Aim: Execute the following Linux commands: touch, echo, clear, ls, Dir, Mkdir, Cat, Rmdir, Rm, Cp, Mv, Find, Head, Tail, Tar, Gzip, Bzip2, Alias, Sed, wc, sort.

Learning Outcome: Able to work Linux environment by using Linux commands.

Duration: 8 Hour.

List of Hardware/Software requirements:

- 1. Computer Desktop/Laptop
- 2. Linux Operating System

### Code/Program/Procedure (with comment):



✓ ls

ls command shows the all files and folder.

# mkdir

✓ mkdir p1

list the file and folder in columns.

```
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ mkdir p1
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ dir
add.sh
         div.sh
                    eve.sh lar.sh
                                    Pictures
                                              Templates
arg.sh
         Documents
                    gt.sh
                            Music
                                    Public
                                              until.sh
                                                         while.sh
Desktop Downloads
                    IBM
                                    snap
                                              Videos
                                                         wh.sh
```

# rmdir

✓ rmdir p1

create a folder or a directory.

```
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ rmdir p1
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ dir
add.sh
         div.sh
                    eve.sh lar.sh
                                      Public
                                                 until.sh
                                                          while.sh
arg.sh
         Documents
                    gt.sh
                                                 Videos
                                                          wh.sh
                           Music
                                      snap
Desktop Downloads
                    IBM
                           Pictures
                                     Templates
                                                wee.sh
```

# cat 🗱

✓ cat>p1.txt

create a file with any content.

```
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ cat> p1.txt
hi
welcome to my world
^C
```

✓ Cat p1.txt

display the file contents.

```
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ cat p1.txt
hi
welcome to my world
```

# rm

✓ rm p1.txt

delete files and directories.

# touch

✓ touch

create a file without any content.

```
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ ls
add.sh div.sh eve.sh lar.sh Public until.sh while.sh
arg.sh Documents gt.sh Music snap Videos wh.sh
Desktop Downloads IBM Pictures Templates wee.sh
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ touch p1
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ ls
add.sh div.sh eve.sh lar.sh Pictures Templates wee.sh
arg.sh Documents gt.sh Music Public until.sh while.sh
Desktop Downloads IBM p1 snap Videos wh.sh
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$
```

# echo

echo what are you doing.

```
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ echo what are you doing.
what are you doing.
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$
```

# **«** ср

✓ cp p1.txt p2.txt

copy file contents to another file.

here you can take two txt file p1 and p2. here p1 have a txt data as show below image and another p2 don't have any txt data.

When you run cp p1.txt p2.txt cmd. you can see p1.txt file content copy to p2.txt.

```
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ cat p1.txt
hi
welcome
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ cat p2.txt
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ cp p1.txt p2.txt
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ cat p2.txt
hi
welcome
```

## \* mv

✓ mv p1.txt p2.txt

move file through the command line.

here you can take two txt file p1 and p2. here p1 have a txt data as show below image and another p2 don't have any txt data.

When you run mv p1.txt p2.txt cmd. you can see p1.txt remove and p1.txt all content move to p2.txt see below image.

```
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ cat p1.txt
hi
welcome
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ cat p2.txt
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ mv p1.txt p2.txt
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ cat p1.txt
cat: p1.txt: No such file or directory
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ cat p2.txt
hi
welcome
```

# find

✓ find p2.txt

find file and directories and perform subsequent operating on them.

```
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ find p1.txt
find: 'p1.txt': No such file or directory
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ find p2.txt
p2.txt
```

# head

✓ head p3.txt

head show the first top 10 content lines.

```
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ head p3.txt
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
```

# **\*** tail

✓ tail p3.txt

tail show the last 10 lines.

```
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ tail p3.txt
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
```

# ❖ sed

✓ sed 's/linux/unix/' demo.txt sed command use to replace (change word) a word.

#### Output:

```
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ cat> demo.txt
linux is an open source
linux is a platform dependent
linux is a free operating system
linux is an eassy to learn
^C
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ sed 's/linux/unix/' demo.txt
unix is an open source
unix is a platform dependent
unix is a free operating system
unix is an eassy to learn
```

## **⋄** wc

✓ wc demo.txt

we use to count the no. of letter/word with line.

#### Output:

```
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ wc demo.txt
4 22 114 demo.txt
```

## sort 💠

✓ sort demo1.txt

sort use to arrange the records in a particular order (A-Z).

```
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ cat> demo1.txt
amit
sahil
manjeet
naveen
aman
padam
bhupash
^C
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ sort demo1.txt
aman
amit
bhupash
manjeet
naveen
padam
sahil
```

#### Sort -r demo1.txt

Sort -r is use to reverse the record in a particular order (Z-A).

#### Output:

```
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ sort -r demo1.txt
sahil
padam
naveen
manjeet
bhupash
amit
aman
```

# bzip2

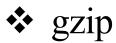
✓ bzip2 demo1.txt compress file.

#### Output:

#### Bzip2 -d demo1.txt.bz2

Decompress file

```
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ bzip2 -d demo1.txt.bz2
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ ls
add.sh demo.txt.gz Downloads IBM p3.txt Templates
arg.sh Desktop eve.sh lar.sh Pictures until.sh
demo1.txt div.sh file.tar Music Public Videos
demo.txt Documents gt.sh p2.txt snap wee.sh
```



✓ gzip demo.txt compresses file.

#### Output:

#### gzip -d demo.txt

decompress file.

#### Output:

# tar

#### ✓ tar cvf file.tar \*.txt

work with tarballs (or files compressed in a tarball archive) in the linux command line.

# alias

✓ alias c='clear'

instructs the shell to replace one string with another string while executing the commands.

#### Output:

```
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ alias c='clear'
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ c
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$
```

# clear

✓ clear

keep screen tidy from filled up commands and output of those commands.

```
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$ clear
mrpglu@MRPGLU-virtual-machine:~$
```