**Experiment No.: 3**

**Aim**

Familirization of linux commands

**CO2**

Perform system administration tasks

**Procedure**

1.pwd-To print working directory

$pwd

**Output Screenshot**



2.ls-Used to list the files and contents

$ls

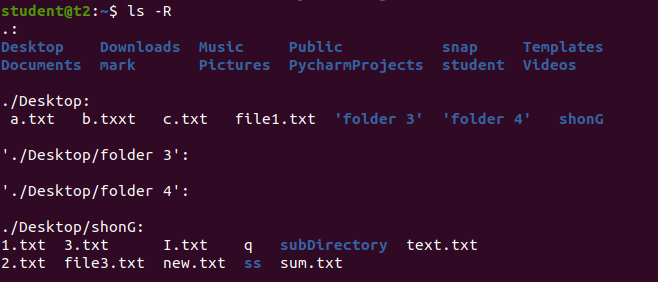
**Output Screenshot**



(a).ls-R-Detailed view of sub directory

$ls-R

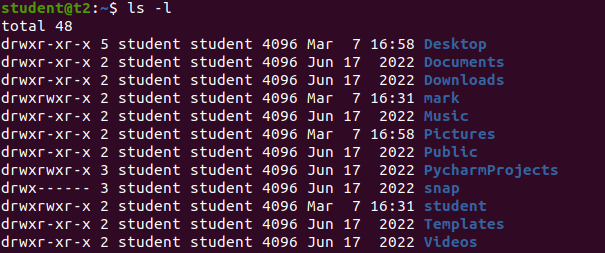
**Output Screenshot**



(b).ls-l-long listing of contents

$ls

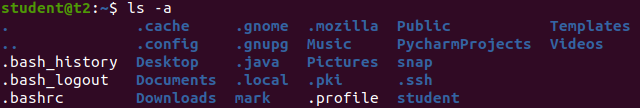
**Output Screenshot**



(c).ls-a-used to view hidden files

$ls-a

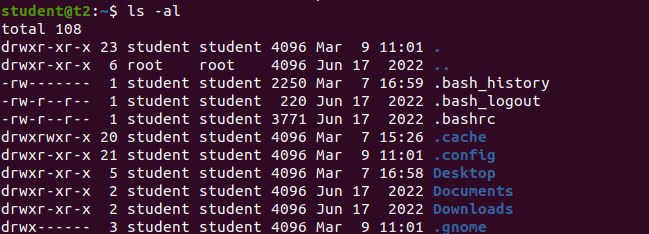
**Output Screenshot**



(d).ls-al-Detailed information can view along with hidden files.

$ls-al

**Output Screenshot**



(e).ls-t-To list the files sorted in order of last modified.

$ls-t

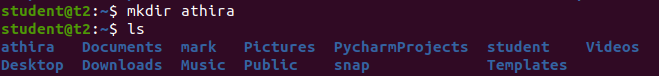
**Output Screenshot**



3.mkdir-To make a new directory

$ls-t

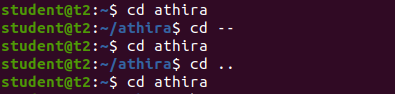
**Output Screenshot**



4.cd-To navigate through directory we used cd

$cd Athira

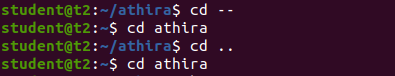
**Output Screenshot**



5.cd.. or cd-- -To move one directory up

$cd-- $cd..

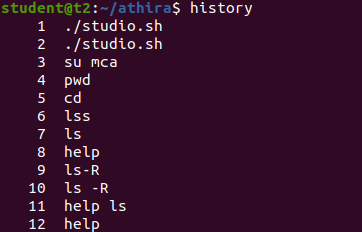
**Output Screenshot**



6.history-To view the history and commands which we have been executed for a long time.

$history

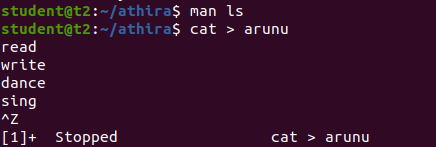
**Output Screenshot**



7.man-We can learn &understand with different commands write from the shell using man commands.

$manls

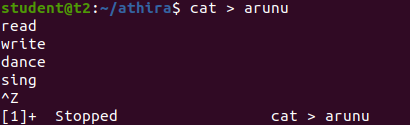
**Output Screenshot**



8.cat-To create a new file.

$cat > file name

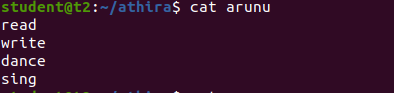
**Output Screenshot**



(a).cat filename-To display contents

$cat filename

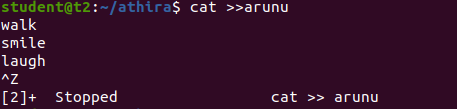
**Output Screenshot**



(b).cat>>-To append content to the file

$cat >> filename

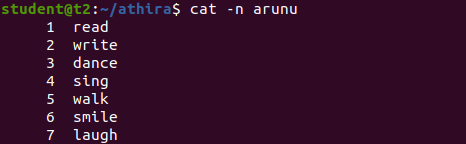
**Output Screenshot**



(c).cat-n-To display the the line number

$cat-n filename

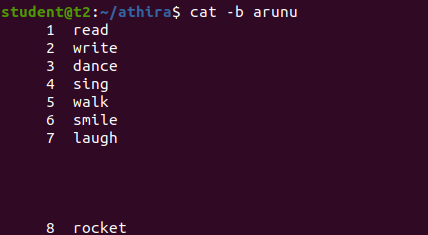
**Output Screenshot**



(d).cat-b-Removing the empty line numbering

$cat-b

**Output Screenshot**



**Result**

The program was executed and the result was successfully obtained. Thus CO1 was obtained.

**Experiment No.: 4**

**Aim**

Familiarization with Linux command.

**CO2**

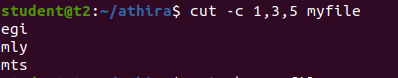
Perform system administration tasks.

**Procedure**

1. i. cut -c[filename]: To cut by character,for cutting out sections from each line of file and writting the result to standard output.

$ cut -c 1,3,5 file1

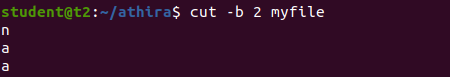
**Output Screenshot**



ii. cut -b :To cut by byte position

$ cut -b 2 file1

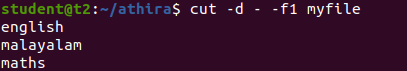
**Output Screenshot**



iii. cut -d : To cut by delimiter

$ cut -d - -f1 file1

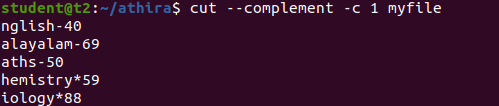
**Output Screenshot**



iv.. cut - complement : Cut by complement pattern

$ cut - - complement -c 1 file1

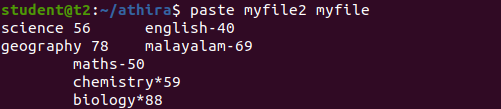
**Output Screenshot**



1. paste : Paste command is used to join files consist of lines from each file horizontally outputing lines.

i. $ paste file2 file

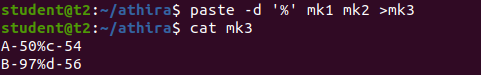
**Output Screenshot**



ii.$ paste -d ‘%’ mk1 mk2 >mk3

$ cat mk3

**Output Screenshot**



**Result**

The program was executed and the result was successfully obtained. Thus CO2 was obtained.

**Experiment No.: 5**

**Aim**

Familiarization with Linux command.

**CO2**

Perform system administration tasks.

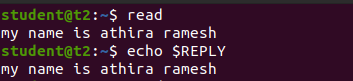
**Procedure**

1.read:To read the content of the file

$read

$echo $REPLY

**Output Screenshot**



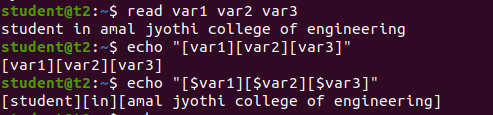
a).read var1 var2 var3:for reading each word

$read var1 var2 var3

Student in Amal Jyothi college of engineering

$ECHO “[$var1][$var2][$var3]”

**Output Screenshot**



b)read

content \

>content \

The content :-To read multiple line of words

$read

Master\

>of\

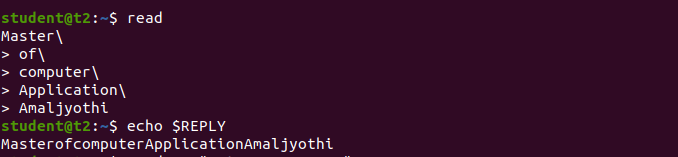
>computer\

Application \

>Amaljyothi

$echo $REPLY

**Output Screenshot**



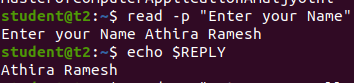
c).read –p “content”:-to prompt the message to user

$read-p ”Enter the name”

Enter the name Athira Ramesh

$echo REPLY

**Output Screenshot**



d).read-n:-character no-p “content”:-To specify the character limit

$read-n-6-p”Enter your name”

Enter your name

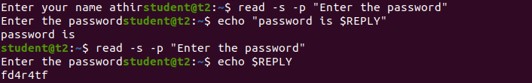
**Output Screenshot**



e).read –s-p “content”:-To enter the password

$read –s-p ”Enter the password”

**Output Screenshot**



2.wc-filename:-To display no of lines,no of characters &bytes in given content.

a)$cat>mytest.txt

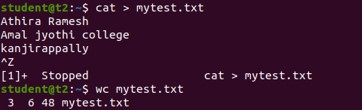
Athira Ramesh

Amal jyothi college

Kanjirappally

$wc mytest.txt

**Output Screenshot**



b).wc-l filename:-To display no of lines

$wc-l mytest.txt

**Output Screenshot**



c).wc-m filename:-To display the number of character.

$wc –m mytest.txt

**Output Screenshot**



d).wc-c filename:-To display the no of bytes.

$wc-c mytest.txt

**Output Screenshot**



e).wc-L filename:-To display the length of longest ine.

$wc-L mytet.txt

**Output Screenshot**

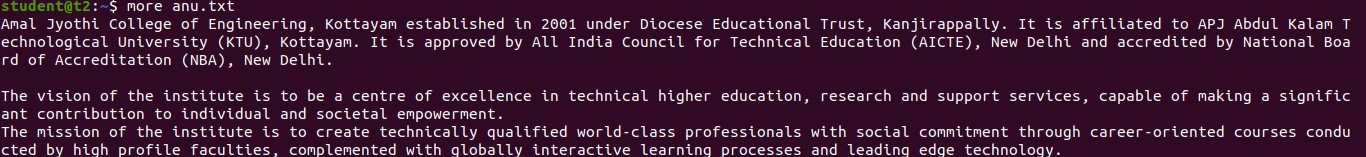


3.more:-like cat ’more’ is used to display the content.the only difference is that in case of larger files cat command output will scroll of your screen while ‘more’ command display o/+once screen fall at time.

a).more filename:-To display the content

$ more anu.txt

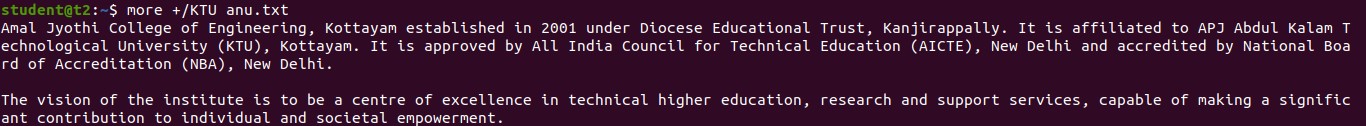
**Output Screenshot**



b).more+/word filename:- To display the line after specified word.

$ more +/KTU anu.txt

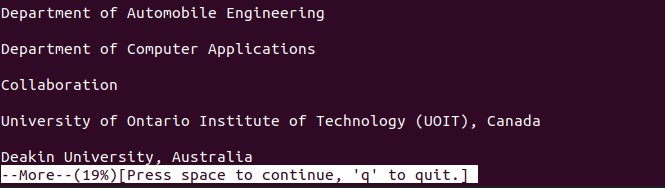
**Output Screenshot**



c). more –d filename:-To display user message at right corner

$ more –d anu.txt

**Output Screenshot**



**Result**

The program was executed and the result was successfully obtained. Thus CO2 was obtained.

**Experiment No.: 6**

**Aim**

Familiarization with Linux command.

**CO2**

Perform system administration tasks.

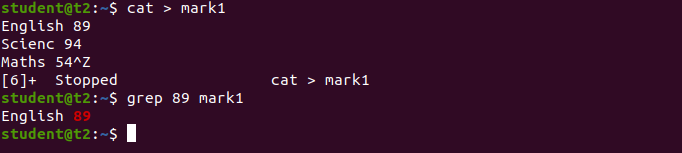
**Procedure**

1.grep:-[ globel regular expressin print]:- To search and filter the content.it filters the content of a file which makes our search easily.

a)grep content filename

$ grep 89 mark1

**Output Screenshot**



a)grep –i word(in caps) filename:-Read insensitive

$ grep-i ENGLISH mark1

**Output Screenshot**



c).grep –A1 content filename:-To display ,line after the specified content.

$grep-A1 scienc mark1

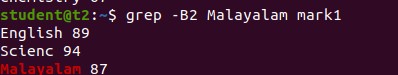
**Output Screenshot**



d).grep –B1 content filename:-To display 1 line before specified content.

$ grep –B1 Malayalam mark1

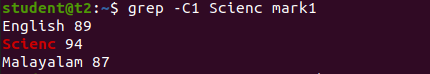
**Output Screenshot**



e).grep –C1 content filename:-To display 1 line before and after the content.

$grep –C1 scienc mark1

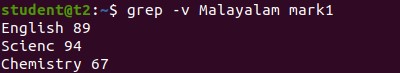
**Output Screenshot**

****

f).grep –v (Inverted search):- To display all contents except specified.

$ grep –v Malayalam mark1

**Output Screenshot**

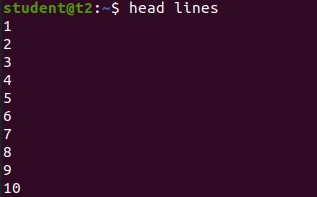


3.head:-To display first 10 lines(defualt)

a).head filename

$head lines

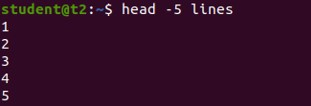
**Output Screenshot**



b).head -5 filename:- To display first 5 lines.

$head -5 lines

**Output Screenshot**

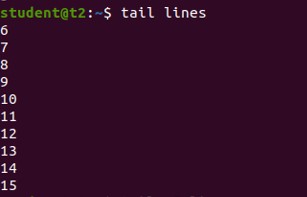


3.tail:-To display last 10 lines

a)tail filename

$tail lines

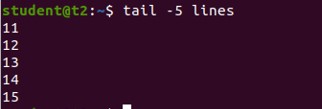
**Output Screenshot**



b)tail -5 filename:-To display last5 lines

$ tail -5 lines

**Output Screenshot**



**Result**

The program was executed and the result was successfully obtained. Thus CO2 was obtained.