ASSIGNMENT NO:- 1

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Subject-CCA

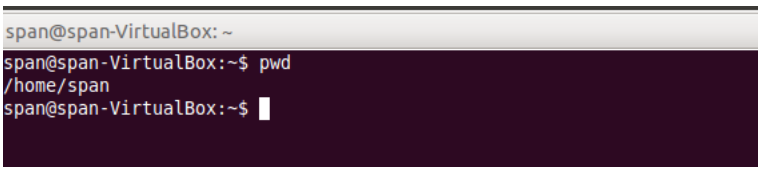
Title:-Ubuntu Commands

- **pwd Command**

The pwd command is used to display the location of the current working directory.

Syntax:

pwd

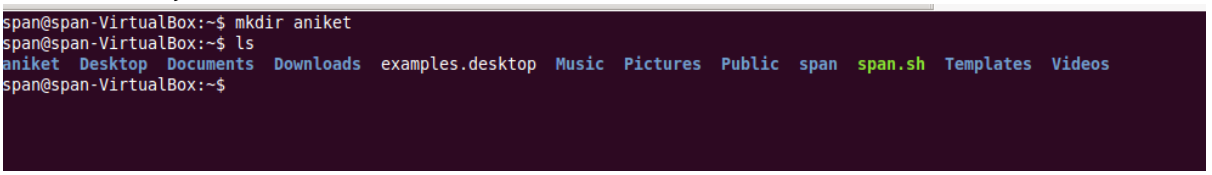


- **mkdir Command**

The mkdir command is used to create a new directory under any directory.

Syntax:

mkdir **<directory** name**>**

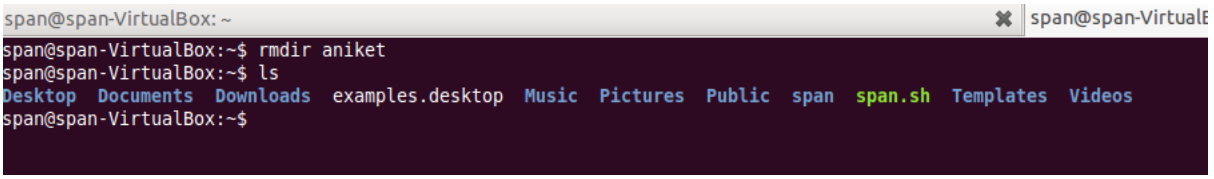


- **rmdir Command**

The rmdir command is used to delete a directory.

Syntax:

rmdir **<directory** name**>**

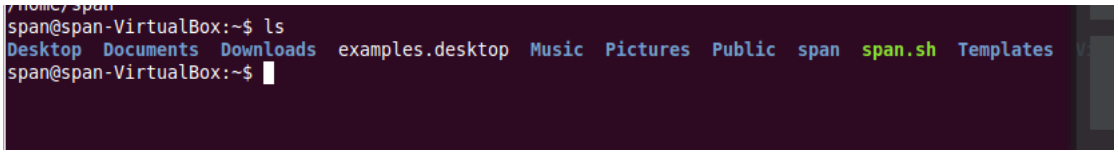


- **ls Command**

The ls command is used to display a list of content of a directory.

Syntax:

ls

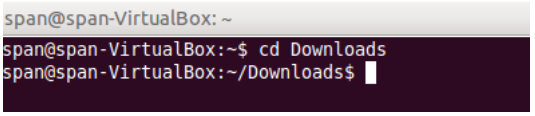


- **cd Command**

The cd command is used to change the current directory.

Syntax:

cd **<directory** name**>**



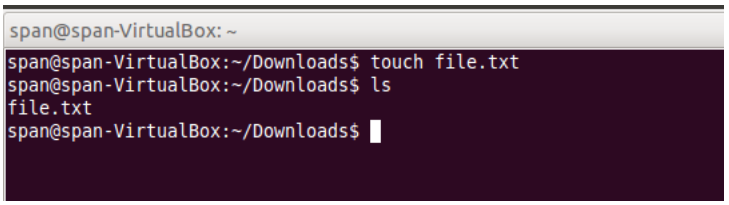
- **touch Command**

The touch command is used to create empty files. We can create multiple empty files by executing it once.

Syntax:

touch **<file** name**>**

touch **<file1> <file2>** ....

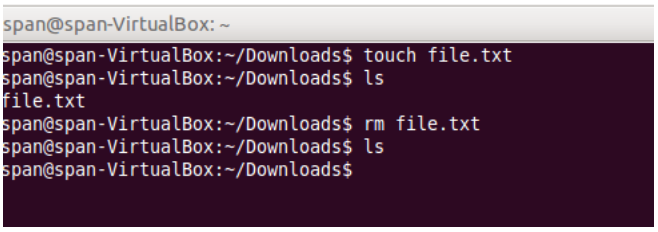


- **rm Command**

The rm command is used to remove a file.

Syntax:

rm <file name>



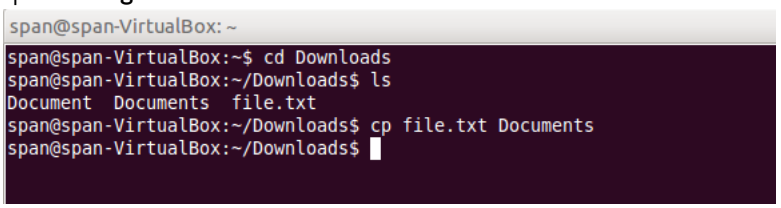
- **cp Command**

The cp command is used to copy a file or directory.

Syntax:

To copy in the same directory:

cp **<existing** file name**> <new** file name**>**

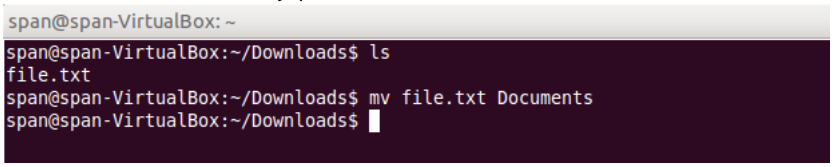


- **mv Command**

The mv command is used to move a file or a directory form one location to another location.

Syntax:

mv **<file** name**> <directory** path**>**



- **head Command**

The head command is used to display the content of a file. It displays the first 10 lines of a file.

Syntax:

head **<file** name**>**

```
span@span-VirtualBox: ~
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ ls
file.txt
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ head file.txt
a b c d e f g
aniket
satyam
harshvardhan
yash
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$
```

- **tail Command**

The tail command is similar to the head command. The difference between both commands is that it displays the last ten lines of the file content. It is useful for reading the error message.

Syntax:

tail **<file** name**>**

```
span@span-VirtualBox: ~
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ ls
file.txt
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ tail file.txt
a b c d e f g
aniket
satyam
harshvardhan
yash
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$
```

- **tac Command**

The tac command is the reverse of cat command, as its name specified. It displays the file content in reverse order (from the last line).

Syntax:

tac **<file** name**>**

```
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ tac file.txt
yash
harshvardhan
satyam
aniket
a b c d e f g
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$
```

- **more cmmand**

The more command is quite similar to the cat command, as it is used to display the file content in the same way that the cat command does. The only difference between both commands is that, in case of larger files, the more command displays screenful output at a time.

In more command, the following keys are used to scroll the page:

ENTER key: To scroll down page by line.

Space bar: To move to the next page.

b key: To move to the previous page.

/ key: To search the string.

Syntax:

more **<file** name**>**

```
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ more file.txt
a b c d e f g
aniket
satyam
harshvardhan
yash
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$
```

- **less Command**

The less command is similar to the more command. It also includes some extra features such as 'adjustment in width and height of the terminal.' Comparatively, the more command cuts the output in the width of the terminal.

Syntax:

less **<file** name**>**

```
File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
a b c d e f g
aniket
satyam
harshvardhan
yash
file.txt (END)
```

- **su Command**

The su command provides administrative access to another user. In other words, it allows access of the Linux shell to another user.

Syntax:

su **<user** name**>**

```
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ su span
Password:
su: Authentication failure
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$
```

- **id Command**

The id command is used to display the user ID (UID) and group ID (GID).

Syntax:

id

```
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ id
uid=1000(span) gid=1000(span) groups=1000(span),4(adm),20(dialout),24(cdrom),46(
plugdev),111(lpadmin),119(admin),122(sambashare)
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$
```

- **useradd Command**

The useradd command is used to add or remove a user on a Linux server.

Syntax:

useradd username

```
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ sudo useradd ANI
[sudo] password for span:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for span:
```

- **passwd Command**

The passwd command is used to create and change the password for a user.

Syntax:

passwd **<username>**

```
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ passwd span
Changing password for span.
(current) UNIX password:
passwd: Authentication token manipulation error
passwd: password unchanged
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$
```

- **grep Command**

The grep is the most powerful and used filter in a Linux system. The 'grep' stands for "**global regular expression print**." It is useful for searching the content from a file. Generally, it is used with the pipe.

Syntax:

command | grep **<searchWord>**

```
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ cat file.txt | grep sat
satyam
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$
```

- **comm Command**

The 'comm' command is used to compare two files or streams. By default, it displays three columns, first displays non-matching items of the first file, second indicates the non-matching item of the second file, and the third column displays the matching items of both files.

Syntax:

comm **<file1> <file2>**

```
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ comm file.txt file2.txt
a b c d e f g
aniket
        harsh
        kedar
satyam
comm: file 1 is not in sorted order
harshvardhan
        vasant
comm: file 2 is not in sorted order
        omkar
yash
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$
```

- **tr Command**

The tr command is used to translate the file content like from lower case to upper case.

Syntax:

command | tr <'old'> <'new'>

```
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ cat file.txt | tr 'aniket' 'ANIKET'
A b c d E f g
ANIKET
sATyAm
hArshvArdhAN
yAsh
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$
```

- **uniq Command**

The uniq command is used to form a sorted list in which every word will occur only once.

Syntax:

command **<fileName>** | uniq

```
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ sort file.txt |uniq
a b c d e f g
aniket
harshvardhan
satyam
yash
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$
```

- **wc Command**

The wc command is used to count the lines, words, and characters in a file.

Syntax:

wc **<file** name**>**

```
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ wc file.txt
 5 11 47 file.txt
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$
```

- **od Command**

The od command is used to display the content of a file in different s, such as hexadecimal, octal, and ASCII characters.

Syntax:

od -b **<fileName>** // Octal format
od -t x1 **<fileName>** // Hexa decimal format
od -c **<fileName>** // ASCII character format

```
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ od -c file2.txt
0000000   h   a   r   s   h  \n   k   e   d   a   r  \n   v   a   s   a
0000020   n   t  \n   o   m   k   a   r  \n  \n   2   4   3   3  \n   5
0000040   3   4   5   5   4  \n
0000046
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$
```

- **sort Command**

The sort command is used to sort files in alphabetical order.

Syntax:

sort **<file** name**>**

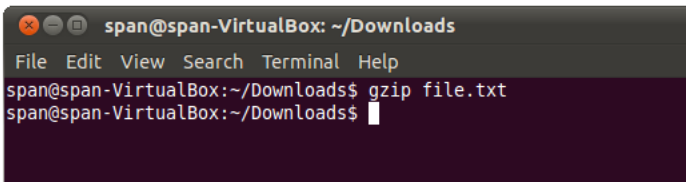
```
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ sort file.txt
a b c d e f g
aniket
harshvardhan
satyam
yash
span@span-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$
```

- **gzip Command**

The gzip command is used to truncate the file size. It is a compressing tool. It replaces the original file by the compressed file having '.gz' extension.

Syntax:

gzip **<file1> <file2> <file3>**...



- **gunzip Command**

The gunzip command is used to decompress a file. It is a reverse operation of gzip command.

Syntax:

gunzip **<file1> <file2> <file3>**. .

- **find Command**

The find command is used to find a particular file within a directory. It also supports various options to find a file such as byname, by type, by date, and more.

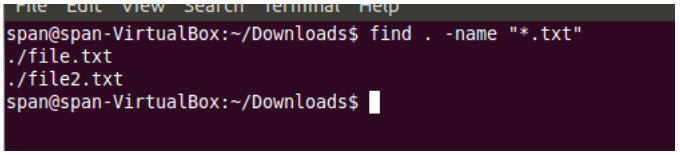
The following symbols are used after the find command:

(.) : For current directory name

(/) : For root

Syntax:

find . -name "*.pdf"

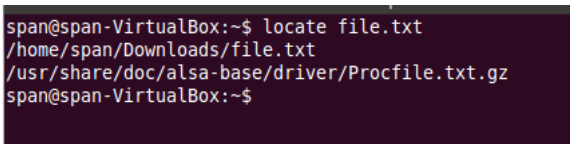


- **locate Command**

The locate command is used to search a file by file name. It is quite similar to find command; the difference is that it is a background process. It searches the file in the database, whereas the find command searches in the file system. It is faster than the find command. To find the file with the locates command, keep your database updated.

Syntax:

locate **<file** name**>**

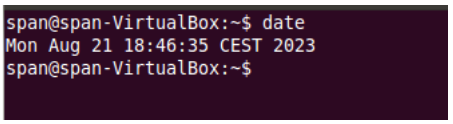


- **date Command**

The date command is used to display date, time, time zone, and more.

Syntax:

date



- **cal Command**

The cal command is used to display the current month's calendar with the current date highlighted.

Syntax:

cal<

```
span@span-VirtualBox:~$ cal
    August 2023
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
       1  2  3  4  5
 6  7  8  9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28 29 30 31

span@span-VirtualBox:~$
```

- **sleep Command**

The sleep command is used to hold the terminal by the specified amount of time. By default, it takes time in seconds.

Syntax:

sleep **<time>**

```
span@span-VirtualBox:~$ sleep 5
span@span-VirtualBox:~$
```

- **time Command**

The time command is used to display the time to execute a command.

Syntax:

time

```
span@span-VirtualBox:~$ time

real    0m0.000s
user    0m0.000s
sys     0m0.000s
span@span-VirtualBox:~$
```

- **df Command**

The df command is used to display the disk space used in the file system. It displays the output as in the number of used blocks, available blocks, and the mounted directory.

Syntax:

df

```
span@span-VirtualBox:~$ df
Filesystem           1K-blocks      Used Available Use% Mounted on
/dev/sda1              2657820   1971968    550840  79% /
none                   1024884       240   1024644   1% /dev
none                   1030476        12   1030464   1% /dev/shm
none                   1030476        92   1030384   1% /var/run
none                   1030476         0   1030476   0% /var/lock
span@span-VirtualBox:~$
```

- **exit Command**

Linux exit command is used to exit from the current shell. It takes a parameter as a number and exits the shell with a return of status number.

Syntax:

exit

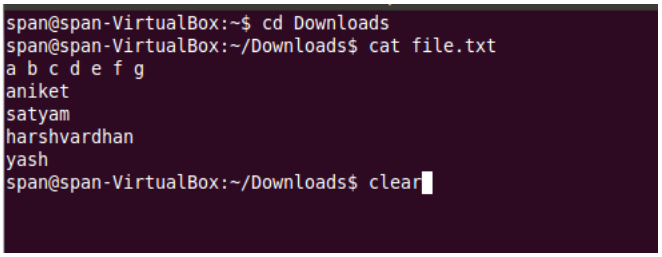
```
span@span-VirtualBox:~$ exit
```

- **clear Command**

Linux **clear** command is used to clear the terminal screen.

Syntax:

clear

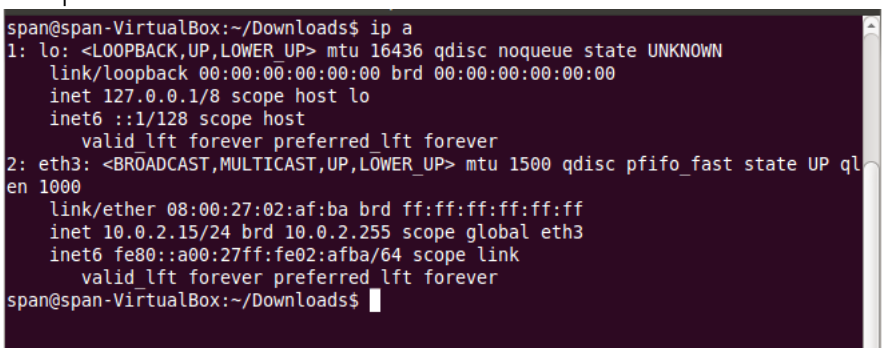


- **ip Command**

Linux ip command is an updated version of the ipconfig command. It is used to assign an IP address, initialize an interface, disable an interface.

Syntax:

ip a or ip addr



- **ping Command**

The ping command is used to check the connectivity between two nodes, that is whether the server is connected. It is a short form of "Packet Internet Groper."

Syntax:

ping **<destination>**