1. Basics of UNIX commands.

COMMAND :
1.Date Command :
This command is used to display the current data and time.
Syntax :
$date
$date +%ch
Options : -
a = Abbreviated weekday.
A = Full weekday.
b = Abbreviated month.
B = Full month.
c = Current day and time.
C = Display the century as a decimal number.
d = Day of the month.
D = Day in „mm/dd/yy" format
h = Abbreviated month day.
H = Display the hour.
L = Day of the year.
m = Month of the year.
M = Minute.
P = Display AM or PM
S = Seconds
T = HH:MM:SS format
u = Week of the year.
y = Display the year in 2 digit.
Y = Display the full year.
Z = Time zone .
To change the format:
Syntax:
$date „+%H-%M-%S"

2. Calender Command :
This command is used to display the calendar of the year or the particular month of calendar year.
Syntax:
a.$cal <year>
b.$cal <month> <year>
Here the first syntax gives the entire calendar for given year & the second Syntax gives the calendar of reserved month of that year.

3. Echo Command:
This command is used to print the arguments on the screen.
Syntax: $echo <text>

Multi line echo command:
To have the output in the same line , the following commands can be used.

Syntax: $echo <text\>text

          To have the output in different line, the following command can be used.
Syntax: $echo "text
               >line2
               >line3"

4. Banner Command:
          It is used to display the arguments in „#‟ symbol.
Syntax: $banner <arguments>

5.'who' Command:
          It is used to display who are the users connected to our computer currently.
Syntax: $who – option‟s
Options: -
          H–Display the output with headers.
          b–Display the last booting date or time or when the system was lastely rebooted.

6.'who am i' Command:
          Display the details of the current working directory.
Syntax: $who am i

7.'tty' Command:
          It will display the terminal name.
Syntax: $tty

8.'Binary' Calculator Command:
          It will change the „$‟ mode and in the new mode, arithematic operations such as +,-
,*,/,%,n,sqrt(),length(),=, etc can be performed . This command is used to go to the binary
calculus mode.
Syntax:
               $bc operations
               ^d
               $
                    1 base –inputbase
                    0 base – outputbase are used for base conversions.
          Base:
                    Decimal = 1 Binary = 2 Octal = 8 Hexa = 16

9.'CLEAR' Command:
          It is used to clear the screen.
Syntax: $clear

10.'MAN' Command:
          It help us to know about the particular command and its options & working. It is like
„help‟ command in windows .
Syntax: $man <command name>

11. Manipulation Command:
It is used to manipulate the screen.
Syntax: $tput <argument>

Arguments:
1. Clear – to clear the screen.
2. Longname – Display the complete name of the terminal.
3. SMSO – background become white and foreground become black color.
4. rmso – background become black and foreground becomes white color.
5. Cop R C – Move to the cursor position to the specified location.
6. Cols – Display the number of columns in our terminals.

12. LIST Command :
It is used to list all the contents in the current working directory.
Syntax: $ ls – options <arguments>
If the command does not contain any argument means it is working in the Current directory.
Options:
a– used to list all the files including the hidden files.
c– list all the files columnwise.
d- list all the directories.
m- list the files separated by commas.
p- list files include „/" to all the directories.
r- list the files in reverse alphabetical order.
f- list the files based on the list modification date.
x-list in column wise sorted order.

DIRECTORY RELATED COMMANDS:
1. Present Working Directory Command:
To print the complete path of the current working directory.
Syntax: $pwd

2. MKDIR Command:
To create or make a new directory in a current directory.
Syntax: $mkdir <directory name>

3. CD Command:
To change or move the directory to the mentioned directory.
Syntax: $cd <directory name.

4. RMDIR Command:
To remove a directory in the current directory & not the current directory itself.
Syntax: $rmdir <directory name>

FILE RELATED COMMANDS:
1. CREATE A FILE:
To create a new file in the current directory we use CAT command.
Syntax:
$cat > <filename.
The > symbol is redirectory we use cat command.

2. DISPLAY A FILE:
To display the content of file mentioned we use CAT command without „>" operator.
Syntax:
$cat <filename.
Options –s = to neglect the warning /error message.

3. COPYING CONTENTS:
To copy the content of one file with another. If file doesnot exist, a new file is created and if the file exists with some data then it is overwritten.
Syntax:
$ cat <filename source> >> <destination filename>
$ cat <source filename> >> <destination filename> it is avoid overwriting.
Options: -
-n content of file with numbers included with blank lines.
Syntax:
$cat –n <filename>

4. SORTING A FILE:
To sort the contents in alphabetical order in reverse order.
Syntax:
$sort <filename >
Option:
$ sort –r <filename>

5. COPYING CONTENTS FROM ONE FILE TO ANOTHER:
To copy the contents from source to destination file. So that both contents are same.
Syntax:
$cp <source filename> <destination filename>
$cp <source filename path > <destination filename path>
6. MOVE Command :
To completely move the contents from source file to destination file and to remove the source file.
Syntax:
$ mv <source filename> <destination filename>

7. REMOVE Command :
To permanently remove the file we use this command.
Syntax:
$rm <filename>

8. WORD Command :
To list the content count of no of lines , words, characters .

Syntax:

        $wc<filename>

Options:

        -c – to display no of characters.
        -l – to display only the lines.
        -w – to display the no of words.

9. LINE PRINTER:

        To print the line through the printer, we use lp command.

Syntax:

        $lp <filename>

10. PAGE Command:

        This command is used to display the contents of the file page wise & next page can be viewed by pressing the enter key.

Syntax:

        $pg <filename>

11. FILTERS AND PIPES

HEAD: It is used to display the top ten lines of file.
Syntax: $head<filename>

TAIL: This command is used to display the last ten lines of file.
Syntax: $tail<filename>

PAGE: This command shows the page by page a screenfull of information is displayed after which the page command displays a prompt and passes for the user to strike the enter key to continue scrolling.
Syntax: $ls –a\p

MORE: It also displays the file page by page .To continue scrolling with more command , press the space bar key.
Syntax: $more<filename>

GREP: This command is used to search and print the specified patterns from the file.
Syntax: $grep [option] pattern <filename>

SORT: This command is used to sort the datas in some order.
Syntax: $sort<filename>

PIPE: It is a mechanism by which the output of one command can be channeled into the input of another command.
Syntax: $who | wc-l

TR: The tr filter is used to translate one set of characters from the standard inputs to another.
Syntax: $tr "[a-z]" "[A-Z]"