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**Roll no: 14**

**Batch: S11**

## **EXPERIMENT NO : 01**

**Aim:** Explore usage of basic linux commands and system calls for files, directory and process management.

### **Theory:**

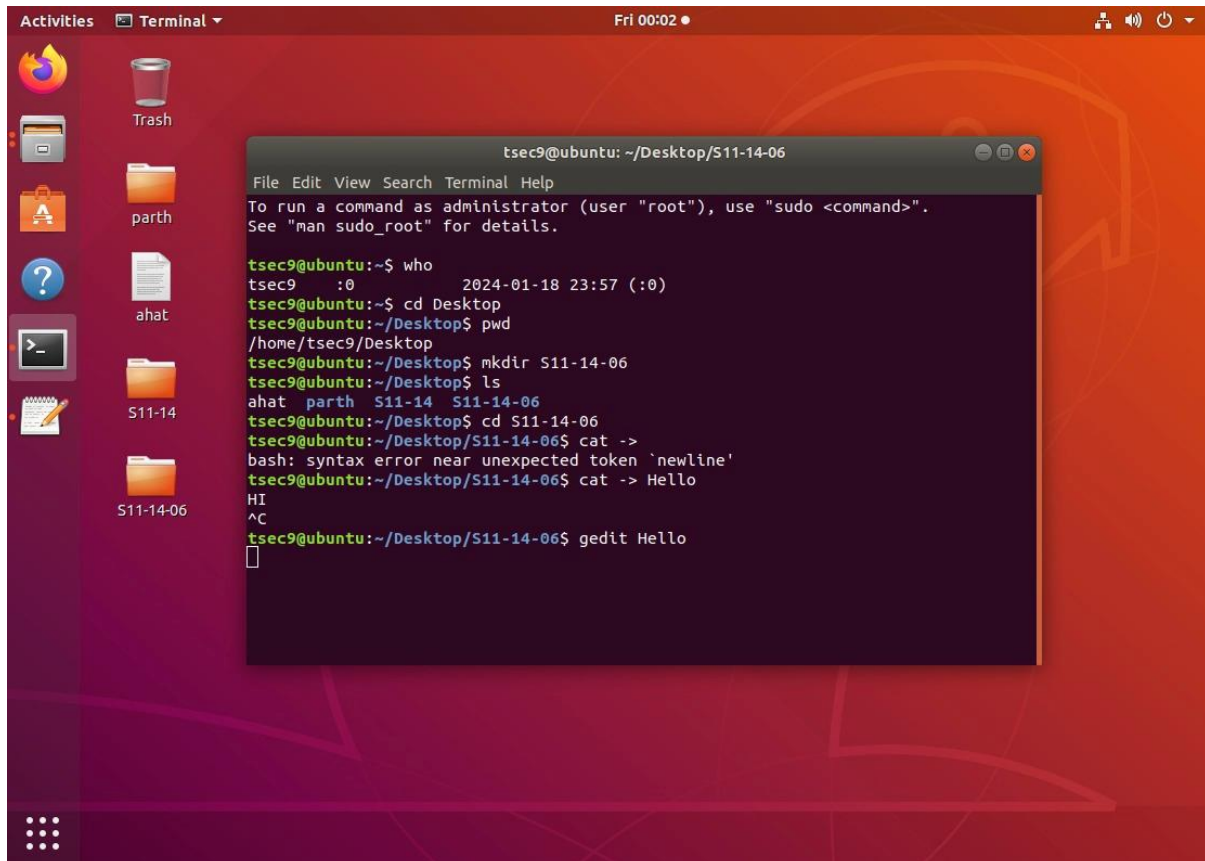
1. **who** : it is used to find out the current user who is logged into the system.
2. **pwd** : present working directory, lets you know the current directory you are in.
3. **cal** : show the calendar of the complete month.
4. **date** : It shows you the current date, along with the time, along with the day, along with the year.
5. **mkdir**: to create a new directory under any directory
6. **chdir/cd** : to change the current working directory
7. **cat** : to create the file and display the contents of the file
8. **chmod**: to change the mode of the file. There are three modes read(r), write(w) and execute(e)
9. **ls** : to list all directories and subdirectories
  - a. **ls-l** : to show the long listing information about the directory
  - b. **ls-lh** : human readable format.
  - c. **ls-ld** : shows the details of the directory content.
  - d. **ls-d\*** : to show the sub directories in a directory
  - e. **ls-a** : to show hidden files
  - f. **ls-lhs** : show files in the descending order in which you have used your files.
10. **sort-r file name.txt** : sorts the list in reverse order
11. **sort-n file name.txt** : its sorts the numerical list in ascending order
12. **sort nr file name.txt** : its sorts the numerical list in reverse order
13. **sort u file name.txt** : to remove the duplicates
14. **sort m file name.txt** : Sorts the months in ascending order
15. **awk** : it is used for the user that defines text patterns that are to be searched for each line of the file.

Syntax , **awk '{print}' file name.txt**

**awk '/faculty/{print}' file name.txt :**

awk '{print}NR, \$0}' file name.txt :  
NR - specifies the number of lines.

## Output :



The screenshot shows an Ubuntu desktop with a red background. On the left is a dock with icons for Firefox, Trash, a file manager, a folder named 'parth', a file named 'ahat', a terminal icon, and two folders named 'S11-14' and 'S11-14-06'. The top panel shows 'Activities', 'Terminal', and the time 'Fri 00:02'. A terminal window titled 'tsec9@ubuntu: ~/Desktop/S11-14-06' is open, displaying the following commands and output:

```
tsec9@ubuntu:~$ who
tsec9    :0                2024-01-18 23:57 (:0)
tsec9@ubuntu:~$ cd Desktop
tsec9@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ pwd
/home/tsec9/Desktop
tsec9@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ mkdir S11-14-06
tsec9@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ ls
ahat  parth  S11-14  S11-14-06
tsec9@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ cd S11-14-06
tsec9@ubuntu:~/Desktop/S11-14-06$ cat ->
bash: syntax error near unexpected token `newline'
tsec9@ubuntu:~/Desktop/S11-14-06$ cat -> Hello
HI
^C
tsec9@ubuntu:~/Desktop/S11-14-06$ gedit Hello
```

