1.

1.1 date:- It display day date time .

date +%a :-It shows short name of day

date +%A :-It shows full name of day

date +%b :- It shows short name of month

date +%B :- It shows full name of month

date +%d :- It shows short date

date +%D :- It shows full date format with forward slash

date +%F :- It shows full date format with hi-fens

date +%T :- It shows time

1.2

cal :- It shows calender

cal jan 2020

1.3

bc :- It is used for mathematical calculation.After typing this command we perform basic calculator operations.

1.4

echo :- echo command in linux is used to display text/string.

1. \b :- It removes all the spaces in between the text

2. \c :- Supress trailing new line with backspace interpreter

3. \n :- It is used to create new line from where it is used

4. \t :- It is used to create horizontal tab space

5. \r :- carriage return with backspace

6. \v :- It is used to create vertical tab space

7. \a :- alert return with backspace interpreter '-e' to have sound alert

8. echo \* :- This command will print all files/folders similar to ls command

9. -n :-This option is used to omit echoing trailing newline

1.5

who :- This command is used to get information about currently logged in user on to system

1.6

whoami :- To display system username

1.7

longname :- Print user's login name, print the name of current user

1.8

uname:- It is command-line utility that prints basic information about the operating system name and system hardware

-s,(--kernel-name):- Prints the kernel name

-n, (--nodename):- Prints the system node name (hostname).This is the name the system when communicating over the network. When used with -n option, uname produces the same output as hostname command.

-r, (--kernel-release) :- Prints the kernel release

-v, (--kernel-version) :- Prints the kernel version

-m, (--machine) :- Prints the machine hardware name

-p, (--processor):-Prints the architecture of processor

-i, (--hardware-platform):- Prints the hardware platform

-o (--operating system):-Print the name of operating system. On Linux system that is "GNU/Linux"

-a, (--all):-When -a option is used, uname behaves the same as if -snrvmo options have been given.

1.9

seq :- It is used to generate numbers from FIRST to LAST in steps of increment.

1. seq LAST:- When only one argument is given then it produces numbers from 1 to LAST in step increment of 1.If the LAST is less than 1, then it produces no output.

2. seq FIRST LAST:- When two arguments are given then it produces numbers from FIRST till LAST is step increment of 1.If LAST is less than FIRST, then it produces no output.

3. seq FIRST INCREMENT LAST:- When three arguments are given then it produces numbers from FIRST till LAST is step increment of 1.If LAST is less than FIRST, then it produces no output.

4. seq –f “FORMAT” FIRST INCREMENT LAST:-This command is used to generate sequence in formatted manner. FIRST and INCREMENT are optional.

5. seq –s “STRING” FIRST INCREMENT LAST:-This command is used to STRING to seprate numbers. By default this value is equal to “\n”. FIRST and INCREMENT are optional.

6. seq –w FIRST INCREMENT LAST :- this command is used to equalize width by padding with leading zeros. FIRST and INCREMENT are optional.

1.10

clear :- clear screen.

2)

a)

mkdir a b c

cd a

touch a.txt b.txt c.txt

cd (to come out from folder)

cd b

touch a.txt b.txt c.txt

cd c

touch a.txt b.txt c.txt

cp –r c a

b)

mv b c

c) alias manju=”ls-lh”

d) mv a dac

3)

a)

touch file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt file4.txt file5.txt

echo ‘manju’>> file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt file4.txt file5.txt

b) cat file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt file4.txt file5.txt

c) touch file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt file4.txt file5.txt

d) rm -r c dac a

4)

vi demo

i to insert text

escape to leave insert

:wq to exit

cat demo

a)cat –n demo

b)tac demo

c)cat file1 file2 file3

5)

a) column filename.txt

b) sort filename.txt

Sort –r filename.txt

c) mkdir .aa .bb .c.txt

ls –a

d)touch –a file1.txt file2.txt

ls –t

ls –rt

e)ls –r

f)ls –l

g)ls –ld

================================================================

1)mkdir manjusha

touch a.txt b.txt c.txt d.txt

chmod u+rw manjusha

a) chmod u+rw- bar

b) chmod +r—

c) chmod +x

2) chmod +x manjusha

3)chmod -wx manjusha

4) echo \*manjusha

5)echo \*/etc/

6) find /etc –type f –name “\*.conf”

7)echo ‘hello’>>a.txt

1)mkdir a

cd a

touch a.txt

touch .hidden.txt

a)mkdir b

cd b

touch b.txt

touch .hidden1.txt

b) mkdir c

touch c.txt

touch .hidden2.txt

c) cp –r c a

d) cp –r a/a.txt a/b

cp –r a/c/ a/b

2)chmod a=r c

3) permission denied

4)mkdir data

5)chmod +rw b

6)mkdir data2

7)touch data.txt

8)mv c copied\_dir

9)chmod +x copied\_dir

10)ls

11)permission denied for hidden file,c.txt file

12)mv a/b/data/a

13)sudo chmod

14)chmod o+rwx a

15)mkdir sample

16)mkdir x

17)mv x a

18)mkdir movies

21)chmod a=rwx a

25)rm b.txt