



Anisha2709 /
19CS416-CS-Ex-3-Linux-Commands



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Ex-03-Linux-Commands

Name: V ANISHA

Reg. No.: 212224040023

Aim:

To study the execution of various Linux operating system commands.

Linux:

Linux is an open-source operating system. The kernel is the heart of Linux OS which

helps the communication between hardware and software. The main advantage of Linux was that programmers can use Linux kernel to design their own custom OS.

Linux Commands: All basic and advanced tasks can be done by executing commands. The commands are executed on Linux terminal. Linux commands are case sensitive.

Commands:

1) Is Command

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

Syntax: ls

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~$ ls
anaconda3                myproj
Anaconda3-2023.07-1-Linux-x86_64.sh  oracle_vbox_2016.asc
cmd_1.c                   out1
Cmd_2.c                   out2
Cmd_2.C                   Pictures
Desktop                   Public
Documents                 snap
Downloads                 Templates
file1                     Untitled.ipynb
google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb  Videos
Music
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~$
```

2) pwd Command

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

Syntax: pwd

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~$ pwd
/home/sec
```

3) mkdir Command

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

Syntax: mkdir

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~$ mkdir nd
```

4) rmdir Command

The rmdir command is used to delete a directory.

Syntax: rmdir

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~$ rmdir nd
```

5) cd Command

The cd command is used to change the current directory.

Syntax: cd

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~$ cd Desktop
```

6) cat Command

The cat command is a multi-purpose utility in the Linux system. It can be used to create a file, display content of the file, copy the content of one file to another file, and more.

Syntax: cat [OPTION]... [FILE]..

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~/Desktop/demo$ cat>Demo.txt
Hi everyone
```

7) cp Command

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

Syntax: cp

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~/Desktop/demo$ cp demo.txt demo1.txt
cp: cannot stat 'demo.txt': No such file or directory
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~/Desktop/demo$ cp Demo.txt Demo1.txt
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~/Desktop/demo$ Demo.txt Documents
Demo.txt: command not found
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~/Desktop/demo$ cp Demo.txt Documents
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~/Desktop/demo$
```

8) gedit Command

The gedit is a general-purpose text editor. It can be used to create and edit all kinds of text files.

Syntax: `gedit file_name`

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~/Desktop/demo$ gedit ana.c
```

9) 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`

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~/Desktop/demo$ su javatpoint
```

10) mv Command

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

Syntax: `mv`

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~/Desktop/demo$ mv Demo.txt Directory
```

11) rename Command

The rename command is used to rename files. It is useful for renaming a large group of files.

Syntax: rename 's/old-name/new-name/' files

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~/Desktop/demo$ su javatpoint
```

12) 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

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~/Desktop/demo$ rename 's/\.txt$/\.pdf/' *.txt
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~/Desktop/demo$ ls
D1 Demo1.pdf Directory Documents
```

13) 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

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~$ head D1.pdf
Hi everyone
```

14) id Command

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

Syntax: id

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~$ id
uid=1000(sec) gid=1000(sec) groups=1000(sec),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dlp),46(plugdev),122(lpadmin),135(lxd),136(sambashare)
```

15) 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

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~$ grep 8 Demo.txt
3985
844
1218
```

16) tr Command

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

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

```
Try 'tr --help' for more information.
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~$ tr 'hi' 'HI' < Demo.txt
HI everyone!!
3985
4014
844
765
1225
614
2716
4449
611
1218
```

17) chmod Command

The chmod command is used to change the access mode of a file (i.e., read, write or execute)

Syntax: `chmod <file_name>`

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~$ chmod 744 Demo.txt
```

18) tar Command

The tar command is used for creating Archive and extracting the archive files.

Syntax: `tar[options][archive-file] [file to be archived]`
`$ tar xvfz file.tar *.c`

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~$ tar -cvf demo.tar Demo.txt  
Demo.txt
```

19) chown Command

The chown command is used to change ownership.

Syntax: `chown owner_name file_name`

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~$ chown sec file1
```

20) make Command

The make command is used for building and maintaining group of program.

Syntax: `make [-f makefile][options].....[targets]....`

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~$ make  
make: *** No targets specified and no makefile found. Stop.
```

21) ifconfig Command

The ifconfig command is used to configure kernel-resident network interface.

Syntax: ifconfig[options][interface]

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~$ ifconfig
enp0s31f6: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    ether 74:5d:22:3e:f2:00 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
    device interrupt 16 memory 0xb0180000-b01a0000

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x1<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 4188 bytes 387630 (387.6 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 4188 bytes 387630 (387.6 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

wlp0s20f3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet6 fe80::9a96:6598:c0a7:16e1 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    inet6 2403:8600:c090:42:0:407:7b8c:a906 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x0<global>
    ether e0:2e:0b:35:48:7d txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 1017660 bytes 186815614 (186.8 MB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 1900 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 17521 bytes 6691209 (6.6 MB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

22) chmod 777 Command

The chmod 777 command gives read, write and execute permission to the owner, group and public.

Syntax: chmod 777 file_name \$chmod -R 777 /path/to/file/or/folder

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~$ chmod 777 file1
```

23) host Command

The host command is used to display the IP address for a given domain name and vice versa. It performs the DNS lookups for the DNS Query.

Syntax: host or

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~$ host lms2.ai.saveetha.in
lms2.ai.saveetha.in has IPv6 address 2403:8600:c090:42:a000::300
```

24) 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 ..

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~$ gzip Demo.txt
```

25) sort Command

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

Syntax: sort

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~$ sort file1
```

```
anil aggarwal  
barun sengupta  
cat > file2  
chanchal singhvi  
c.k. shukla  
c.k. shukla  
cmp file1 file2  
lalit chowdury  
s.n. dasgupta  
s.n. dasgupta  
sumit chakrobarty
```

26) cal Command

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

Syntax: cal

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~$ cal
      March 2025
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
```

27) clear Command

Linux clear command is used to clear the terminal screen.

Syntax: clear

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~$ clear
```

28) mail Command

The mail command is used to send emails from the command line.

Syntax: mail -s "Subject"

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~$ mail -s "Greeting" antonymsophie@gmail.com
Cc: Hello!!
Take rest
```

29) 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

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~$ df
Filesystem      1K-blocks      Used Available Use% Mounted on
tmpfs           1604376         2488    1601888   1% /run
/dev/nvme0n1p7 65745376 18986720 43373160 31% /
tmpfs           8021872         46172   7975700   1% /dev/shm
tmpfs            5120            4        5116   1% /run/lock
efivarfs        246            165         77 69% /sys/firmware/efi/efivars
/dev/nvme0n1p6  531084      289536   202556   59% /boot
/dev/nvme0n1p4 29352956 11355176 16481392 41% /home
/dev/nvme0n1p1  262144      41444   220700  16% /boot/efi
tmpfs           1604372         144    1604228   1% /run/user/1000
```

30) find Command

The find command is used to find a particular file within a directory.

Syntax: find.-name "*.pdf"

```
(base) sec@sec-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-4:~$ find . -name "file1"
./file1
```

Result:

Thus, the execution of various Linux commands is executed successfully using Ubuntu OS.