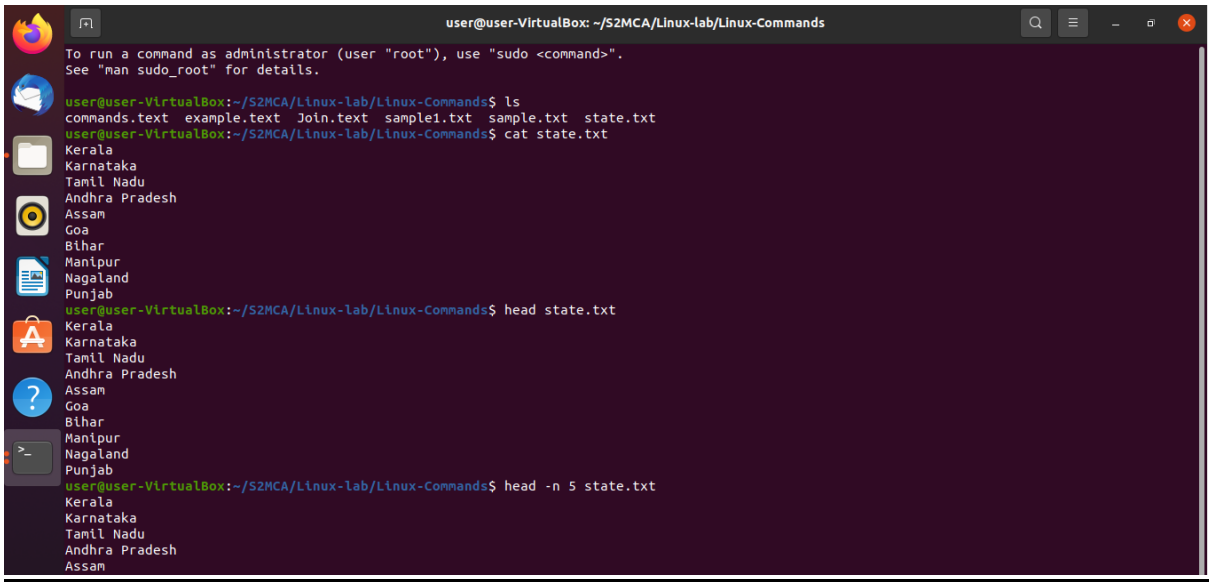
sudo

The Sudo stands for superuser DO and is used to access restricted files and operations. By default, Linux restricts access to certain parts of the system preventing sensitive files from being compromised. The sudo command temporarily elevates privileges allowing users to complete sensitive tasks without logging in as the root user.

passwd

The Passwd command in Linux is used to change the user account passwords. The root user reserves the privilege to change the password for any user on the system, while a normal user can only change the account password for his or her own account.


user@user-VirtualBox: ~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ ls
commands.text example.text Join.text sample1.txt sample.txt state.txt
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ echo sample.txt
sample.txt
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ echo My name is Amal Vijayan >>sample.txt
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ cat sample.txt
My name is Amal Vijayan
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ cat > sample.txt
I am from Kerala
^C
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ cat sample.txt
I am from Kerala
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ echo My name is Amal Vijayan >>sample.txt
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ cat sample.txt
I am from Kerala
My name is Amal Vijayan
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ read v1 v2 v3
Hai Hello How
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ echo ["$v1"]["$v2"]["$v3"]
[Hai][Hello][How]
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$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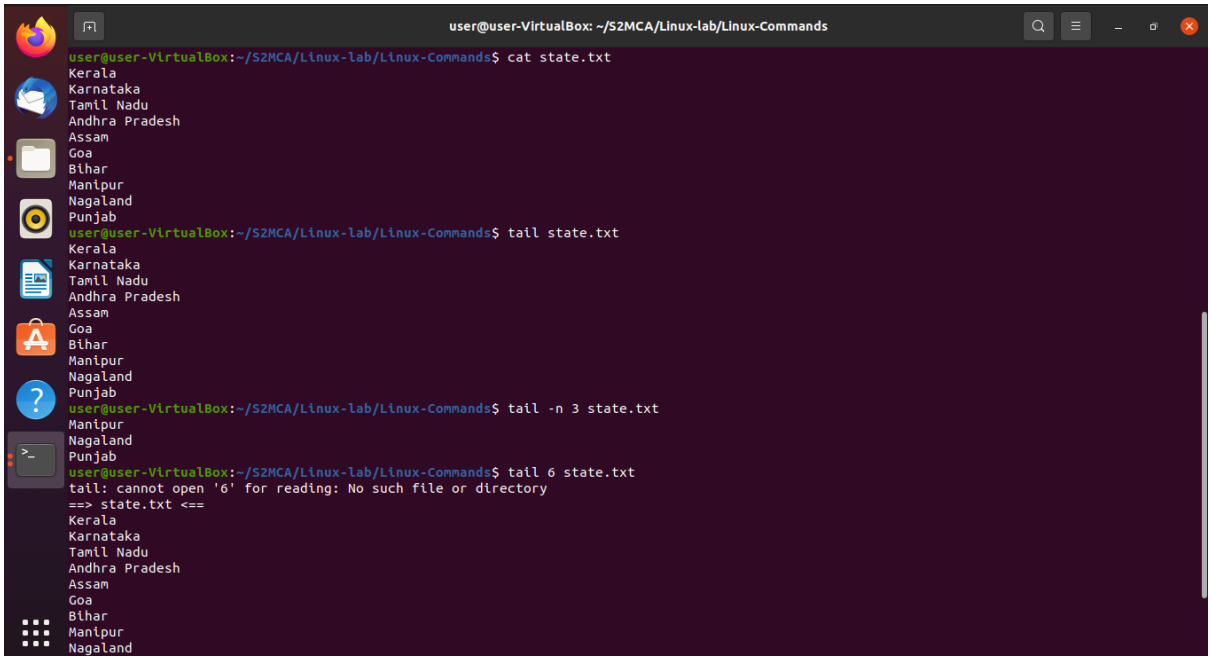
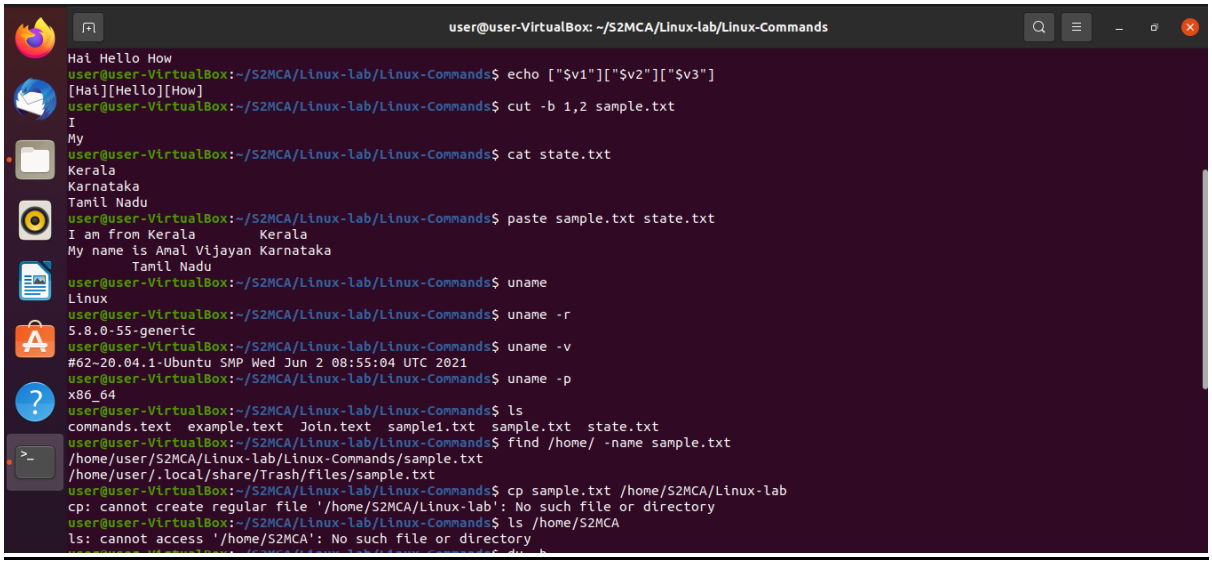
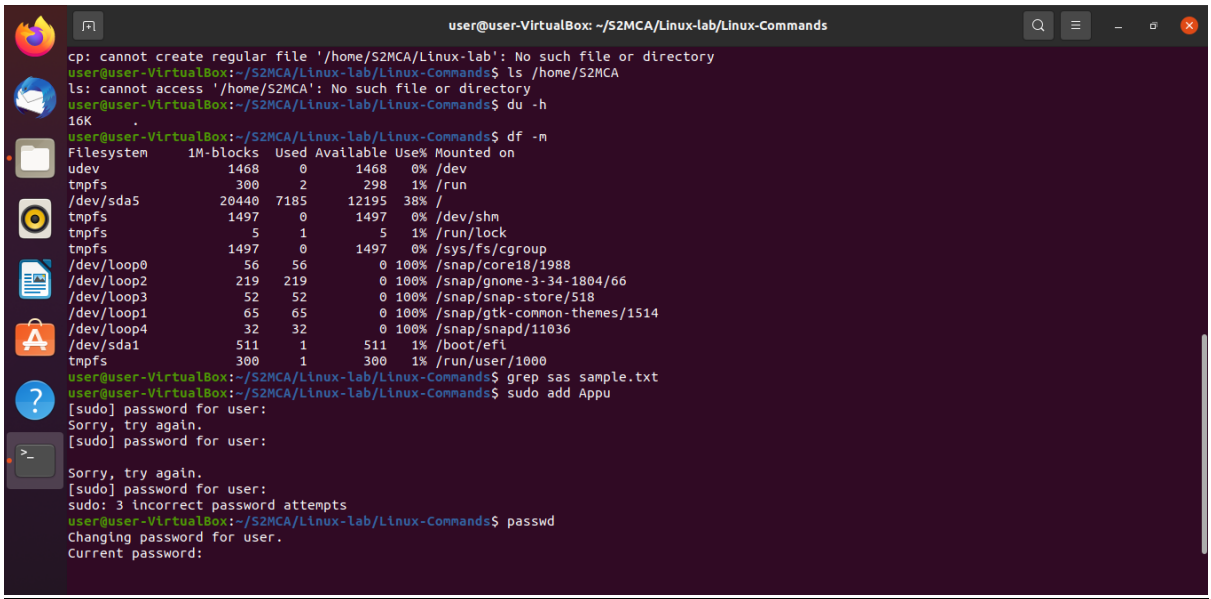
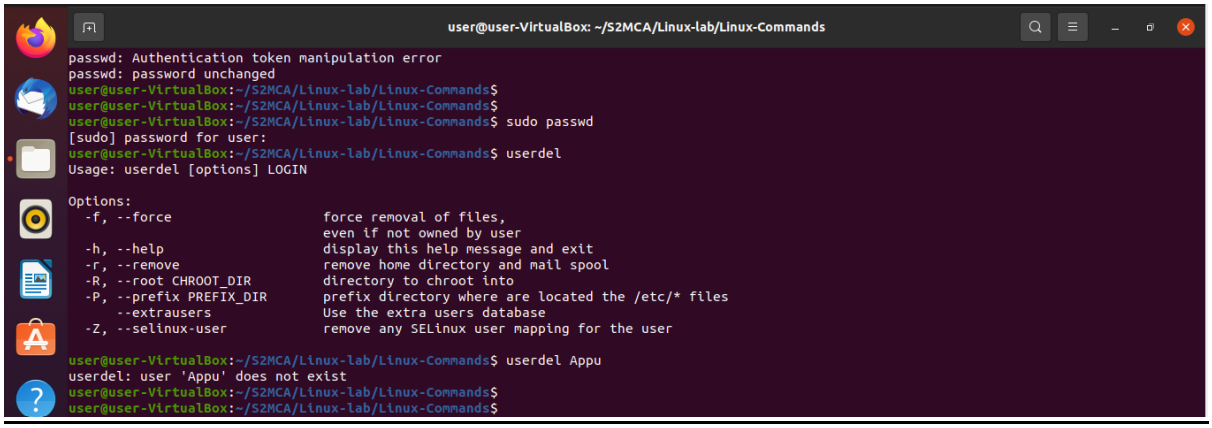
See "man sudo_root" for details.
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ ls
commands.text example.text Join.text sample1.txt sample.txt state.txt
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ cat state.txt
Kerala
Karnataka
Tamil Nadu
Andhra Pradesh
Assam
Goa
Bihar
Manipur
Nagaland
Punjab
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ head state.txt
Kerala
Karnataka
Tamil Nadu
Andhra Pradesh
Assam
Goa
Bihar
Manipur
Nagaland
Punjab
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ head -n 5 state.txt
Kerala
Karnataka
Tamil Nadu
Andhra Pradesh
Assam


user@user-VirtualBox: ~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ cat state.txt
Kerala
Karnataka
Tamil Nadu
Andhra Pradesh
Assam
Goa
Bihar
Manipur
Nagaland
Punjab
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ tail state.txt
Kerala
Karnataka
Tamil Nadu
Andhra Pradesh
Assam
Goa
Bihar
Manipur
Nagaland
Punjab
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ tail -n 3 state.txt
Manipur
Nagaland
Punjab
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ tail 6 state.txt
tail: cannot open '6' for reading: No such file or directory
==> state.txt <==
Kerala
Karnataka
Tamil Nadu
Andhra Pradesh
Assam
Goa
Bihar
Manipur
Nagaland


user@user-VirtualBox: ~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands
Hai Hello How
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ echo ["$v1"]["$v2"]["$v3"]
[Hai][Hello][How]
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ cut -b 1,2 sample.txt
I
My
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ cat state.txt
Kerala
Karnataka
Tamil Nadu
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ paste sample.txt state.txt
I am from Kerala	Kerala
My name is Amal Vijayan	Karnataka
	Tamil Nadu
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ uname
Linux
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ uname -r
5.8.0-55-generic
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ uname -v
#62~20.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Wed Jun 2 08:55:04 UTC 2021
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ uname -p
x86_64
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ ls
commands.text example.text Join.text sample1.txt sample.txt state.txt
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ find /home/ -name sample.txt
/home/user/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands/sample.txt
/home/user/.local/share/Trash/files/sample.txt
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ cp sample.txt /home/S2MCA/Linux-lab
cp: cannot create regular file '/home/S2MCA/Linux-lab': No such file or directory
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ ls /home/S2MCA
ls: cannot access '/home/S2MCA': No such file or directory


user@user-VirtualBox: ~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands
cp: cannot create regular file '/home/S2MCA/Linux-lab': No such file or directory
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ ls /home/S2MCA
ls: cannot access '/home/S2MCA': No such file or directory
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ du -h
16K	.
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ df -m
Filesystem   1M-blocks Used Available Use% Mounted on
udev   1468   0   1468   0% /dev
tmpfs   300   2   298   1% /run
/dev/sda5   20440 7185   12195 38% /
tmpfs   1497   0   1497   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs   5   1   5   1% /run/lock
tmpfs   1497   0   1497   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/loop0   56   56   0 100% /snap/core18/1988
/dev/loop2   219   219   0 100% /snap/gnome-3-34-1804/66
/dev/loop3   52   52   0 100% /snap/snap-store/518
/dev/loop1   65   65   0 100% /snap/gtk-common-themes/1514
/dev/loop4   32   32   0 100% /snap/snapd/11036
/dev/sda1   511   1   511   1% /boot/efi
tmpfs   300   1   300   1% /run/user/1000
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ grep sas sample.txt
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ sudo add Appu
[sudo] password for user:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for user:

Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for user:
sudo: 3 incorrect password attempts
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ passwd
Changing password for user.
Current password:


user@user-VirtualBox: ~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands
passwd: Authentication token manipulation error
passwd: password unchanged
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ sudo passwd
[sudo] password for user:
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ userdel
Usage: userdel [options] LOGIN
Options:
-f, --force force removal of files,
even if not owned by user
-h, --help display this help message and exit
-r, --remove remove home directory and mail spool
-R, --root CHROOT_DIR directory to chroot into
-P, --prefix PREFIX_DIR prefix directory where are located the /etc/* files
--extrausers Use the extra users database
-Z, --selinux-user remove any SELinux user mapping for the user
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ userdel Appu
userdel: user 'Appu' does not exist
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$