Operating Systems

Assignment 0

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Internal commands :

1) **echo :** Prints the string entered
    a) echo <string > : Displays the string in the console.
    b) echo -E : This explicitly suppresses interpretation of backslash escapes.
2) **cd :** Changes the current working directory to that specified.
    a) cd - : Goes one directory previous to the current directory.
    b) cd .. : Goes to the initial directory where the working started.
3) **pwd :** Prints the present working directory.
    a) pwd -l : Prints the present working directory even if it contains symlinks.
4) **exit :** Exits the current session.
5) **history :** Displays history of commands even if the command line is closed.
    a) history -c : Clears the history list.
    b) history -a : Appends the new history lines (history lines entered since the beginning of the current Bash session) to the history file.
    c) history -r : Reads the current history file and appends its contents to the history list.
    d) history -w : Writes out the current history to the history file.

External commands :

1) **date :** Prints the current date, time and day of the week
    a) date %b : Gives short form of month.
    b) date %X : Gives only time.
    c) date %C : Gives the century.
2) **ls** : Prints the files and subdirectories within a directory.
    a) ls -l : Prints the details (permissions, date modified and size) of these files.
    b) ls -Q : Prints the entries in quotes.
3) **cat :**
    a) cat filename(s) : This prints the contents of all the files specified in the console.
    b) cat file1 file2.. > file3 : This overwrites the contents of file3 with that of file1 file2 etc.
    c) cat file1 file2.. >> file3 : This appends the contents of file1, file2 etc to file3.
4) **mkdir :** This creates a new directory in the path specified.
5) **rm :**
    a) rm : Deletes all files of a directory.
    b) rm <filename> : Deletes the specified file,