LAB 3

Course Code: CSC 2209 Course Title: Operating Systems

Dept. of Computer Science
Faculty of Science and Technology

Lecturer No:	**03**	**Week No:**	**03**	**Semester:**	
Lecturer:	*Name & email*				

Lecture Outline

1. uname Command
2. System Information
   - Calendar
   - Date
   - WHO
3. History Command
4. clear Command
5. bc Command

uname command

- To know your machine name

  -n: Tells machine name in network

  Syntax: $ uname –n

- To display the version number of the OS

  Syntax: $ uname –r

System information

- **date** Show the current date
- **cal** Show this month's calender
- **uptime** Show current uptime
- **whoami** Who you are logged in as

Calendar

i. To display the calendar.

Syntax: $ cal

ii. To display the previous, current and next month.

Syntax: $ cal -3

iii. To display the current month starting from Sunday.

Syntax: $ cal –s

iv. To display the current month starting from Monday.

Syntax: $ cal –m

Date

i. To display system date.

Syntax: $ date

Output: Tue Jan 20 10:54:25 IST 2009

ii. To display month only.

Syntax: $ date +%m

Output: 01

iii. To display month name and month

Syntax: $date +%h%m

Output: Jan01

iv. To display month name

Syntax: $ date +%h

Output: Jan

Date

v. To display the time in hours

Syntax: $ date+%H

Output: 10

vi. To display the time in minutes

Syntax: $ date+%M

Output: 53

vii. To display the time in AM or PM

Syntax: $ date+%r

Output: 10: 53:24 AM

viii. To display date of month

Syntax: $ date+%d

Output: 20

WHO

i. To display the login details

Syntax: $ who

Output: root :0 Jan 20 10:51

cs1010 pts/0 Jan 20 10:51 (172.16.1.72)

ii. To display the login user details

Syntax: $ who am i

Output: cs1010

iii. To display my login id

Syntax: $ logname

Output: cs1010

The History Command

- History command shows all the commands that you have used in the past for the current terminal session. This can help you refer to the old commands you have entered and re-used them in your operations again

$ history

clear command

- **clear**
  The clear command does exactly what it says. When your Linux CLI gets all mucked up with various readouts and information, the clear command clears the screen and wipes the board clean.

bc command

- To calculate the values

  Syntax: $ bc

  1+2

  Output: 3

Books

- Unix Shell Programming
  - Written by Yashavant P. Kanetkar