

ASSIGNMENT

**SUBJECT: NETWORKING AND SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION
LAB**

TOPIC: BASIC LINUX COMMANDS

SUBMITTED ON:

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SUBMITTED BY:

ASHA S

ROLL NO: 26

BATCH: A

REGULAR MCA

SUBMITTED TO:

MEERA ROSE MATHEW

1) pwd

pwd stands for Print Working Directory. It prints the path of the working directory, starting from the root.

```
Labex:asha/ $ pwd
/home/labex/asha
Labex:asha/ $
```

2) history

history command is particularly useful if you want to review the commands you have entered before.

```
Labex:asha/ $ history
 1  pwd
 2  cd asha
 3  pwd
 4  history
 5  man cat
 6  cd asha
 7  pwd
```

3) man

man command in Linux is used to display the user manual of any command that we can run on the terminal. It provides a detailed view of the command

```
CAT(1)                                User Commands                                CAT(1)
NAME
    cat - concatenate files and print on the standard output

SYNOPSIS
    cat [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION
    Concatenate FILE(s) to standard output.

    With no FILE, or when FILE is -, read standard input.

    -A, --show-all
        equivalent to -vET

    -b, --number-nonblank
        number nonempty output lines, overrides -n

    -e
        equivalent to -vE

    -E, --show-ends
```

4) cd

To navigate through the Linux files and directories, use the cd .

- cd .. (With two dots) to move one directory up
- cd to go straight to the home folder
- cd- (with a hyphen) to move to your previous directory

```
labex:asha/ $ cd music
labex:music/ $ cd ..
labex:asha/ $ █
```

5) ls

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.

```
/home/labex/asha/music
labex:music/ $ ls
a.text  b.text
```

6) mkdir

mkdir command in Linux allows the user to create directories (also referred to as folders in some operating systems).

```
labex:asha/ $ mkdir music
```

7) rmdir

If you need to delete a directory, use the rmdir command. However, rmdir only allows you to delete empty directories.

```
labex:music/ $ mkdir sound
labex:music/ $ rmdir sound
```

8) touch

The touch command allows you to create a blank new file through the Linux command line.

```
labex:music/ $ touch a.text
labex:music/ $ touch b.text
labex:music/ $ pwd
/home/labex/asha/music
labex:music/ $ ls
a.text  b.text
```

9) rm

The rm command is used to delete files.

- **rm -i** will ask before deleting each file. Some people will have rm aliased to do this automatically (type "alias" to check). Consider using **rm -I** instead, which will only ask once and only if you are trying to delete three or more files.
- **rm -r** will recursively delete a directory and all its contents (normally rm will not delete directories, while rmdir will only delete empty directories).
- **rm -f** will forcibly delete files without asking; this is mostly useful if you have rm aliased to ``rm -i'' but want to delete lots of files without confirming each one.

```
labex:music/ $ touch a.text
labex:music/ $ touch b.text
labex:music/ $ pwd
/home/labex/asha/music
labex:music/ $ ls
a.text  b.text
```

10) cat

cat (short for concatenate) is one of the most frequently used commands in Linux. It is used to list the contents of a file on the standard output stdout

cat > filename creates a new file

- cat filename1 filename2>filename3 joins two files (1 and 2) and stores the output of them in a new file (3)
- to convert a file to upper or lower case use, cat filename | tr a-z A-Z >output.txt
- cat >>myfile insert data to a file

```
labex:~/ $ mkdir asha
labex:~/ $ cd asha
labex:asha/ $ cat >new1.text
ammu
anju
appu
^Z
[1] + 204 suspended cat > new1.text
labex:asha/ $ cat >new2.text
green
yello
red
black
^Z
[2] + 209 suspended cat > new2.text
labex:asha/ $ cat >>new1
anu
^Z
[3] + 214 suspended cat >> new1
labex:asha/ $ cat new1.text new2.text >output.text
labex:asha/ $ cat output.text
ammu
anju
appu
green
yello
red
black
labex:asha/ $ █
```