Lab 1

Title: Introduction of basic Linux commands.

Is: Displays the files and directories in the current directory.

Is -I: Shows detailed information about files, including permissions, owner, size, and modification date.

Is -a: Lists all files, including hidden ones (those that start with a dot).

Is -It: Displays files sorted by modification time, with the most recently modified files at the top.

Is -R: Recursively lists files and directories, including contents of subdirectories.

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| Company | Comp
```

cd /home: Changes the current directory to /home.

cd ..: Moves up one directory level (to the parent directory).

cd ~: Takes you to your home directory (shortcut for the user's home folder).

cd /var/log: Navigates to the /var/log directory.

cd -: Switches to the previous directory you were in before the last cd command.



pwd: Displays the full path of the current working directory.

pwd -P: Shows the actual physical path of the current directory, resolving any symbolic links.

pwd --help: Displays help information about the pwd command.

pwd (inside a subdirectory): If you navigate to a subdirectory (e.g., /home/user/Documents), running pwd will display the full path to that subdirectory.

pwd (after using cd command): If you change directories using cd, running pwd confirms your current directory location.



mkdir new_folder: Creates a directory named new_folder in the current directory.

mkdir -p parent/child: Creates a nested directory structure. If parent does not exist, it is created along with child.

mkdir dir1 dir2 dir3: Creates multiple directories (dir1, dir2, and dir3) in the current directory.

mkdir -v my_folder: Creates a directory named my_folder and displays a message confirming the creation.

mkdir -m 755 secure_folder: Creates a directory named secure_folder with specific permissions (755 means readable and executable by everyone, but writable only by the owner).

```
kali@kali: ~/PriyankP

File Actions Edit View Help

(kali@kali)-[~]

| mkdir PriyankP

(kali@kali)-[~]

| pwd
/home/kali

(kali@kali)-[~]

| cd PriyankP

(kali@kali)-[~/PriyankP]

| pwd
/home/kali/PriyankP
```

rmdir empty_folder: Removes the directory named empty_folder, but only if it is empty.

rmdir -p parent/child: Removes the child directory first, and then the parent directory, but only if both are empty.

rmdir folder1 folder2: Removes multiple directories (folder1 and folder2), provided they are all empty.

rmdir --**ignore**-**fail**-**on**-**non**-**empty folder**_**name**: Ignores the error message if folder_name is not empty but will not delete it.

rmdir --help: Displays the help information for the rmdir command, including available options.



cp file1.txt file2.txt: Copies file1.txt to file2.txt in the same directory.

cp file.txt /path/to/destination/: Copies file.txt to the specified directory (/path/to/destination/).

cp -r folder1 folder2: Recursively copies the contents of folder1 (including subdirectories and files) into folder2. If folder2 doesn't exist, it will be created.

cp -i file1.txt file2.txt: Copies file1.txt to file2.txt but prompts for confirmation if file2.txt already exists.

cp *.txt /path/to/destination/: Copies all files with the .txt extension from the current directory to the specified destination directory.

```
kali@kali:~/Patel/P.txt

File Actions Edit View Help

(kali@kali)-[~/Patel]

$ pwd
/home/kali/Patel

(kali@kali)-[~/Patel]

$ ls

P.txt

(kali@kali)-[~/Patel]

$ cp -r P.txt X.txt

(kali@kali)-[~/Patel]

$ ls

P.txt X.txt
```

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Patel/P.txt]

$ ls

P.txt

(kali@kali)-[~/Patel/P.txt]

$ cp P.txt C.txt

(kali@kali)-[~/Patel/P.txt]

$ ls
C.txt P.txt
```

mv file1.txt file2.txt: Renames file1.txt to file2.txt in the same directory.

mv file.txt /path/to/destination/: Moves file.txt to the specified directory (/path/to/destination/).

mv folder1 /path/to/destination/: Moves the entire directory folder1 to the specified destination directory.

mv -i file1.txt file2.txt: Prompts for confirmation before overwriting file2.txt if it already exists when renaming file1.txt to file2.txt.

mv *.txt /path/to/destination/: Moves all .txt files from the current directory to the specified destination directory.

```
File Actions Edit View Help

(kali@kali)-[~/Patel]
X.txt

(kali@kali)-[~/Patel]
X.txt

(kali@kali)-[~/Patel]
Smkdir Priyank

(kali@kali)-[~/Patel]
Smkdir Priyank

(kali@kali)-[~/Patel]
Smkdir Priyank

(kali@kali)-[~/Patel]
Smkdir Priyank

(kali@kali)-[~/Patel]
Smy X.txt

(kali@kali)-[~/Patel]
Smy X.txt

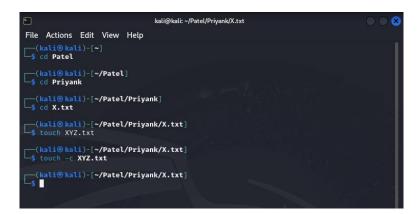
(kali@kali)-[~/Patel]
Smy X.txt Priyank

(kali@kali)-[~/Pate
```

touch file.txt: Creates an empty file named file.txt if it doesn't exist, or updates the file's access and modification timestamps if it does.

touch file1.txt file2.txt: Creates or updates multiple files (file1.txt and file2.txt) at once.

touch -c file.txt: Does not create a new file if file.txt doesn't exist, but updates the timestamp if the file already exists.



cat file.txt: Displays the contents of file.txt on the terminal.

cat file1.txt file2.txt: Displays the contents of file1.txt followed by file2.txt in the terminal.

cat -n file.txt: Displays the contents of file.txt with line numbers before each line.

```
File Actions Edit View Help

(kali@kali)-[~]

cd Patel

(kali@kali)-[~/Patel]

cd Priyank

(kali@kali)-[~/Patel/Priyank]

cd X.txt

(kali@kali)-[~/Patel/Priyank/X.txt]

cat P.txt

Hello Priyank

(kali@kali)-[~/Patel/Priyank/X.txt]

tall@kali)-[~/Patel/Priyank/X.txt]

Hello Priyank
```

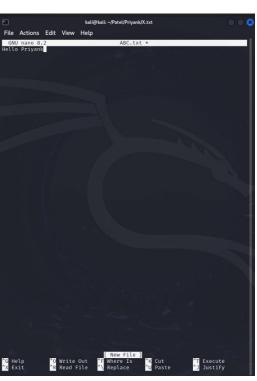
nano file.txt: Opens the file file.txt in the nano text editor. If the file doesn't exist, it creates a new one.

nano -B file.txt: Opens file.txt in nano with backup files enabled. A backup file with the extension .bak will be created if changes are made.

nano -w file.txt: Opens file.txt in nano and disables wrapping of long lines. This is useful for editing files with long lines of text.

nano -m file.txt: Opens file.txt in nano and enables mouse support, allowing you to use the mouse for scrolling and selecting text.





grep 'pattern' file.txt: Searches for the word "pattern" in file.txt and displays the lines that contain it.

grep -i 'pattern' file.txt: Searches for the word "pattern" in file.txt case-insensitively (ignores whether it's uppercase or lowercase).

grep -r 'pattern' /path/to/directory/: Searches for the word "pattern" recursively in all files within the specified directory.

grep -v 'pattern' file.txt: Displays all lines in file.txt that do **not** contain the word "pattern".

```
kali@kali:~/Patel/Priyank/X.txt

File Actions Edit View Help

(kali@kali)-[~]

cd Patel

(kali@kali)-[~/Patel]

cd Priyank

(kali@kali)-[~/Patel/Priyank]

cd X.txt

(kali@kali)-[~/Patel/Priyank/X.txt]

grep "Hello" P.txt

kali@kali)-[~/Patel/Priyank/X.txt]

grep -c "Hello" P.txt
```

sudo command: Executes the specified command with superuser (root)

privileges. For example, sudo is will list the contents of a directory with elevated permissions.

sudo apt update: Updates the package lists for upgrades of all installed packages on a system using apt (for Debian-based distributions like Ubuntu).

sudo shutdown -h now: Immediately shuts down the system with root privileges. The -h option indicates to halt the system, and now specifies the time to shut down.

```
File Actions Edit View Help

(kali@kali)-[~]
sudo - h
sudo - execute a command as another user

usage: sudo -h | -K | -k | -V
usage: sudo -v [-ABkNnS] [-g group] [-h host] [-p prompt] [-u user]
usage: sudo -l [-ABkNnS] [-g group] [-h host] [-p prompt] [-U user]
[-u user] [command [arg ...]]

usage: sudo [-ABbEHkNnPS] [-r role] [-t type] [-C num] [-D directory]
[-g group] [-h host] [-p prompt] [-R directory] [-T timeout]
[-u user] [VAR-value] [-i | -s] [command [arg ...]]

usage: sudo -e [-ABkNnS] [-r role] [-t type] [-C num] [-D directory]
[-g group] [-h host] [-p prompt] [-R directory] [-T timeout]
[-u user] file ...
```

apt-get update:

Updates the list of available packages and their versions from the repositories.

apt-get upgrade:

Upgrades all installed packages to their latest versions based on the updated package list.

apt-get install package_name:

Installs the specified package (replace package_name with the actual package name).

dpkg -I:

Lists all installed packages on the system.

dpkg -i package_file.deb:

Installs a .deb package from the specified file (package file.deb).

dpkg -r package_name:

Removes the specified package but keeps its configuration files.

dpkg --purge package_name:

Completely removes the specified package along with its configuration files.

chown user:group filename:

Changes the owner of the specified file (filename) to the specified user and group.

chown user filename:

Changes the owner of the specified file (filename) to the specified user while keeping the group unchanged.

chown :group filename:

Changes the group of the specified file (filename) to the specified group while keeping the owner unchanged.

tar -xvf archive.tar:

Extracts the contents of the archive.tar file into the current directory. The -x option extracts the archive, -v shows the extraction process, and -f specifies the archive file.

tar -tvf archive.tar:

Lists the contents of the archive.tar file without extracting them. The -t option displays the file list, -v makes it verbose, and -f specifies the archive file.

uname:

Displays the name of the operating system (kernel). For example, it might show Linux or Darwin depending on the OS.

uname -s:

Displays the kernel name (same as the default uname output). For example, it may output Linux, Darwin, or other kernel names.

uname -n:

Displays the network node hostname of the system, which is the name assigned to the machine in a network.

uname -r:

Displays the kernel version (e.g., 5.4.0-42-generic), which includes the kernel release number.

uname -v:

Displays the kernel version information, including the build date and time of the kernel.

date:

Displays the current date and time in the default format.

date "+%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S":

Displays the current date and time in a custom format (YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS).

date -u:

Displays the current date and time in UTC (Coordinated Universal Time).

date "+%A, %B %d, %Y":

Displays the current date in a more readable format (e.g., Tuesday, January 16, 2025).

date --date="2 days ago":

Displays the date and time for two days ago from the current date.

```
kali@kali: ~/Patel/Priyank/X.txt

File Actions Edit View Help

(kali@kali)-[~/Patel/Priyank/X.txt]

$ date
Thu Jan 16 07:52:42 AM EST 2025

(kali@kali)-[~/Patel/Priyank/X.txt]

$ date -u
Thu Jan 16 12:52:45 PM UTC 2025
```

ps:

Displays a snapshot of the current processes running in the current terminal session.

ps -e or ps -A:

Displays a list of all processes running on the system, including those not attached to the current terminal.

ps -f:

Displays additional information about each process, such as the parent process ID (PPID), start time, and terminal.

ps -aux:

Displays a detailed list of all processes running on the system. The -a shows processes for all users, -u displays the user associated with each process, and -x shows processes not attached to a terminal.

```
kali@kali: ~/Patel/Priyank/X.txt

File Actions Edit View Help

(kali@kali)-[~/Patel/Priyank/X.txt]

ps
PID TTY TIME CMD
11963 pts/0 00:00:01 zsh
16596 pts/0 00:00:00 ps

(kali@kali)-[~/Patel/Priyank/X.txt]

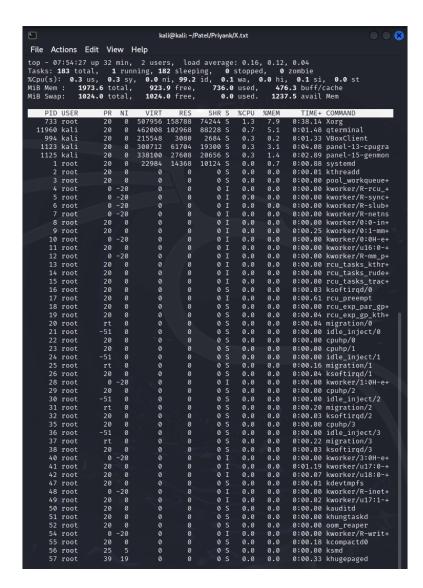
ps -a
PID TTY TIME CMD
16634 pts/0 00:00:00 ps
```

top:

Displays a dynamic, real-time view of the system's processes, showing information about CPU usage, memory usage, and running processes.

top -u username:

Displays the processes running for the specified user (username), filtering the process list accordingly.



du:

Displays the disk usage of the current directory and its subdirectories in a human-readable format, showing the size of each directory.

du -h:

Displays the disk usage of the current directory in a human-readable format (e.g., KB, MB, GB).

du -sh:

Displays the total disk usage of the current directory (sum of all files and subdirectories) in a human-readable format, without listing individual subdirectories.

du -a:

Displays the disk usage of all files and directories recursively, rather than just directories.

history:

Displays the list of previously executed commands in the current shell session, showing their command numbers.

history N:

Displays the last N commands from the history. For example, history 10 shows the last 10 commands.

df:

Displays the disk space usage for all mounted filesystems, showing the total space, used space, available space, and mount points.

df -h:

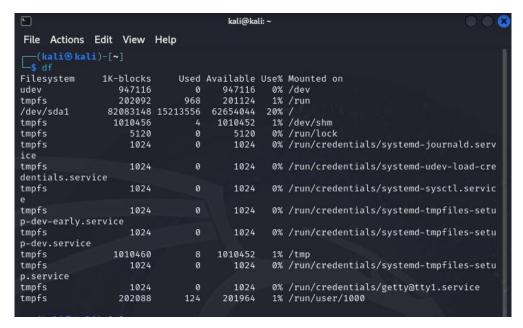
Displays the disk space usage in a human-readable format (e.g., KB, MB, GB), making it easier to understand the sizes.

df -a:

Displays disk space usage for all filesystems, including those with 0 blocks (e.g., virtual filesystems).

df -T:

Displays the type of each filesystem along with its usage information (e.g., ext4, xfs, etc.).



clear:

Clears the terminal screen, removing all previous commands and output, giving you a clean workspace.

shutdown:

Initiates a system shutdown after a default delay (usually one minute). The system will start the process of turning off.

ifconfig:

Displays the network interfaces on the system, along with details like the IP address, netmask, broadcast address, and MAC address for each active interface.

ifconfig -a:

Displays all network interfaces, including inactive ones. This is useful for seeing all interfaces even if they are not currently up.

```
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
        inet 10.0.2.15 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255
        inet6 fe80::a3c0:49a5:4961:2a37 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0×20<link>inet6 fd00::4e91:8ba2:5361:d9d5 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0×0<global>
        ether 08:00:27:6e:13:6e txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
        RX packets 8 bytes 3006 (2.9 KiB)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0
        TX packets 32 bytes 4635 (4.5 KiB)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
        inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0×10<host>
        loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
        RX packets 8 bytes 480 (480.0 B)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 8 bytes 480 (480.0 B)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

echo "Hello, World!":

Prints the text Hello, World! to the terminal. echo is commonly used to display simple strings.

echo \$HOME:

Displays the value of the environment variable HOME, which contains the path to the current user's home directory.

echo \$PATH:

Displays the current system PATH variable, which shows the directories where executable files are located.

echo -n "Hello, World!":

Prints Hello, World! without a trailing newline. Normally, echo adds a newline after the output, but -n prevents this.

echo "This is a line" >> file.txt:

Appends the text This is a line to a file named file.txt. The >> operator appends, while > would overwrite the file.



cal:

Displays the current month's calendar.

cal 2025:

Displays the calendar for the year 2025.

cal 12 2025:

Displays the calendar for December 2025. You can specify any month and year in the format month year.

cal -3:

Displays a three-month calendar: the previous month, the current month, and the next month.

cal -j:

Displays the calendar with Julian dates (the day of the year) included. For example, the first day of the year is 001, the second day is 002, etc.

```
(kali®kali)-[~/Patel/Priyank/X.txt]

$\frac{cal}{cal}$
Command 'cal' not found, but can be installed with:
sudo apt install ncal
Do you want to install it? (N/y)y
sudo apt install ncal

Error: Unable to locate package ncal
```

passwd:

Changes the password for the current user. The system will prompt you to enter a new password and confirm it.

passwd username:

Changes the password for the specified user (username). This command must be run with superuser (root) privileges to change another user's password.

passwd -I username:

Locks the specified user's account, preventing them from logging in. The user will not be able to authenticate until the account is unlocked.

passwd -u username:

Unlocks a previously locked user account, allowing the user to log in again.

free:

Displays the total, used, free, and available memory in the system, showing both physical RAM and swap space.

free -h:

Displays the memory usage in a human-readable format (e.g., KB, MB, GB), making it easier to understand the memory statistics.

free -m:

Displays the memory usage in megabytes (MB), providing more precise memory usage details in a unit that's easier to read than the default kilobytes (KB).

free -g:

Displays the memory usage in gigabytes (GB).



comm file1.txt file2.txt:

Compares two sorted files (file1.txt and file2.txt) line by line and outputs three columns:

- Lines only in file1.txt
- Lines only in file2.txt

• Lines that are common to both files

comm -1 file1.txt file2.txt:

Suppresses the first column (lines only in file1.txt), displaying only the common lines and lines from file2.txt.

comm -2 file1.txt file2.txt:

Suppresses the second column (lines only in file2.txt), showing only the common lines and lines from file1.txt.

```
(kali@ kali)-[~/Patel/Priyank/X.txt]

$\frac{1}{2} \text{ comm P.txt ABC.txt} \text{Hello Priyank}
```

groups:

Displays the groups that the current user is a member of.

groups username:

Displays the groups that a specific user (username) is a member of.

groups -v:

Displays verbose group information, showing not only the groups but also the group IDs (GIDs).

groups user1 user2:

Displays the groups for multiple users (user1 and user2) at once.

groups username | cut -d ' ' -f 1:

Displays only the first group from the list of groups for a specific user (username).