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| **NAME: Meet Raut**  **DIV: S21**  **ROLL.NO: 2201084**   * **Experiment 1:** * **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   1. sort nr file name.txt : its sorts the numerical list in reverse order 2. sort u file name.txt : to remove the duplicates 3. sort m file name.txt : Sorts the months in ascending order 4. 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.   * **SCREENSHOTS:**            * **CONCLUSION: Thus, we have successfully explored and implemented usage of basic linux commands and system calls for files, directory and process management.** |