NETWORKING & SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION LAB

Experiment No.: 2

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Batch: S2 MCA B

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Aim

Familiarization of linux commands.

Procedure

1. pwd Command

The pwd command is used to display the location of the current working directory.

$ pwd

Output:


```
student@S17:~$ pwd
/home/student
```

2. mkdir Command

The mkdir command is used to create a new directory under any directory.

$ mkdir

Output:


```
student@S17:~$ mkdir manya
```

3. ls Command

The ls command is used to list the directory, subdirectory, files.

$ ls

Output:


```
nt@S17:~$ ls
            E2                      OOPLab
            E3                      opengl
            examples.desktop        Pictures
            f                       Public
na          F1                      PycharmProjects
1-9-21.py   file1.tar.gz            s22018
.py         file.txt                shellprogram
y1.c        frn.txt                 snap
y.c         gogi                    solid_teaport.c
            hello                   solid_teaport.c.temp
            if.c                    solid_teaport.o
k.txt       II6.py                  sqrt1-9-21.py
.php        III12.py                s.sh
            '<invalid path>'        sum1-9-21.py
            '<invalid path>.layout' summm.py
            jubin                   sum.py
            keyyd                   tea.c
            keyyd.c                 tea.c.temp
top         keyyd.o                 teaport.c
ments       manya                   Templates
loads       mca                     text
            m.sh                    Videos
            Music                   wold
```

a. ls -l Command

To list files and directories, which contents in a long format.

$ ls -l

Output:

```
student@S17:~$ ls -l
total 280
-rwxrwxr-x  1 student student 8424 Feb  8  2019  1
-rw-r--r--  1 student student 1378 Feb  8  2019  1.c
-rw-rw-r--  1 student student 2968 Feb  8  2019  1.o
drwxr-xr-x  2 student student 4096 Jan 16  2020  aa
drwxr-xr-x  3 student student 4096 Oct 31  2019  Aparna
-rw-rw-r--  1 student student  100 Nov  1 12:57  area1-9-21.py
-rw-rw-r--  1 student student  100 Nov  1 12:57  area.py
```

b. ls -a Command

To show all hidden files in the directory.

$ ls -a

Output:

```
student@S17:~$ ls -a
.              aswin        Documents     gogi       .local           PycharmProjects    tea.c.temp
 array.c        D1           file1.tar.gz  jubin      .pki             sum1-9-21.py
 a.sh           D2           file.txt      keyyd      .profile         summm.py
.a.sh.swo       D3           frn.txt       keyyd.c    Public           sum.py
.a.sh.swp       Desktop      .gnupg        keyyd.o    .PyCharmCE2019.2 tea.c
```

c. ls -t Command

It shows the last edited file first.

$ ls -t

Output:

```
student@S17:~$ ls -t
manya           sum1-9-21.py   E1      aswin      text     Videos           '<invalid path>'           1        array1.c
Documents       sqrt1-9-21.py  E3      frn.txt    aa       blank.txt        '<invalid path>.layout'    1.o      array.c
Desktop         sum.py         D1      file.txt   c.txt    gogi             teaport.c                  keyyd.c  Public
Downloads       summm.py       D3      m.sh       hello    wold             solid_teaport.o            keyyd    Templates
PycharmProjects opengl         D2      d.sh       OOPLab   s22018           tea.c.temp                 keyyd.o  examples.desktop
Pictures        shellprogram   mca     s.sh       Aparna   jubin            tea.c                      if.c
area1-9-21.py   F1             file1.tar.gz b.sh   snap     III12.py         solid_teaport.c.temp       II6.py
area.py         E2             f       a.sh       Music    solid_teaport.c  1.c                        book.php
```

4. cd Command

The cd command is used to change the current directory.

$ cd directory name

Output:

```
student@S17:~$ cd manya
```

a. cd.. Command

This command is used to move to the parent directory of current directory.

$ cd..

Output:

```
student@S17:~/manya$ cd ..
```

b. cd- Command

Traverse to the previous directory.

$ cd-

Output:

```
student@S17:~$ cd -
/home/student/manya
```

5. Cat Command

The cat command is a multi-purpose utility in the Linux system. It can be used to create a file, display content of the file, copy the content of one file to another file, and more.

a. cat > Command

It creates a new file and also add data into it.

$ cat > filename

Output:

```
student@S17:~/manya$ cat > m.txt
manya madhu rollno 17
^Z
[1]+  Stopped                 cat > m.txt
```

b. cat >> Command

It adds more contents to the existing file.

$ cat >> filename

Output:

```
student@S17:~/manya$ cat >> m.txt
puthuppallikkunnel h
^Z
[2]+  Stopped                 cat >> m.txt
```

c. cat file name Command

It shows the content of the file.

$ cat filename

Output:

```
student@S17:~/manya$ cat m.txt
manya madhu rollno 17
puthuppallikkunnel h
```

d. cat file > new file Command

It moves content of previous file to new file.

$ cat previous file > new file

Output:

```
student@S17:~/manya$ cat m.txt> mm.txt
student@S17:~/manya$ cat mm.txt
manya madhu rollno 17
puthuppallikkunnel h
```

6. man Command

This command is used to know more about the commands.

$ man command

Output:

```
LS(1)                          User Commands                          LS(1)

NAME
       ls - list directory contents

SYNOPSIS
       ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION
       List  information  about  the FILEs (the current directory by default).
       Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort  is  speci-
       fied.

       Mandatory  arguments  to  long  options are mandatory for short options
       too.

       -a, --all
             do not ignore entries starting with .

       -A, --almost-all
             do not list implied . and ..

       --author
```