Exp No: 1 Date:

LINUX BASIC COMMANDS - I

Aim:

To learn Linux basic commands and directory structure, file execution and directory operations.

Description:

A directory in Linux is similar to a folder in windows OS. Files are organized in to directories and sub- directories. In Linux, path begins at the root directory which is the top-level of the file system and is represented as a forward slash (/) . Forward slash is used to separate directory and file names.

Basic commands:

To see date
date
$ date

To see who is using system
who
$ who

Print current working directory
pwd
$ pwd

To make new directory
mkdir
$ mkdir pascal

To create a new file
vi {filename}
$ vi test.txt

To change your working directory
cd
$ cd pascal

List name of files in current working directory
ls
$ ls

To insert text to a file, create a text file and press i to start inserting text and type some text .To save and quit, press “ESC” key and enter” :wq! “And press the enter key.
To see (display)text files
cat {file name}
$ cat myfile

To display file one full screen at a time
more {file name}
$ more myfile

To see all files and directories, including
ls -a
$ ls -a
hidden one

To remove a file
rm { filename}
$ rm myfile

To remove a directory
rm -r {dirname}
$ rm –r pascal

To remove an empty directory
rmdir {dirname}
$ rmdir pascal

To remove all files in given
rm -rf {dirname}

$ rm –rf oldfiles
directory/subdirectory

A file/directory can be renamed by moving it.
mv {file1} {file2}
$ mv sales sales.1

To get more information about a command
man {cmd name}
$ man rmdir

To see the differences in two files
diff {file1} {file2}
$ diff test test3

To see more about currently login person
who am i
$ who am i

To print file
pr {file name}
$ pr myfile

To use to compare files
cmp {file1} {file2}
$ cmp test test3

To copy contents of one file to another
cp {file1} {file2}
$ cp test test3

To login out
Logout (CTRL+D)
$ logout

Exercise1:

Create a directory called address and create a file myaddress.txt in it .Type your address and save the file. Display the content of the file.

Exercise 2:

Create a file called myfile.txt and type your subject‘s name in it. Display the content of the file.

Exercise 3:
Display the contents of the directory address

Exercise 4:
Change the name of the file as myaddress1.text and myfile1.txt respectively and display the file names.

Exercise 5:
Copy the content of the file myaddress1.text into myaddress2.txt and display the content of the file also.

Result:
Thus the LINUX basic commands are successfully executed and verified.