

AIM:

To study of Basic Linux Commands (Process / File / Directory/ Memory / Disk / User / Filters / Pipes).

DIRECTORY COMMANDS

1.create directory

Syn: mkdir <directory name>

[Ex]: mkdir KEC

2. Remove directory

Syn: rmdir <directory name>

[Ex]: rmdir KEC

FILE MANIPULATION COMMANDS

a) **cat**—this create, view and concatenate files.

Creation:

Syn:\$cat>filename

Viewing:

Syn:\$cat filename

Add text to an existing file:

Syn:\$cat >> filename

Concatenate:

Syn:\$cat file1 file2>file3

b)**rm**—deletes a file from the file system

c)Syn:\$rm filename

d)**touch**—used to create a blank file.

Syn:\$touch filenames

e)**cp**—copies the files

Syn:\$cp source file destination file

Eg:\$cp student stud

f)**mv**—to rename the file or directory

syn:\$mv old file new file

DATE COMMANDS

a) *date*

–used to check the date and time
Syn:\$date

Format	Purpose	Example	Result
+%m	To display only month	\$date+%m	06
+%h	To display month name	\$date+%h	June
+%d	To display day of month	\$date+%d	01
+%y	To display last two digits of years	\$date+%y	09
+%H	To display hours	\$date+%H	10
+%M	To display minutes	\$date+%M	45
+%S	To display seconds	\$date+%S	55

b) *cal*

–used to display the calendar
Syn:\$cal2 2009

c) *echo*

–used to print the message on the screen.
Syn:\$echo“text”

d) *ls*

–used to list the files kept in a directory.
Syn:\$ls All files (include files with prefix)
ls–t Order by creation time
ls–u Sort by access time
ls–s Order by size
ls–r Reverse order
ls–a Show the hidden files
ls[a-m]* List all the files whose name begin with alphabets
From,,a“to,,m”
ls[a]* List all the files whose name begins with,,a“or,,A”
Eg:\$ls>my list Output of,, ls“ command is stored to disk file named mylist”

e) *man*

–used to provide manual help on every UNIX commands.
Syn:\$man unix command
\$man cat

f) *bc*

–standsfor,,bestcalculator“

\$bc
10/2*3

\$ bc
scale =1

\$ bc
ibase=2

\$ bc
sqrt(196)

15	2.25+1	obase=16	14 quit
	3.35	11010011	
	Quit	89275	
		1010	
		\bar{A}	
		Quit	
\$bc	\$bc-l		
for(i=1;i<3;i=i+1)I	scale=2		
1	s(3.14)		
2	0		
3 quit			

MEMORY/DISK/ USER COMMANDS

1. *who & whoami*

–it displays data about all users who have logged into the system currently. The next command displays about current user only.

Syn:\$who\$whoami

2. *uptime*

–tells you how long the computer has been running since its last reboot or power-off.

Syn:\$uptime

3. *uname*

–it displays the system information such as hardware platform, system name and processor, OStype.

Syn:\$uname–a

4. *hostname*

–displays system name

Syn:\$hostname

5. *echo*

display the contents

Ex: echo kongu ; it displays as kongu

6. *ifconfig -a*

display MAC address and IP address of the system

7. *ping*

it says the current status of the server

Ex: ping google.com

8. *wget*

to download from internet

Ex: wget google.com

FILTER COMMANDS

1. **grep**–used to search a particular word or pattern related to that word from the file.

Syn:\$grep search word filename

Eg:\$grep anu student

2. head—displays first n lines from the head(top)of a given file

Syn:\$head -n 5 filename.txt

Eg:\$head -n 5 student.txt

3.tail—displays last n lines from the bottom of a given file

Syn:\$tail -n 5 filename.txt

Eg:\$tail -n 5 student.txt

PIPE COMMANDS

1. cat <filename> | sort - opens file in sorted order
2. cat <filename> | uniq - gives unique elements in the file.
3. cat <filename> | head -1 gives first line of file