Study of basic Linux commands.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Command | Function |
| pwd | pwd command is used to find out the path of the current working directory (folder). The command will return an absolute (full) path, which is basically a path of all the directories that starts with a forward slash (/) |
| cd | cd is used to navigate through the Linux files and directories.  cd (directoryName) to move down the immediate directory  cd ..  to move one directory up  cd to go straight to the home folder  cd- to move to your previous directory |
| ls | The ls command is used to view the contents of a directory. By default, this command will display the contents of your current working directory.  ls -l will list all the files and directory in the directory along with their modification permissions.  ls -R will list all the files in the sub-directories as well.  ls -a will show the hidden files.  ls -al will list the files and directories with detailed information like the permissions, size, owner, etc. |
| cat | It is used to list the contents of a file on the standard output (sdout). To run this command, type cat followed by the file’s name and its extension. For instance: cat file.txt. |
| vi | vi command is to create new files and open and edit existing files. |
| mkdir | mkdir command to make a new directory |
| rmdir | rmdir command is used to delete a directory. However, rmdir only allows you to delete empty directories. |
| grep | grep lets us search through all the text in a given file. |
| sudo | Short for “SuperUser Do”, this command enables you to perform tasks that require administrative or root permissions. |
| chmod | chmod is used to change the read, write, and execute permissions of files and directories. |
| ping | ping command is used to check our connectivity status to a server. |
| man | Shows a documentation on another linux commands for us to learn how to use those commands |
| echo | This command is used to move some data into a file. |
| rm | The rm command is used to delete directories and the contents within them. If you only want to delete the directory — as an alternative to rmdir — use rm -r |

Write a shell script to find the sum of first ‘N’ numbers in Fibonacci series (use for loop)

echo "Enter the number of elements to print:"

read n

a=0

b=1

echo "The Fibonacci series is: "

for ((i=0; i<n; i++))

do

echo “$a”

f=` expr $a + $b `

a=$b

b=$f

done

Write a shell script to print a given number in reverse order and sum of the individual digits.

echo "Enter any integer: "

read number

n=$number

remainder=0

reverse=0

unit=10

while [ $n -gt 0 ]

do

remainder=`expr $n % 10`

reverse=`expr $reverse \\* 10 + $remainder`

n=`expr $n / 10`

done

echo "The reverse is: $reverse"

Write a shell script to accept one integer argument and print its multiplication table.

echo "Enter the number: "

read n

echo "Multiplication Table of $n is:"

for ((i=1;i<11;i++))

do

a=`expr $n \\* $i`

echo "$n x $i = $a"

done

Write a Shell Script that makes use of grep to isolate the line in /etc/passwd that contains your login details.

# !/bin/bash

username= whoami

grep "$username:" /etc/passwd

Using shell script, display the contents of the present working directory. If it is an ordinary file print its permission and change the permissions to r--r--r--.

echo "All Files in the Director: "

ls

echo "Permission of all .txt format files with the names: "

ls -l \*.txt

sudo chmod -R 444 \*.txt

echo "Permission of all .txt format files after changing their permission: "

ls -l \*.txt