**UNIX COMMANDS**

**I File and Directory Related commands**

**1) pwd**

This command prints the current working directory

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ pwd

/home/it23it060

**2) ls**

This command displays the list of files in the current working directory. $ls –l Lists the files in the long format

$ls –t Lists in the order of last modification time

$ls -u Lists in order of last access time

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ ls

CS8461 /OPERATING SYSTEMS LAB//2018-19 EVEN SEM/Dept of IT. P a g e | **1**

aa arithmetic big big2 dd intrest saok swcs

ari bb big1 cc fgu sample ss

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ ls -l

total 56

-rw-rw-r-- 2 it23it060 it23it060 9 Dec 17 11:04 aa

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 147 Dec 17 10:57 ari

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 150 Dec 9 15:32 arithmeti

---------- 1 it23it060 it23it060 13 Dec 17 10:58 bb

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 0 Dec 17 11:11 big

---x--x--x 1 it23it060 it23it060 151 Dec 17 11:11 big1

-rwxrwxrwx 1 it23it060 it23it060 151 Dec 17 12:20 big2

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 22 Dec 17 10:59 cc

-rw-rw-r-- 2 it23it060 it23it060 9 Dec 17 11:04 dd

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 7 Dec 9 15:17 fgu

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 80 Dec 9 15:38 intrest

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 3 Dec 9 15:02 sample

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 7 Dec 9 15:10 saok

drwxrwxr-x 2 it23it060 it23it060 4096 Dec 17 11:14 ss

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 240 Dec 9 14:20 swcs

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ ls -t

big2 big1 aa cc ari arithmetic saok swcs

ss big dd bb intrest fgu sample

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ ls -u

ss big1 aa cc ari arithmetic saok swcs

big2 big dd bb intrest fgu sample

**3) cd**

This command is used to change from the working directory to any other directory specified. $cd directoryname

 [it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ cd ss

 [it23it060@localhost ss]$ pwd

 /home/it23it060/ss

**4) cd ..**

This command is used to come out of the current working directory.

$cd ..

[it23it060@localhost ss]$ cd ..

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$

**5) mkdir**

This command helps us to make a directory.

$mkdir directoryname

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ mkdir os

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ ls

aa arithmetic big big2 dd intrest sample ss

ari bb big1 cc fgu os saok swcs

CS8461 /OPERATING SYSTEMS LAB//2018-19 EVEN SEM/Dept of IT. P a g e | **2**

**6) rmdir**

This command is used to remove a directory specified in the command line. It requires the  specified directory to be empty before removing it.

$rmdir directoryname

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ rmdir os

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ ls

aa arithmetic big big2 dd intrest saok swcs

ari bb big1 cc fgu sample ss

**7) cat**

cat filename – This is used to list the contents of file we specify.

cat > filename – This is used to create a new file. To end typing press Ctrl+d. cat >>filename – This is used to append the contents of the file

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ cat > aaa

hi how r u

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ cat aaa

hi how r u

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ cat >> aaa

i am fine

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ cat aaa

hi how r u

i am fine

**8) cp**

This command helps us to create duplicate copies of ordinary files.

$cp source destination

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ cat dd

fifndfjd

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ cp aaa dd

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ cat dd

hi how r u

i am fine

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ cp aaa bbb

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ cat bbb

hi how r u

i am fine

**9) mv**

This command is used to move files.

$mv source destination

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ ls

aa ari bb big big2 dd intrest saok swcs

aaa arithmetic bbb big1 cc fgu sample ss

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ mv aaa aaa1

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ ls

aa ari bb big big2 dd intrest saok swcs

aaa1 arithmetic bbb big1 cc fgu sample ss

CS8461 /OPERATING SYSTEMS LAB//2018-19 EVEN SEM/Dept of IT. P a g e | **3**

**10) rm**

This command is used to delete one or more files from the directory.

$rm [option] filename

$rm –i Asks the user if he wants to delete the file mentioned.

$rm –r Recursively delete the entire contents of the directory as well as the directory itself.

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ rm aa

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ ls

aaa1 arithmetic bbb big1 cc fgu sample ss

ari bb big big2 dd intrest saok swcs

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ rm -i cc

rm: remove regular file `cc'? y

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ ls

aaa1 arithmetic bbb big1 dd intrest saok swcs

ari bb big big2 fgu sample ss

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ rm -r ss

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ ls

aaa1 arithmetic bbb big1 dd intrest saok

ari bb big big2 fgu sample swcs

**11) chmod**

Changes the file/directory permission mode: $ chmod 777 file1

Gives full permission to owner, group and others

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ ls -l

total 52

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 21 Jan 3 12:47 aaa1

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 147 Dec 17 10:57 ari

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 150 Dec 9 15:32 arithmeti

---------- 1 it23it060 it23it060 13 Dec 17 10:58 bb

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 21 Jan 3 12:54 bbb

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 0 Dec 17 11:11 big

---x--x--x 1 it23it060 it23it060 151 Dec 17 11:11 big1

-rwxrwxrwx 1 it23it060 it23it060 151 Dec 17 12:20 big2

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 21 Jan 3 12:53 dd

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 7 Dec 9 15:17 fgu

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 80 Dec 9 15:38 intrest

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 3 Dec 9 15:02 sample

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 7 Dec 9 15:10 saok

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 240 Dec 9 14:20 swcs

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ chmod 777 aaa1

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ ls -l

total 52

-rwxrwxrwx 1 it23it060 it23it060 21 Jan 3 12:47 aaa1

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 147 Dec 17 10:57 ari

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 150 Dec 9 15:32 arithmeti

---------- 1 it23it060 it23it060 13 Dec 17 10:58 bb

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 21 Jan 3 12:54 bbb

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 0 Dec 17 11:11 big

CS8461 /OPERATING SYSTEMS LAB//2018-19 EVEN SEM/Dept of IT. P a g e | **4**

---x--x--x 1 it23it060 it23it060 151 Dec 17 11:11 big1

-rwxrwxrwx 1 it23it060 it23it060 151 Dec 17 12:20 big2

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 21 Jan 3 12:53 dd

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 7 Dec 9 15:17 fgu

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 80 Dec 9 15:38 intrest

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 3 Dec 9 15:02 sample

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 7 Dec 9 15:10 saok

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 240 Dec 9 14:20 swcs

$ chmod o-w file1

Removes write permission for others.

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ chmod o-w big2

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ ls -l

total 52

-rwxrwxrwx 1 it23it060 it23it060 21 Jan 3 12:47 aaa1

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 147 Dec 17 10:57 ari

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 150 Dec 9 15:32 arithmetic

---------- 1 it23it060 it23it060 13 Dec 17 10:58 bb

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 21 Jan 3 12:54 bbb

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 0 Dec 17 11:11 big

---x--x--x 1 it23it060 it23it060 151 Dec 17 11:11 big1

-rwxrwxr-x 1 it23it060 it23it060 151 Dec 17 12:20 big2

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 21 Jan 3 12:53 dd

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 7 Dec 9 15:17 fgu

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 80 Dec 9 15:38 intrest

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 3 Dec 9 15:02 sample

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 7 Dec 9 15:10 saok

-rw-rw-r-- 1 it23it060 it23it060 240 Dec 9 14:20 swcs

**II) Process and status information commands**

**1) who**

This command gives the details of who all have logged in to the UNIX system currently. $ who

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ who

root :0 Jan 3 07:34

it23it06 pts/2 Jan 3 12:32 (192.168.6.86)

it23it02 pts/4 Jan 3 12:33 (192.168.6.73)

it23it02 pts/5 Jan 3 12:38 (192.168.6.78)

it23it02 pts/7 Jan 3 12:45 (192.168.6.65)

it23it08 pts/3 Jan 3 12:45 (192.168.6.68)

it23it03 pts/6 Jan 3 12:53 (192.168.6.62)

it23it03 pts/8 Jan 3 12:53 (192.168.6.67)

it23it03 pts/9 Jan 3 12:54 (192.168.6.76)

it23it02 pts/1 Jan 3 12:59 (192.168.6.70)

CS8461 /OPERATING SYSTEMS LAB//2018-19 EVEN SEM/Dept of IT. P a g e | **5**

**2) who am i**

This command tells us as to when we had logged in and the system’s name for the  connection being used.

$who am i

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ who am i

it23it06 pts/2 Jan 3 12:32 (192.168.6.86)

**3) date**

This command displays the current date in different formats.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| +%D | mm/dd/yy | +%w | Day of the week |
| +%H | Hr-00 to 23 | +%a | Abbr.Weekday |
| +%M | Min-00 to 59 | +%h | Abbr.Month |
| +%S | Sec-00 to 59 | +%r | Time in AM/PM |
| +%T | HH:MM:SS | +%y | Last two digits of the year |

**4) calender**

cal – Calender of the current month.

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ cal

 January 2015

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

cal year – Displays calender for all months of the specified year.

cal month year - Displays calender for the specified month of the year

**5) echo**

This command will display the text typed from the keyboard.

$echo

Eg: $echo Have a nice day

O/p Have a nice day

**III Text related commands**

**1. head**

This command displays the initial part of the file. By default it displays first ten lines of the  file.

$head [filename] – Displays first 10 lines(records) by default.

$head [-count] [filename] – Displays first count number of lines(records) $head -1 [filename] | wc –c – Length of a line

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ cat > records

1|aaa|it

5|bbb|cse

CS8461 /OPERATING SYSTEMS LAB//2018-19 EVEN SEM/Dept of IT. P a g e | **6**

2|ddd|eee

4|ccc|it

3|eee|cse

7|ggg|cse

9|abc|eee

6|bcd|it

10|cfd|eee

11|grs|it

8|kas|cse

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ cat records

1|aaa|it

5|bbb|cse

2|ddd|eee

4|ccc|it

3|eee|cse

7|ggg|cse

9|abc|eee

6|bcd|it

10|cfd|eee

11|grs|it

8|kas|cse

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ head records

1|aaa|it

5|bbb|cse

2|ddd|eee

4|ccc|it

3|eee|cse

7|ggg|cse

9|abc|eee

6|bcd|it

10|cfd|eee

11|grs|it

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ head -5 records

1|aaa|it

5|bbb|cse

2|ddd|eee

4|ccc|it

3|eee|cse

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ head -1 records | wc -c9

**2. tail**

This command displays the later part of the file. By default it displays last ten lines of the  file.

$tail [filename] – Displays last 10 lines(records) by default.

$tail [-count] [filename] - Displays last count number of lines(records) $tail[-count][filename] | tee newfile - last count number of lines(records) listed and stored in  file newfile using tee

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ tail records

CS8461 /OPERATING SYSTEMS LAB//2018-19 EVEN SEM/Dept of IT. P a g e | **7**

5|bbb|cse

2|ddd|eee

4|ccc|it

3|eee|cse

7|ggg|cse

9|abc|eee

6|bcd|it

10|cfd|eee

11|grs|it

8|kas|cse

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ tail -5 records

9|abc|eee

6|bcd|it

10|cfd|eee

11|grs|it

8|kas|cse

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ tail -5 records | tee last5

9|abc|eee

6|bcd|it

10|cfd|eee

11|grs|it

8|kas|cse

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ cat last5

9|abc|eee

6|bcd|it

10|cfd|eee

11|grs|it

8|kas|cse

**IV Useful Commands:**

**1) exit** - Ends your work on the UNIX system.

**2) Ctrl-l** or clear

Clears the screen.

**3) Ctrl-c**

Stopsthe program currently running.

**4) Ctrl-z**

Pauses the currently running program.

**5) man COMMAND**

Looks up the UNIX command COMMAND in the online manual pages. **6) history**

List all commands typed so far.

**7) more FILE**

Display the contents of FILE, pausing after each screenful.

There are several keys which control the output once a screenful has been printed. <enter> Will advance the output one line at a time.

<space bar> Will advance the output by another full screenful. "q" Will quit and return you to the UNIX prompt.

**8) less FILE**

CS8461 /OPERATING SYSTEMS LAB//2018-19 EVEN SEM/Dept of IT. P a g e | **8**

"less" is a program similar to "more", but which allows backward movement in the file as well as forward movement.

**9) lpr FILE**

To print a UNIX text or PostScript file, type the following command at the system  prompt:Meta characters

Some special characters, called metacharacters may be used to specify multiple filenames.  These characters substitute filenames or parts of filenames.

The “\*” This character is used to indicate any character(s)

$ cat ap\* This displays the contents of all files having a name starting with ap followed by any number of characters.

The “?” This character replaces any one character in the filename. $ ls ?st

list all files starting with any character followed by st.

The [] These are used to specify range of characters.

$ ls [a-z]pple

Lists all files having names starting with any character from a to z.

**Absolute path and relative path**

Generally if a command is given it will affect only the current working directory. For example the following command will create a directory named curr in the current working directory.

$ mkdir curr

The directory can also be created else where in the file system using the absolute and relative path.If the path is given with respect to the root directory then it is called full path or absolute path $ mkdir /home/it2006/it2k601/curr

The full path always start with the /, which represents the root directory. If the path is given with respect to the current working directory or parent directory then it is called relative path.

$ mkdir ../curr

The above command will create a directory named curr in the parent directory. $ mkdir ./first/curr

The above command will create a directory named curr inside first directory , where  the

directory first is located in the current working directory.

Note “.” Represents current directory and “..” represents parent directory. [it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ ls

aaa1 arithmetic bbb big1 dd intrest records saok

ari bb big big2 fgu last5 sample swcs

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ mkdir /home/it23it060/ss

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ ls

aaa1 arithmetic bbb big1 dd intrest records saok swcs

ari bb big big2 fgu last5 sample ss

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ mkdir ./sss

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ ls

aaa1 arithmetic bbb big1 dd intrest records saok sss

ari bb big big2 fgu last5 sample ss swcs

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ cd sss

[it23it060@localhost sss]$ mkdir ../sss1

CS8461 /OPERATING SYSTEMS LAB//2018-19 EVEN SEM/Dept of IT. P a g e | **9**

[it23it060@localhost sss]$ ls

[it23it060@localhost sss]$ cd ..

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ ls

aaa1 arithmetic bbb big1 dd intrest records saok sss swcs

ari bb big big2 fgu last5 sample ss sss1

**V FILTERS**

Filters are used to extract the lines, which contain a specific pattern, to arrange the contents of a file in a sorted order, to replace existing characters with some other characters, etc. **1.Sort filter**

It is used to reorder file as per ASCII sequence. The t option is used to specify the delimiter Sort filename – Sorted on 1st column by default

Sort –t \| +count filename – Sort as per (count+1)th column.

Sort –t \| -nr +count filename – Sort on numeric field as per (count+1)th column and r for  reverse.

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ cat > rec

210|aaa|it |3000

201|bbb|cse|2900

204|abb|eee|2903

203|ccc|ece|2678

202|ddd|it |4000

208|dce|cse|3675

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ cat rec

210|aaa|it |3000

201|bbb|cse|2900

204|abb|eee|2903

203|ccc|ece|2678

202|ddd|it |4000

208|dce|cse|3675

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ sort rec

201|bbb|cse|2900

202|ddd|it |4000

203|ccc|ece|2678

204|abb|eee|2903

208|dce|cse|3675

210|aaa|it |3000

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ sort -t \| +1 rec

210|aaa|it |3000

204|abb|eee|2903

201|bbb|cse|2900

203|ccc|ece|2678

208|dce|cse|3675

202|ddd|it |4000

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ sort -t \| -nr +3 rec

202|ddd|it |4000

208|dce|cse|3675

CS8461 /OPERATING SYSTEMS LAB//2018-19 EVEN SEM/Dept of IT. P a g e | **10**

210|aaa|it |3000

204|abb|eee|2903

201|bbb|cse|2900

203|ccc|ece|2678

**2.Cut command**

One particular field from any file or from output of any command can be extracted and  displayed using this cut command. The d option specifies the delimiter and f for  specifying the field list.

Cut –d \| -f 1,3 filename – Fields 1,3 listed

Cut –d \| -f 2-4 filename – Fields 2,3,4 listed

Paste –d \| file1 file2 – merges two cut files file1 and file2 [it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ cat rec

210|aaa|it |3000

201|bbb|cse|2900

204|abb|eee|2903

203|ccc|ece|2678

202|ddd|it |4000

208|dce|cse|3675

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ cut -d \| -f 1,3 rec

210|it

201|cse

204|eee

203|ece

202|it

208|cse

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ cut -d \| -f 2-4 rec

aaa|it |3000

bbb|cse|2900

abb|eee|2903

ccc|ece|2678

ddd|it |4000

dce|cse|3675

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ cut -d \| -f 1 rec >r1

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ cut -d \| -f 3 rec >r2

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ paste -d \| r1 r2

210|it

201|cse

204|eee

203|ece

202|it

208|cse

**3. nl command**

It displays the file content with lines numbered. The s option is used to specify the  seperator.

 nl –s “|” filename – Displays entries numbered with seperator |

CS8461 /OPERATING SYSTEMS LAB//2018-19 EVEN SEM/Dept of IT. P a g e | **11**

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ nl -s "|" rec

 1|210|aaa|it |3000

 2|201|bbb|cse|2900

 3|204|abb|eee|2903

 4|203|ccc|ece|2678

 5|202|ddd|it |4000

 6|208|dce|cse|3675

**4. tr command**

This command is used to translate characters.It is used to change text case. It works  with standard input <.

Tr ‘[a-z]’ ‘[A-Z]’ < filename

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ tr '[a-z]' '[A-Z]' <rec

210|AAA|IT |3000

201|BBB|CSE|2900

204|ABB|EEE|2903

203|CCC|ECE|2678

202|DDD|IT |4000

208|DCE|CSE|3675

**5.Grep filter**

This command is used to search for a particular pattern from a file or from standard input and display those lines on the standard output. Grep stands for “Global search for regular  expression”.

There are various options available with grep command.

Grep str filename – Lists the lines that contains the string str.

Grep ‘str1 str2’ filename – Quotes for text containing space.

Grep –c str filename – Number of occurrence of word str in filename.

Grep –n str filename – Displays line along with matching string str.

Grep –v str filename – Displays lines that does not contain text str.

Grep ‘^[0-9]’ filename – Displays lines that start bwith a number.

Grep ‘[0-9]$’ filename – Displays lines that end with a number.

Grep –c “^$” filename – Displays the count of blank lines in the file.

Egrep “lower|UPPER” filename – Displays lines that match either lower or upper. Egrep “(str1|str2) str3” filename – Displays lines that match either str1 str3 or str2 str3. [it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ cat > demo1

THIS LINE IS THE UPPER CASE LINE IN THIS FILE.

this line is the lower case line in this file.

This Line Has All Its First Character Of The Word With Upper Case.

Two lines above this empty.

1. e - go to the end of current word.

2. E - go to the end of current WORD.

3. b - go to the previous word.

4. B - go to the previous WORD.

WORD - WORD consists of a sequence of non-blank characters.

CS8461 /OPERATING SYSTEMS LAB//2018-19 EVEN SEM/Dept of IT. P a g e | **12**

Word - word consists of a sequence of letters, digits and underscores.

telnet 192.168.6.201

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ cat demo1

THIS LINE IS THE UPPER CASE LINE IN THIS FILE. this line is the lower case line in this file.

This Line Has All Its First Character Of The Word With Upper Case. Two lines above this empty.

1. e - go to the end of current word.

2. E - go to the end of current WORD.

3. b - go to the previous word.

4. B - go to the previous WORD.

WORD - WORD consists of a sequence of non-blank characters. Word - word consists of a sequence of letters, digits and underscores.

telnet 192.168.6.201

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ grep this demo1

this line is the lower case line in this file.

Two lines above this empty.

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ grep 'end of' demo1

1. e - go to the end of current word.

2. E - go to the end of current WORD.

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ grep -c to demo1

4

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ grep -n sequence demo1 12:WORD - WORD consists of a sequence of non-blank characters. 13:Word - word consists of a sequence of letters, digits and underscores [it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ grep -v word demo1

THIS LINE IS THE UPPER CASE LINE IN THIS FILE. this line is the lower case line in this file.

This Line Has All Its First Character Of The Word With Upper Case. Two lines above this empty.

2. E - go to the end of current WORD.

4. B - go to the previous WORD.

WORD - WORD consists of a sequence of non-blank characters.

telnet 192.168.6.201

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ grep '^[0-9]' demo1

1. e - go to the end of current word.

2. E - go to the end of current WORD.

3. b - go to the previous word.

4. B - go to the previous WORD.

CS8461 /OPERATING SYSTEMS LAB//2018-19 EVEN SEM/Dept of IT. P a g e | **13**

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ grep '[0-9]$' demo1

telnet 192.168.6.201

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ grep -c "^$" demo1

4

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ egrep "lower|UPPER" demo1

THIS LINE IS THE UPPER CASE LINE IN THIS FILE.

this line is the lower case line in this file.

[it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ egrep "(previous|current)word" demo1 [it23it060@localhost it23it060]$ egrep "(previous|current) word" demo1 1. e - go to the end of current word.

3. b - go to the previous word.