

Activity 1 Basic Commands

Steps

Login to your machine.

1. **pwd** - It tells you about your present working directory.

```
[nishant@ip-172-16-1-243 ~]$ pwd
/home/nishant
```

Here /home/nishant is the present working directory.

2. **cd** - Use to switch between directories.

Let's switch to /tmp directory and check the pwd command again.

```
[nishant@ip-172-16-1-243 ~]$ cd /tmp
[nishant@ip-172-16-1-243 tmp]$ pwd
/tmp
```

3. **whoami** – It tells you about the username from which you are logged in currently.

```
[nishant@ip-172-16-1-243 tmp]$ whoami
nishant
```

If I **logout** from user “nishant” it will take me to the default login user.

```
[nishant@ip-172-16-1-243 tmp]$
logout
[ec2-user@ip-172-16-1-243 ~]$ pwd
/home/ec2-user
[ec2-user@ip-172-16-1-243 ~]$
```

4. **ls** – it is used to list files and folders(directories) in your current directory.
To do that lets switch to directory / and run ls to show the content of it.

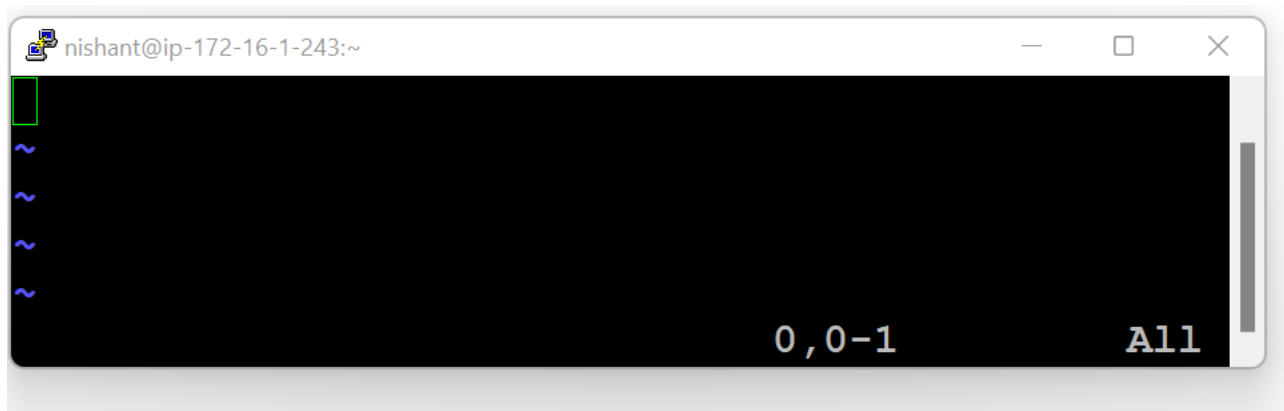
```
[ec2-user@ip-172-16-1-243 ~]$ cd /
[ec2-user@ip-172-16-1-243 /]$ ls
bin    dev    home  lib64  media  opt    root  sbin  sys  usr
boot  etc    lib   local  mnt    proc   run   srv   tmp  var
```

we can list with more details with option **l** & **a**, **option 'l'** will give more info about the files and directories and **option 'a'** will show hidden files as well.

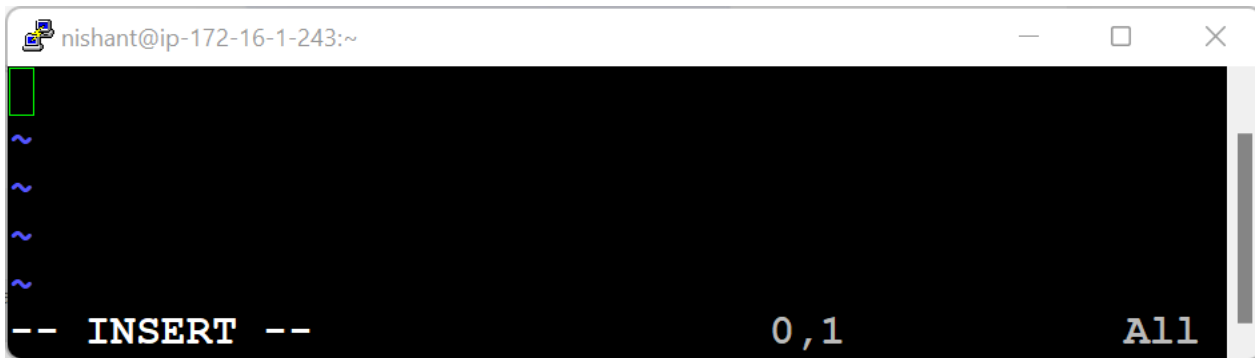
```
[ec2-user@ip-172-16-1-243 ~]$ ls -la
total 32
dr-xr-xr-x.  18 root root    237 Mar 28 07:08 .
dr-xr-xr-x.  18 root root    237 Mar 28 07:08 ..
lrwxrwxrwx.   1 root root      7 Jan 30  2023 bin -> usr/bin
dr-xr-xr-x.   5 root root  16384 Mar 21 02:03 boot
drwxr-xr-x.  15 root root   3040 Mar 28 07:07 dev
drwxr-xr-x.  78 root root  16384 Apr  1 16:59 etc
drwxr-xr-x.   4 root root    37 Apr  1 16:58 home
```

It covers information like permissions, username, group name, etc.

5. vi - It's an editor, used to write, read, & modify a file.
let's create one file name data.txt **#vi data.txt**
below terminal will be opened.



Now you are in command mode. To write some data in this, enable insert mode by pressing **'i'** button.

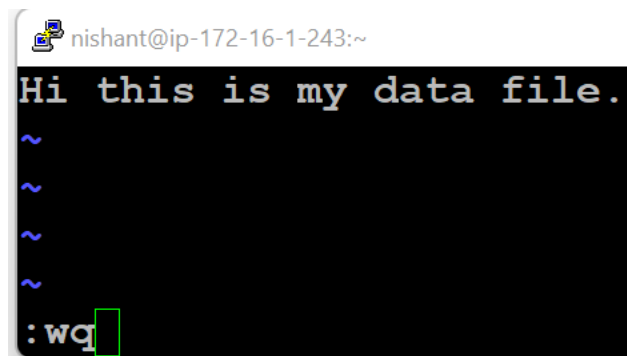


A terminal window titled 'nishant@ip-172-16-1-243:~' showing the vi editor in INSERT mode. The status bar at the bottom displays '-- INSERT --', '0,1', and 'All'. A green cursor is visible on the first line of the editor.

Now write 'Hi this is my data file'

Now press Esc to switch back to commands mode.

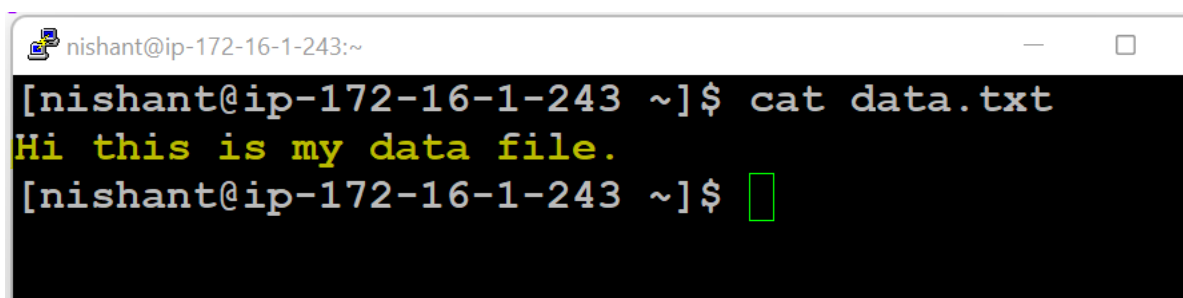
Now press **:wq** and hit enter **:w** to save the file and **:q** to exit from vi editor



A terminal window titled 'nishant@ip-172-16-1-243:~' showing the vi editor in commands mode. The text 'Hi this is my data file.' is entered on the first line. The status bar at the bottom shows ':wq' with a green cursor.

6. **cat** - it displays the content of the files. In previous command we created a file & entered data in it, now with help of cat command we can read it's content without opening the file in the editing mode.


#cat data.txt



A terminal window titled 'nishant@ip-172-16-1-243:~' showing the output of the 'cat data.txt' command. The output is 'Hi this is my data file.' displayed in yellow text. The prompt '[nishant@ip-172-16-1-243 ~]\$' is visible at the bottom.

7. **clear** - it will clear your screen.

8. **date** - it will show system date and time.

 nishant@ip-172-16-1-243:~

```
[nishant@ip-172-16-1-243 ~]$ date
Tue Apr  2 05:10:03 UTC 2024
[nishant@ip-172-16-1-243 ~]$
```

9. **man** - it will show manual for each command. Example, in above date commands its output includes time as well, what if you want only date ?

for this we will use man command, it will show us some options.

man date

```
%D      date; same as %m/%d/%y

%e      day of month, space padded; same as %_d

%F      full date; like %+4Y-%m-%d
```

Now let's use these options.

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-16-1-243 ~]$ date +%F
2024-04-02
[ec2-user@ip-172-16-1-243 ~]$ date +%D
04/02/24
```

10. **exit** - To logout from the shell.