**Using UNIX Basic Commands:**

1. To display the current working directory, the command is:

pwd

The output is as follows.

/home/trg1

2. Display the path to and name of your HOME directory.

Command: pwd and ls

3. Display the login name using which you have logged into the system

Command: whoami

Output: admin

4. Display the hidden files of your current directory.

Command: la -a

5. List the names of all the files in your home directory.

Command: ls $HOME

6. Using the long listing format to display the files in your directory.

Command: ls -l

7. List the files beginning with chap followed by any number or any lower case

alphabet. (Example , it should display all files whose names are like chap1, chap2,

chap3 ……., chapa,ahapb,chapc,……..)

Command: ls chap[0-9a-z]

8. Give appropriate command to create a directory called C\_prog under your home

directory. (Note: Check the directory using ls )

Commands: mkdir ~/c\_prog

ls

9. Create the following directories under your home directory. (Note: Check using ls )

newdir

newdirectory

Commands: mkdir ~/newdir ~/newdirectory

10. List the names of all the files, including the contents of the sub directories under

your home directory.

Command: ls -R

11. Remove the directory called newdirectory from your working directory.

Command: rmdir newdirectory

12. Create a directory called temp under your home directory.

Command: mkdir ~/temp

13. Remove the directory called newdir under your home directory and verify the

above with the help of the directory listing command.

Command: rmdir ~/newdir

14. Create another directory directorynew under the temp directory.

Command: mkdir ~/temp/directorynew

15. Change the directory to your home directory.

Command: cd

16. From your home directory, change the directory to directorynew using relative and

absolute path.

Relative path: cd temp/directorynew

Absolute path: cd ~/temp/directorynew

17. Remove the directory called c\_prog, which is in your home directory.

Command: rmdir ~/c\_prog

18. Change to the directory /etc and display the files present in it.

Commands: cd /etc

ls

19. List the names of all the files that begin with a dot in the /usr/bin directory.

Command: ls -a /usr/bin

20. Create a file first.unix with the following contents.

Hi! Good Morning everybody.

Welcome to the First exercise on UNIX.

Hope you enjoy doing the assignments.

1] Commands:

nano first.unix

Hi! Good Morning everybody.

Welcome to the First exercise on UNIX.

Hope you enjoy doing the assignments.

Ctrl+O to svae file. Ctrl+x to exit.

cat first.unix

2] Command:

echo -e ” Hi! Good Morning everybody. \nWelcome to the First exercise on UNIX.”

Cat first.unix

21. Copy the file first.unix in your home directory to first.unics.

(Note: checked using ls, first.unix file also should exist along with first.unics)

Command: cp ~/first.unix ~/first.unics

cat first.unics

22. List the contents of first.unix and first.unics with a single command.

Command: cat ~/first.unix ~/first.unics

23. Create a new directory under the temp directory.

Command: mkdir ~/temp/newdir

24. From your home directory, copy all the files to the directory created under the

temp sub directory.

Command: cp ~/ \* ~/temp/

25. Move the file first.unix to the directory temp as second.unix

Command: mv ~/first.unix ~/temp/second.unix

26. Remove the file called first.unics from the home directory.

Command: rm ~/first.unics

27. Change your directory to temp and issue the command rm \*. What do you observe?

Command: cd ~/temp

rm \*

28. Move all files whose names end with a, c and o to the HOME directory.

Command: mv \*.{a,c,o} ~/

29. Copy all files that end with a ‘UNIX’ to the temp directory.

Command: cp \*UNIX ~/temp/

30. Issuing a single command, remove all the files from the directory temp and the

directory itself.

Command: rm -r ~/temp

31. Try commands cp and mv with invalid number of arguments and note the results.

Commands: cp 234

Observation: Missing destination file operand after 234

32. Use the cat command to create a file friends, with the following data:

Madhu 6966456 09/07/68

Jamil 2345215 08/09/67

Ajay 5546785 01/04/66

Mano 7820022 09/07/68

David 8281292 09/09/60

Simmi 7864563 12/12/70

Navin 2224311 30/05/68

The fields should be separated by a tab.

Command: cat > ~/frineds

Madhu 6966456 09/07/68

Jamil 2345215 08/09/67

Ajay 5546785 01/04/66

Mano 7820022 09/07/68

David 8281292 09/09/60

Simmi 7864563 12/12/70

Navin 2224311 30/05/68

33. Display contents of the file friends.

Command: cat ~/friends

34. Copy contents of friends to newfriend without using the cp command.

Command: cp ~/ friends ~/newfriend

35. Display contents of the file friends and newfriends in a single command.

Command: cat ~/friends ~/newfriend

36. Find all users currently working on the system and store the output in a file named

as users.

Command: who > ~/users

37. Append contents of friends file to the file, users.

Command: cat ~/friends >> ~/users

38. Display current system date and time and record your observations. How is the

time displayed?

Command: date

39. Display calendar for the month and year of your birth.

Command: cal 04 2003

40. Try following commands and record your observations.

date “+ %” : %

date “+%m” : 01

date “+%D” : 01/27/25

date “+%/%Training Activity” : %/23:53:15raining Activity

date “+%Training Activity” : 23:53:17raining Activity

date “+%r” : 11:57:45 PM

Using Pipes and Filters:

1: Redirect the content of the help document ls, into a file called as lsdoc.

Command: ls –help >lsdoc

2: Display the content of the lsdoc page wise.

Commands: less lsdoc

3: Create a file data.txt using input redirection.

Command: cat > data.txt

Hi! Good Morning everybody.

Welcome to the First exercise on UNIX.

4: Display data.txt.

Command: cat data.txt

5: Remove the file data.txt.

Command: rm data.txt

6: Use error redirection to display data.txt, if any error stores it in errorlog.txt

Command: cat data.txt 2> errorlog.txt

7: Display errorlog file.

Command: cat errorlog.txt