NETWORKING & SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION LAB

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Roll No:18

Batch:B

Date:31-03-2022

Experiment No.: 4

Aim

Familiarization of the Linux commands.

Procedure

1. cat

This command return file contents.

Syntax:- $ cat filename

Output:-

```
student@T70:~/mathew$ cat > nn.txt
mathew sebastian

networking

digitalclass
javalab
additionvalues
new data entered
```

2. cat -b

This Returns contents with line numbers but excludes the empty lines

Syntax:- $ cat -b filename

Output:-

```
student@T70:~/mathew$ cat -b nn.txt
     1  mathew sebastian

     2  networking

     3  digitalclass
     4  javalab
     5  additionvalues
```

3. touch

This command is used to create a empty file

Syntax:- $ touch filename

Output:-

```
student@T70:~/mathew$ touch b3.txt
```

4. echo command >> filename

This command helps to add lines on the empty file

Syntax:- $ echo command>>filename

Output:-

```
student@T70:~/mathew$ echo hai this is demo >> b3.txt
student@T70:~/mathew$ cat b3.txt
hai this is demo
```

5. head

This command returns first 10 lines in the file

Syntax:- $ head filename

Output:-

```
student@T70:~/mathew$ cat > nn.txt
mathew sebastian

networking

digitalclass
javalab
additionvalues
new data entered
classvalues entered
rollnumbers
classdivisions
lab
^Z
```

6. head – (No. of lines)

This will return beginning lines specified in the command

Syntax:- $ head -3 filename

Output:-

```
student@T70:~/mathew$ head -3 nn.txt
mathew sebastian

networking
```

7. tail :

This returns the last 10 lines in the file

Syntax $ tail filename

Output:-

```
student@T70:~/mathew$ tail nn.txt
networking

digitalclass
javalab
additionvalues
new data entered
classvalues entered
rollnumbers
classdivisions
lab
```

NETWORKING & SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION LAB

Experiment No.: 5

Aim

Familiarization of the Linux commands.

Procedure

1. cut -d ' ' f2

This commands in Linux allows you to select the second part of the content that split by ' ' delimiter.

Syntax:- $ cut -d ' ' f2 filename.txt

Output:-

```
student@T70:~/mathew$ cat > mark1
english 50
maths 60
science 77
^Z
```

```
student@T70:~/mathew$  cut -d ' ' -f2 mark1
50
60
77
```

2. cut -b 2

This command in Linux allows to select only these bytes.

Syntax:- $ cut -b 2 filename

Output:-

```
student@T70:~/mathew$ cut -b 2 mark1
n
a
c
```

3.cut –complement

This command helps to exclude given bytes.

Syntax:- $ cut –complement -c 1 filename

Output:-

```
student@T70:~/mathew$ cut --complement -c 1 mark1
nglish 50
aths 60
cience 77
```

4. paste

This command helps to paste contents to other file

Syntax:- $ paste filename > filename2

Output:-

```
student@T70:~/mathew$ paste marvel1 marvel2
captian america nebula
iron man        dr strange
hulk    gamora
groot
spider man
black widow
```

5. paste a b > c

This command helps to paste from multiple files.

Syntax:- $ paste file1 file2 > file3

Output:-

```
student@T70:~/mathew$ paste marvel1 marvel2 > marvel3
student@T70:~/mathew$ cat marvel3
captian america nebula
iron man        dr strange
hulk    gamora
groot
spider man
black widow
```

7. paste -d '-'

This command helps to contents from multiple files with '-' delimiter.

Syntax:- $ paste -d '-' file1 file2 > file3

Output:-

```
student@T70:~/mathew$ paste -d '-' marvel1 marvel2
captian america-nebula
iron man-dr strange
hulk-gamora
groot-
spider man-
black widow-
```

8. paste -s

This command helps to paste on file at a time instead of in parallel.

Syntax:- $ paste -s file1 file2 > file3.

Output:-

```
student@T70:~/mathew$ paste -s marvel1 marvel2
captian america iron man        hulk    groot   spider man      black widow
nebula  dr strange       gamora
```

9. more

More command is used to view the text files in the command prompt, displaying one screen at a time in case the file is large.

Syntax:- $ more filename.

Output:-

```
student@T70:~/mathew$ more demo
A network consists of two or more computers that are linked in order to share resources (such as printers and
 CDs), exchange files, or allow electronic communications. The computers on a network may be linked through c
ables, telephone lines, radio waves, satellites, or infrared light beams.
A network consists of two or more computers that are linked in order to share resources (such as printers and
 CDs), exchange files, or allow electronic communications. The computers on a network may be linked through c
ables, telephone lines, radio waves, satellites, or infrared light beams.
```

```
CDs), exchange files, or allow electronic communications. The computers on a network may be linked through cab
les, telephone lines, radio waves, satellites, or infrared light beams.
A network consists of two or more computers that are linked in order to share resources (such as printers and
CDs), exchange files, or allow electronic communications. The computers on a network may be linked through cab
--More--(15%)
```

SPACE Key is act as a NEXT button.

```
A network consists of two or more computers that are linked in order to share resources (such as print
CDs), exchange files, or allow electronic communications. The computers on a network may be linked thr
les, telephone lines, radio waves, satellites, or infrared light beams.
A network consists of two or more computers that are linked in order to share resources (such as print
CDs), exchange files, or allow electronic communications. The computers on a network may be linked thr
--More--(88%)
```

10. more -s

This command is used to squeeze multiple blank lines into one.

Syntax:- $ more -s filename.

Output:-

```
student@T70:~/mathew$ more -3 demo1
A network consists of two or more computers that are linked in order to share resource
CDs), exchange files, or allow electronic communications. The computers on a network m
les, telephone lines, radio waves, satellites, or infrared light beams.
A network consists of two or more computers that are linked in order to share resource
CDs), exchange files, or allow electronic communications. The computers on a network m
--More--(15%)
```