

Networking and System Administration Lab

Assignment-Basic Linux Commands

Submitted to

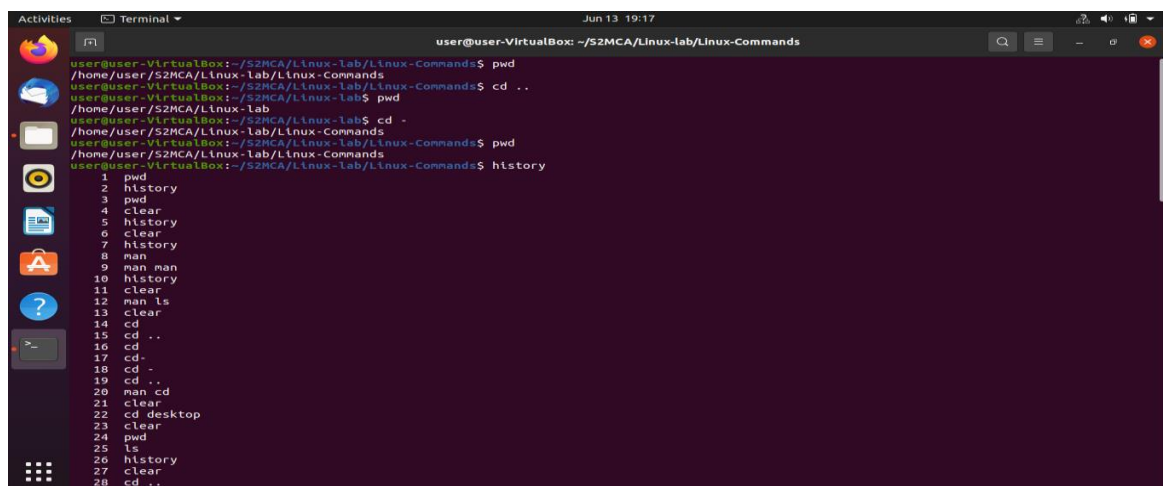
Meera Rose Mathew

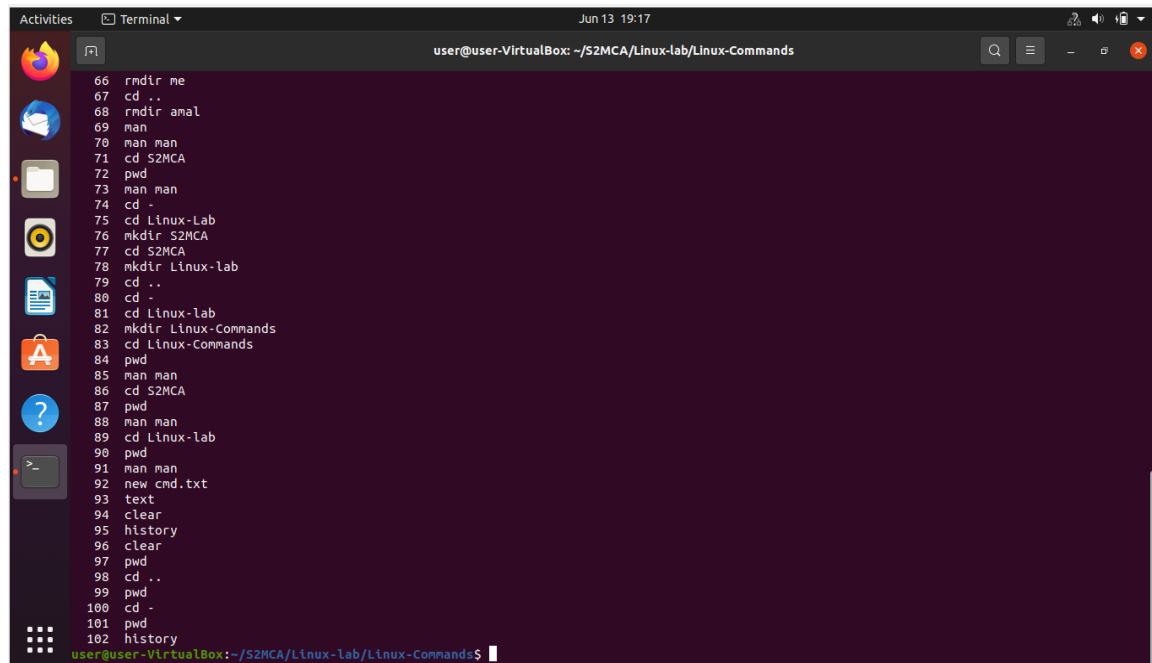
Submitted By

Amal Vijayan

Roll No.10

S2MCA A

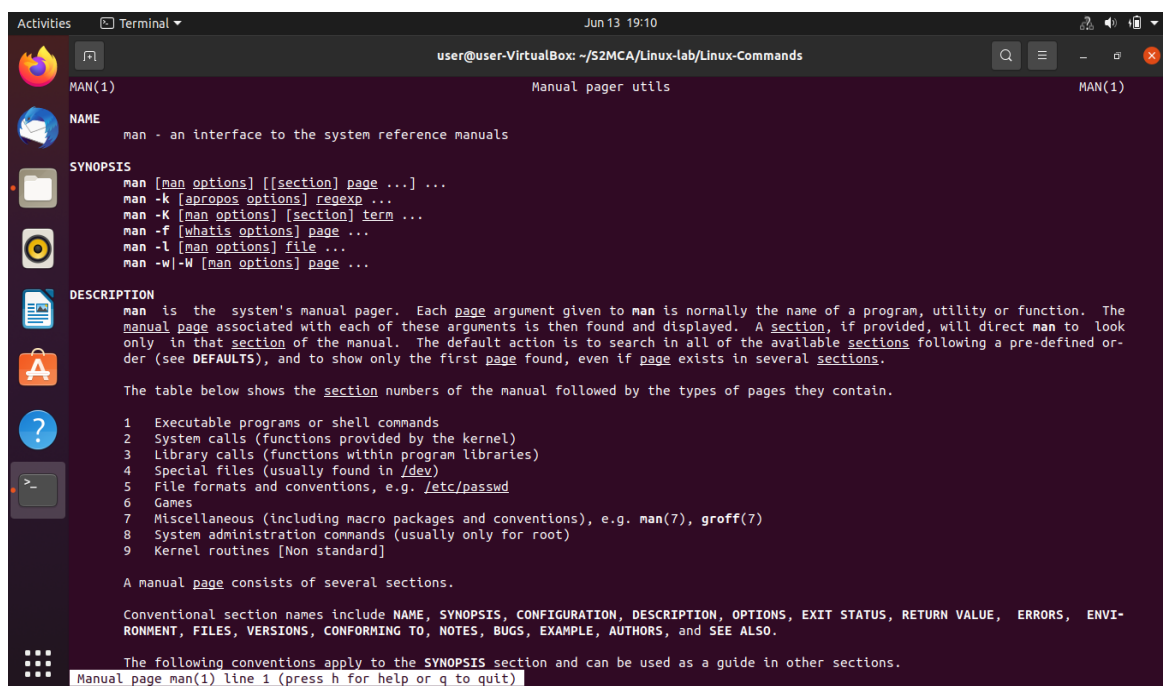




```
user@user-VirtualBox: ~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands
66 rmdir me
67 cd ..
68 rmdir amal
69 man
70 man man
71 cd S2MCA
72 pwd
73 man man
74 cd -
75 cd Linux-Lab
76 mkdir S2MCA
77 cd S2MCA
78 mkdir Linux-lab
79 cd ..
80 cd -
81 cd Linux-Lab
82 mkdir Linux-Commands
83 cd Linux-Commands
84 pwd
85 man man
86 cd S2MCA
87 pwd
88 man man
89 cd Linux-Lab
90 pwd
91 man man
92 new cmd.txt
93 text
94 clear
95 history
96 clear
97 pwd
98 cd ..
99 pwd
100 cd -
101 pwd
102 history
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$
```

3. man command

man command is used to display the manual for any Linux command that we can run on terminal. It displays a detailed description of the command which includes Name, Synopsis, Description, Options, Exit status, Return Values, Errors, Versions, files, Examples, Author etc.



```
user@user-VirtualBox: ~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands
MAN(1) Manual pager utils MAN(1)

NAME
  man - an interface to the system reference manuals

SYNOPSIS
  man [man options] [[section] page ...] ...
  man -k [apropos options] regexp ...
  man -K [man options] [section] term ...
  man -f [whatIs options] page ...
  man -l [man options] file ...
  man -w|-W [man options] page ...

DESCRIPTION
  man is the system's manual pager. Each page argument given to man is normally the name of a program, utility or function. The manual page associated with each of these arguments is then found and displayed. A section, if provided, will direct man to look only in that section of the manual. The default action is to search in all of the available sections following a pre-defined order (see DEFAULTS), and to show only the first page found, even if page exists in several sections.

  The table below shows the section numbers of the manual followed by the types of pages they contain.

  1 Executable programs or shell commands
  2 System calls (functions provided by the kernel)
  3 Library calls (functions within program libraries)
  4 Special files (usually found in /dev)
  5 File formats and conventions, e.g. /etc/passwd
  6 Games
  7 Miscellaneous (including macro packages and conventions), e.g. man(7), groff(7)
  8 System administration commands (usually only for root)
  9 Kernel routines [Non standard]

  A manual page consists of several sections.

  Conventional section names include NAME, SYNOPSIS, CONFIGURATION, DESCRIPTION, OPTIONS, EXIT STATUS, RETURN VALUE, ERRORS, ENVIRONMENT, FILES, VERSIONS, CONFORMING TO, NOTES, BUGS, EXAMPLE, AUTHORS, and SEE ALSO.

  The following conventions apply to the SYNOPSIS section and can be used as a guide in other sections.

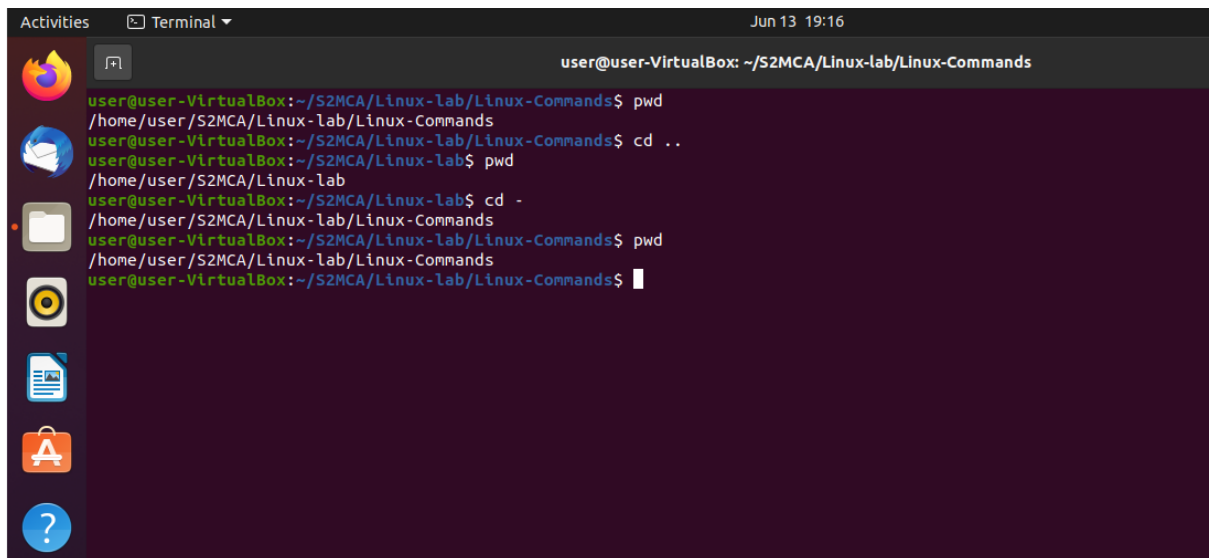
Manual page man(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

4. cd Command

Command `cd` is used to navigate between directories in Linux. `cd` stands for change directory. It enables you to change the working directory from the current directory to the desired directory that you wish to navigate.

The options of the `cd` command are,

- `cd ..` To move one directory up.
- `cd` To go straight to the home folder.
- `cd-` To move to your previous directory.



```
Activities  Terminal Jun 13 19:16
user@user-VirtualBox: ~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ pwd
/home/user/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ cd ..
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab$ pwd
/home/user/S2MCA/Linux-lab
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab$ cd -
/home/user/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ pwd
/home/user/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$
```

5. ls Command

The `ls` command is used to view the contents of a directory. By default, this command will display the contents of your current working directory.

There options of the `ls` command are,

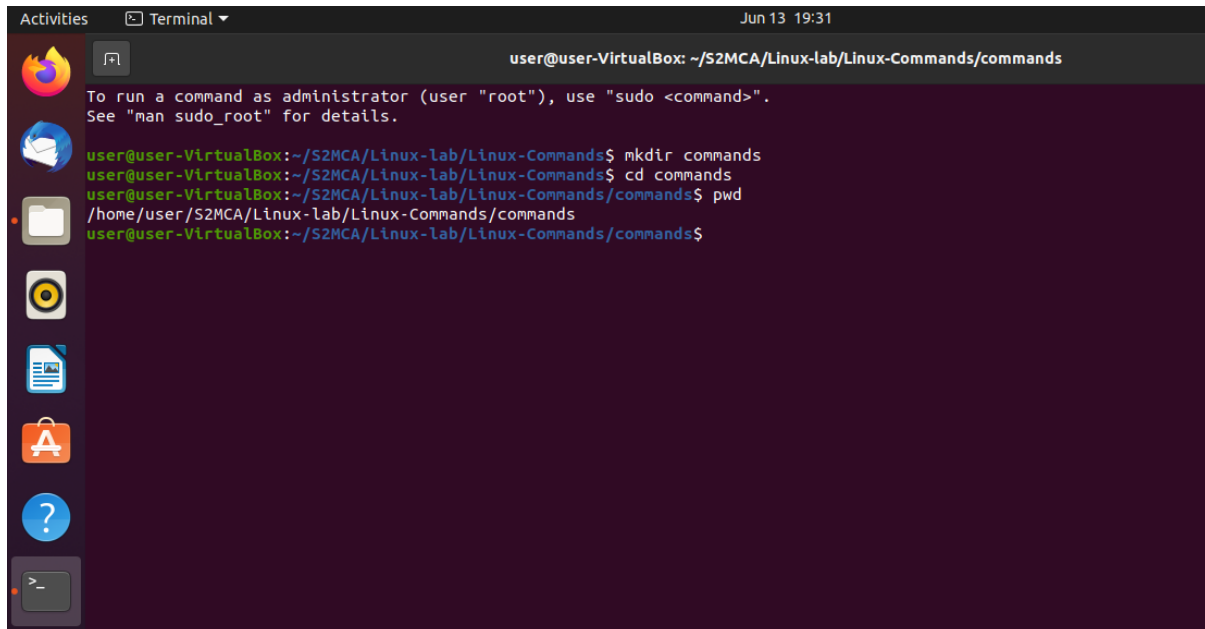
- `ls` `R` will list all the files in the sub-directories as well
- `ls -l` long listing • `ls -a` will show the hidden files
- `ls -al` will list the files and directories with detailed information like the permissions, size, owner, etc.
- `ls -t` lists files sorted in the order of “last modified”
- `ls -r` option will reverse the natural sorting order.

```
Activities Terminal Jun 13 19:24 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$ pwd
/home/user/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ ls
commands.text new.text sample.text
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$
```

```
Activities Terminal Jun 13 19:27 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$ pwd
/home/user/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ ls
commands.text new.text sample.text
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ ls -R
.:
commands.text new.text sample.text
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ ls -l
total 4
-rw-rw-r-- 1 user user 0 Jun 13 19:24 commands.text
-rw-rw-r-- 1 user user 30 Jun 13 19:23 new.text
-rw-rw-r-- 1 user user 0 Jun 13 19:22 sample.text
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ ls -la
. . . commands.text new.text sample.text
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ ls -al
total 12
drwxrwxr-x 2 user user 4096 Jun 13 19:24 .
drwxrwxr-x 3 user user 4096 Jun 13 19:09 ..
-rw-rw-r-- 1 user user 0 Jun 13 19:24 commands.text
-rw-rw-r-- 1 user user 30 Jun 13 19:23 new.text
-rw-rw-r-- 1 user user 0 Jun 13 19:22 sample.text
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$
```

6. mkdir Command

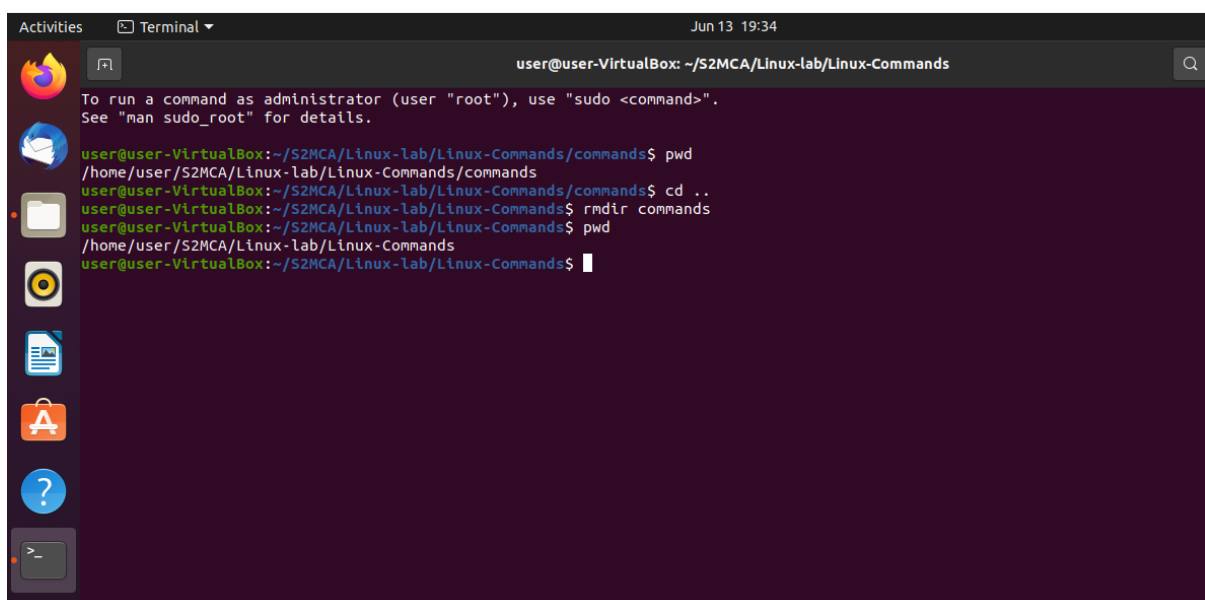
This command allows the user to create directories. Can be used to create multiple directories at the same time and to generate a new directory inside another directory.

A terminal window titled 'user@user-VirtualBox: ~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands/commands' with a search icon in the top right. The window shows the execution of the 'mkdir' command to create a directory. The terminal text is as follows:

```
user@user-VirtualBox: ~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands/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$ mkdir commands
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ cd commands
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands/commands$ pwd
/home/user/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands/commands
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands/commands$
```

7. rmdir Command

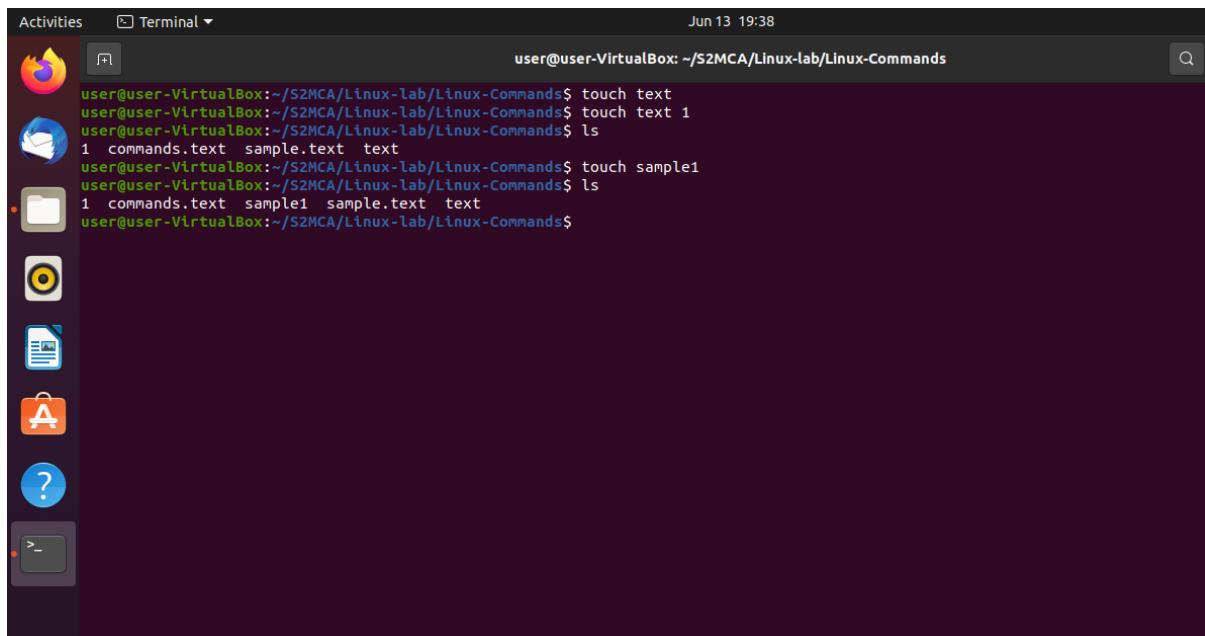
If we want to delete a directory, the rmdir command can be used. However, rmdir only allows you to delete empty directories. We can specify the name of the directory along with the rmdir command for deletion.

A terminal window titled 'user@user-VirtualBox: ~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands' with a search icon in the top right. The window shows the execution of the 'rmdir' command to delete a directory. The terminal text is as follows:

```
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/commands$ pwd
/home/user/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands/commands
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands/commands$ cd ..
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ rmdir commands
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ pwd
/home/user/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$
```

8. touch Command

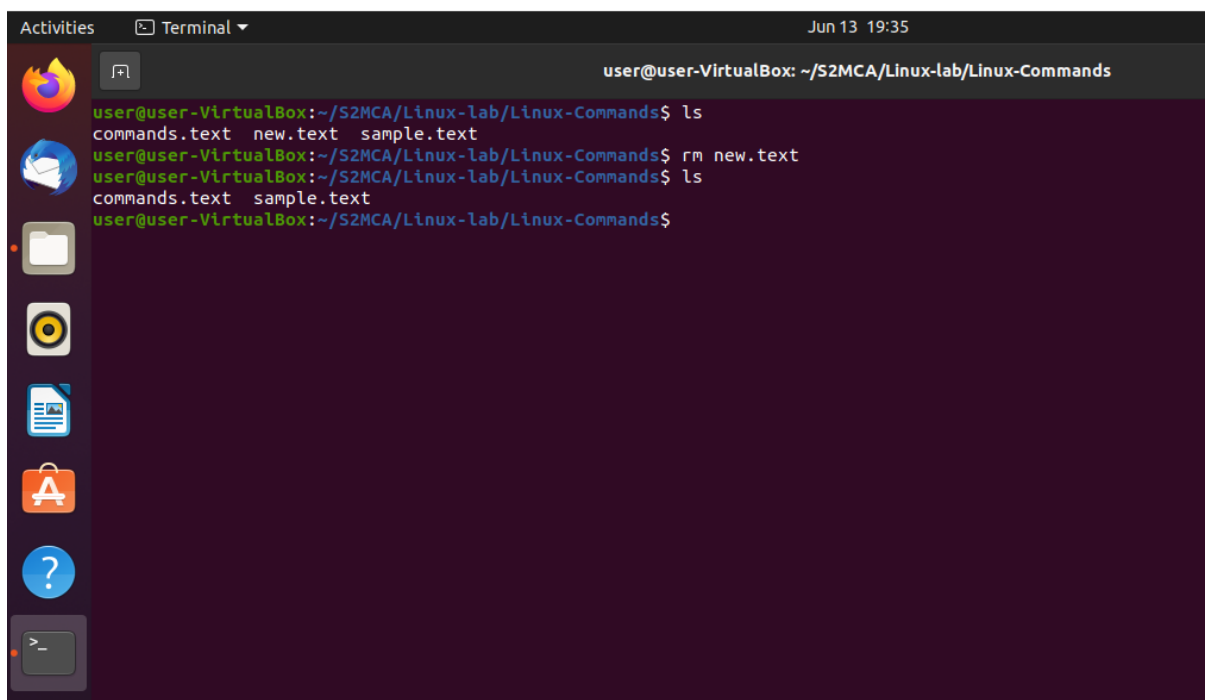
The touch command allows us to create a blank new file through the Linux command line. It is used for changing file time stamps.

A terminal window titled 'user@user-VirtualBox: ~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands' showing the execution of the 'touch' command. The user creates a file named 'text' and then updates its timestamp by running 'touch text 1'. A subsequent 'ls' command shows the file 'text' with a timestamp of '1'. The user then creates a file named 'sample1' and updates its timestamp with 'touch sample1'. A final 'ls' command shows 'sample1' with a timestamp of '1'.

```
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ touch text
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ touch text 1
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ ls
1  commands.text  sample.text  text
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ touch sample1
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ ls
1  commands.text  sample1  sample.text  text
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$
```

9. rm Command

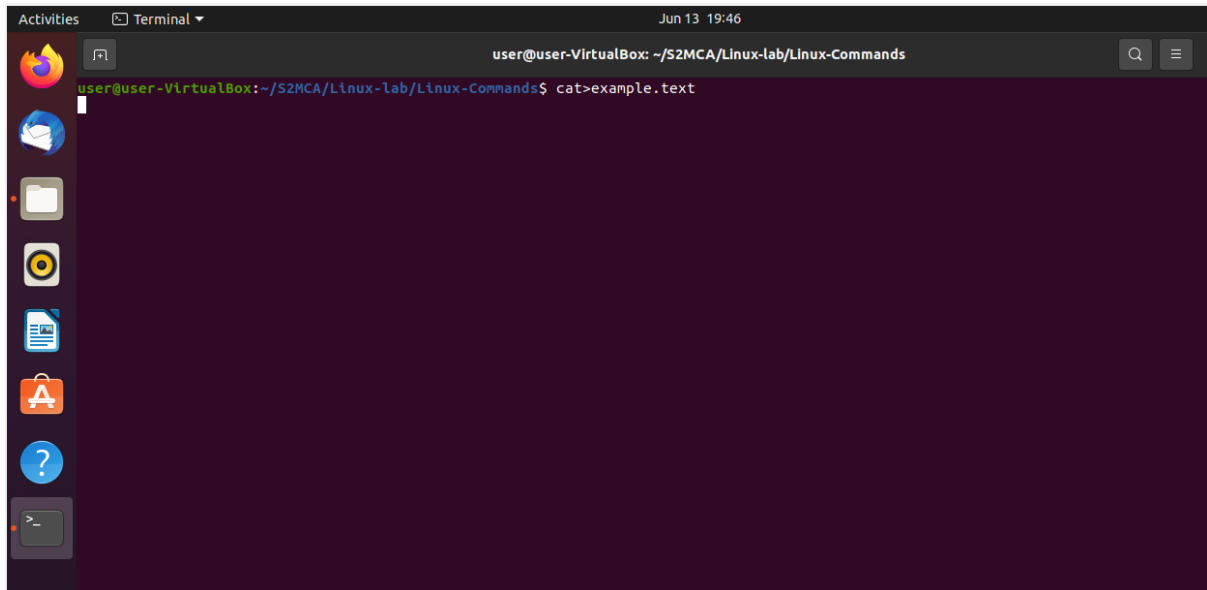
The rm command is used to delete directories and the contents within them.

A terminal window titled 'user@user-VirtualBox: ~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands' showing the execution of the 'rm' command. The user lists files with 'ls', showing 'new.text', 'sample.text', and 'commands.text'. Then, the user runs 'rm new.text' to delete 'new.text'. A subsequent 'ls' command confirms that 'new.text' has been removed, leaving only 'sample.text' and 'commands.text'.

```
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ ls
commands.text  new.text  sample.text
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ rm new.text
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ ls
commands.text  sample.text
user@user-VirtualBox:~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$
```

10. cat Command

Cat is one of the most frequently used commands in Linux. It is used to list the contents of a file on the standard output.



The image shows a screenshot of a Linux terminal window. The window title bar includes 'Activities', 'Terminal', and the date 'Jun 13 19:46'. The terminal prompt is 'user@user-VirtualBox: ~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands'. The command 'cat>example.text' has been entered at the prompt. The terminal background is dark purple, and the command prompt and command text are in a light blue/green color. On the left side of the terminal window, there is a vertical dock with several application icons: a red and orange flame icon (Firefox), a blue and white envelope icon (Email), a white folder icon (Files), a yellow and black camera icon (Gnome Photos), a blue and white document icon (Gnome Documents), an orange and white shopping bag icon (Gnome Software), a blue circle with a white question mark icon (Help), and a terminal icon at the bottom.

```
user@user-VirtualBox: ~/S2MCA/Linux-lab/Linux-Commands$ cat>example.text
```