DATE

EXPT. NO.

1) Cal :- cal is a handy tool that we can invoke any time to see the calendar of any specific month, or a complete year. To see the calendar for the month of July, 2006 the month number and year as the two arguments to cal.

$ cal 7 2006

2) Who :- UNIX is a system that can be concurrently used by multiple users, and you might be interested in knowing the people who are also using the system. use who command.

$ who

3) PS :- We observed that the shell program is always running at your terminal. Every command that we run gives rise to a process, and the shell is a process as well. To view all processes that we are responsible for creating, run the PS command.

$ PS

OUTPUT

1)

JULY 2006

SU	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

2)

aiit 5	pts/0	2023-02-20	22:02 (10.108.14.208)
ailt 4	pts/1	2023-02-20	22:16 (10.108.12.250)
aib 1	pts/2	2023-02-20	23:11 (202.8.114.250)
aib 1	pts/3	2023-02-20	22:51 (202.8.114.250)
aiit 1	pts/48	2023-02-20	14:41 (10.0.69.38)

.....

3)

PID	TTY	TIME	CMD
23176	pts/2	00:00:00	bash
23196	pts/2	00:00:00	ps

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EXPT. NO.

4) ls :- Our UNIX system has a large number of files that control is functioning, and users also create files on their own. These files are organized in separate folders called directories. We can list the names of the files available in this directory with the ls command.

$ ls

5) ls -l :- Sometimes, just displaying a list of file name isn't enough; you need to know more about these files. For that to happen, ls has to be used with an option, -l, between the command and filenames.

$ ls -l

6) Pwd :- Pwd is the sell bilding commend on actual binary command. Pwd is the enviroment variable. which stores the current directry.

$ Pwd

7) Uname -r :- Basicaly it is used to determine the processer architecture. The system host name and the varition of the cornal running system.

$ uname -r

OUTPUT

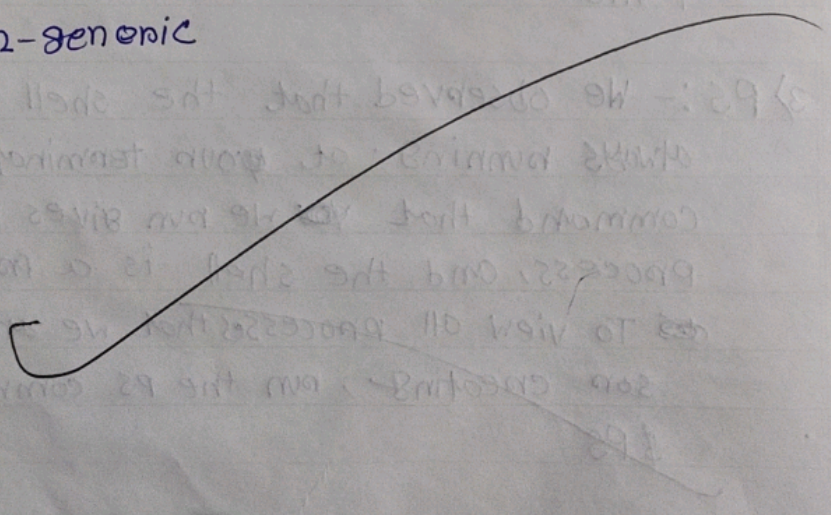
4) bhanavaj file_1 mihir anewdir no pamma rupakdir skip sneha.text sneh.text sutapa timma : WQ Yash yuvdir yuvi.text -

5) total 60

```
drwxrwxr-x  2 aib1 aib1 4096 Feb 15 11:40 bhanavaj
d---x---x---x  3 aib1 aib1 4096 Jan 20 15:45 file1
-rw-rw-r--  1 aib1 aib1  167 Feb 17 15:44 skip
.....
```

6) /home/aib1

7) 4.15.0-202-generic



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EXPT. NO.

8) time :- It is used to determine how long a commend takes to run.

$ time

9) help :- It is a sell bild in internal comment it accepts a string as the command line argumand and search the supply string in sell document.

$ help

21/2/23

OUTPUT

8)

```
real    0m0.000s
user    0m0.000s
sys     0m0.000s
```

9) GNU bash, version 4.4.20(1)-release (x86_64-pc-linux-gnu)
These shell commands are defined internally. Type 'help' to see this list.
Type 'help name' to find out more about the function name.
Type 'info bash' to find out more about the shell in general.
Use 'man -k' or 'info' to find out more about commands not in this list.
.....

LAB-2 / Assignment-2

PAGE NO. 4

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EXPT. NO.

1) ls -a :- It shows all files including the hidden file starting with dot(.).

2) ls -i :- List files include index number.

3) ls -la :- total list of file size hidden

4) ls -lh :- long format with redable file size.

5) ls - ls :- list with long format with file size.

6) ls - R :- list recursivly to directory tree.

7) ls -r :- in reverse order.

OutPut :-

1). .. .bash_history .bashrc .local .motd_shown . profile
example kuku.1.save kumar tarun .

2) total 0
drwxr-xr-x 1 root 4096 Feb 21 10:08 example
drwxr-xr-x 1 root 4096 Feb 20 12:25 kumar

3) total 4
drwx------ 1 root root 4096 Feb 21 10:25 .
drwxr-xr-x-1 root root 4096 Feb 21 10:38 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 161 Jul 9 2019 .profile

4) total 0
drwxr-xr-x1 root root 4.0K Feb 21 10:25 kumar
drwxr-xr-x1 root root 4.0K Feb 21 10:24 tarun

5) total 0
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4096 feb 21 10:24 kumar
drwxr-xr-x

6) .:
example kulu.1.save kumar tarun
./example:
./kumar:
kumar.

7) zet xyz varun test smruti saksham filoh's dumplingtxt1. text 75
yuv xchires ut.txt tom shivam opi sam files.txt 25

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EXPT. NO.

8) ls -s :- list of file size.

9) ls -S :- sort by file size.

10) ls -t :- sort by time and date

11) ls -x :- sort by extention name.

12) mkdir :- Allow user to creat new directries in linux. MKDIR stans for make directries.

$ mkdir tapun

13) mkdir -p :- This command is used to change current linux files and directries.

$ mkdir -p tapun/Tapun

8) total 216

4 25 4 agarwal 4don 4dev 4 muskan 4 sam
4 75 4 oj moni 4 dance 4 dev3.txt 4 jojo.txt 4 nikita

9) 25 abc Anamika don dev hiraan mayukh
75 agarwal dance file_1 wan.txt

10) dev dance ut.txt abc.txt filethis de
xcibcs wan.txt shivammm test ww suii

11) 25 75 aa abc abc.txt agarwal
sht.txt file1 file2.txt HeYY hiraan jojo.txt

12) mkdir tanvi
ls
example KUKU.1.sero tanvi

13) mkdir -p tanvi | Tanvi
ls
Tanvi

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EXPT. NO.

14) mkdir -m777 :- creat an directory and set to read/write permission for all user.

15) mkdir -v :- creat an directory in current location.

$ mkdir -v a b c

=

a
b
c

14)

15) mkdir -v a b c
created directory 'a'
created directory 'b'
created directory 'c'

LAB-3 / Assignment-3 PAGE NO. 8

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EXPT. NO.

1) Locate: Locate command in linux is used to find the files by name. Thes is two widily use file searching utilites accesible to users as called find and locate.

2) locate -b : match only the base name against the specified Patlesns, which is the wholename.

3) locate -c : Instand of writing files names on standard output, write the number of matching entries only.

4) locate -e : print only entries that are newer to files existing at the time locate is run.

7/04/23

Shot on vivo Z1x
Vivo AI camera
2023.05.18 20:15

OUTPUT :- $locate soham

1) /home/aib1/soham.txt

$locate -b soham

2) /home/aib1/soham.txt

$locate -c soham

3) 5

$locate -e soham

4) ./home/aib1/soham.txt

LAB-4 / Assignment-4

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EXPT. NO.

grep :- The grep command searches for the pattern specified by the Patten parameter and writes each matching line to standard output.

grep -v :- This command-line utility for searching plain-text data sets for lines that match a regular expression.

grep -c :- This command is a powerful text processing tool for searching through files and directories.

grep -h :- search for matching patterns in a file.

grep -i :- This command-line utility for searching plain-text data sets for lines that match a regular expression.

grep -l :-
Searching for text and strings that users desire in a given file.

grep -n :- This command-line utility for searching plain-text data for lines that match a regular expression.

25/04/2023

Teacher's Signature

Output :-

$ cat > tkd.txt

Hello Tarun
Welcome to Amity

1) $ grep "Tarun" tkd.txt

Hello Tarun

2) $ grep "Tarun" tkd.txt
Welcome to Amity

3) $ grep -c "Tarun" tkd.txt
1

4) $ grep -h "Tarun" tkd.txt
Hello Tarun

5) $ grep -i "Tarun" tkd.txt
Hello Tarun

6) $ grep -l "Tarun" tkd.txt
tkd.txt

7) $ grep -n "Tarun" tkd.txt
1: Hello Tarun

Lab :-5 / Assignment-5

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EXPT. NO.

1) stat :- Stat displays the following file formation. file name, size blocks, IO block type, device access modify, change and birth.

2) touch :- It is used to create new file of zero byte manually.

3) touch -c :- Using -c option with touch conenated to avoid creating new files. This command will not create a new if it doesnot exists.

4) touch -m :- To change modification times.

OUTPUT:-

1) $ stat sample.txt

File : sample.txt
size : 23 Block : 8 Io Block : 4096 singular file
Device : 801h/2049d Inode: 79563 links: 1
Access : (0664/-rw-rw-r--) Uid (1006/aib1)
Access : 2023-04-25 09:53:50 3424700852 +0530
Modify : 2023-04-25 09:54:16 4222216189 +0530

2) $ touch sample.txt
$ stat sample.txt

File : sample.txt
size : 23 Block : 8 Io Block : 4096 singular file
Device : 801h/2049d Indod : 79563 links : 1
Access : (0664/-rw-rw-r--) Uid : (1006/aib1)

3) $ touch -c sample.txt
$ stat sample.txt

File : sample.txt
size : 23 Block : 8 Io Block : 4096 singular file
Device : 801h/2049d Indod : 79563 links : 1
Access : (0664/-rw-rw-r--) Uid : (1006/aib1)

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EXPT. NO.

5) touch -c -t MMDDhhmm :- set the Access and
03241155 Modification times.

6) touch -r :- To use the time stamp of
another file

touch -c -d :-

touch -c -d 'date/time' :- To specify date and
time as string.

4) $ touch -m sample.txt
$ stat sample.txt

File: sample.txt
Size: 23 Block: 8 IO Block: 4096 singular file
Device: 801h/2049d Inode: 795633 links: 1
Access: (0664/-rw-rw-r--) Uid (1006/aibl) Gid: (1006/aibl)

5) $ touch -c -t 03241155 sample.txt
$ stat sample.txt

File: sample.txt
Size: 23 Block: 8 IO Block: 4096 singular file.
Device: 801h/2049d Indo: 795633 links: 1
Access: (0664/-rw-rw-r--) Uid (1006/aibl) Gid: (1006/aibl)

6) $ touch -r sample.txt
$ stat sample.txt

File: sample.txt
Size: 23 Block: 8 IO Block: 4096
Device: 801h/2049d Indo: 795633 links: 1

7) $ touch -c -d '26 march 2022 10:22' sample.txt
$ stat sample.txt

File: sample.txt
Size: 23 Block: 8 Io Block: 4096
Device: 801h/2049d Indo: 795633 links: 1
Access: (0664/-rw-rw-r--) Uid (1006/aibl) Gid: (1006/aibl)

LAB-6 / Assignment-6

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EXPT. NO.

1) ls -A :- Use the command to display information about directories.

$ ls -A

2) ls -b : This command line utility lists all the files and directories under a specified directory.

$ ls -b

3) ls -C : This command line utility lists all the files and directories under a specified directory.

$ ls -C

4) ls -c : list all the files and directories under a specified directory.

$ ls -c

output :-

1) aaa ajk.txt demo.txt geeksile.txt hujj.txt
Aaaa ajmeni.txt Directory. snips jitesh1234.txt

2) aaa ajmeni.txt dihh guys.sh jitesh1234.txt
Aaaa and.txt divanshu.txt haiku.txt jitesh27

3) aaa ajmeni.txt dihh guys.sh jitesh1234.txt
Aaaa and.txt divanshu.txt haiku.txt jitesh27

4) pp.txt hello1.txt priya.txt scope.txt donkey.txt
tue.txt aaru.txt assam stat aian.txt

5) ls -s : List the name of files in a particular unix directory.

$ ls -s

6) ls -K : The command is used in listing contents inside a directory.

$ ls -K

7) ls -l : It is used to list information about files and directories within the file system.

$ ls -l

8) ls -m : Display the files listed in current working directory.

$ ls -m

5) . aditya book .swk student touch commands
.. ADITYA.txt link1 adi sys.sh hp2

6) aaa ajmeni.txt dinn sys.sh jitesh1234.txt
Aaaa and.txt divanshu.txt haku.txt jitesh27

7) aaa ajmeni.txt dinn sys.sh jitesh1234.txt
Aaaa and.txt divanshu.txt haku.txt jitesh27

8) aaa, Aaaa, aaj.txt, aan3, aan3.txt, aan.txt, abc,
abc.txt, adi, aditya, aditya.txt, assan, assan.txt,

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EXPT. NO.

9) ls -o : list all the files and directories under a specified directory.

$ ls -o

10) ls : p : Used in listing contents inside a directory.

$ ls -p

11) ls -g : listing contents inside a directory.

$ ls -g

12) ls -h : writes to standard output the contents of each specified Directory or the name of each specified file;

$ ls -g

13) ls -n : list the name osp files in a particular unix directory

$ ls -n

9) total 496
drwxrwxr-x 2 aibl 4096 Apr 21 09:50 aaa
drwxrwxr-x 2 aibl 4096 Apr 28 10:10 Aaaa

10) aaa/ aimenj.txt dinn/ suys.sh
Aaaa/ and.txt divanshu.txt haku.txt

11) total 496
drwxrwxr-x 2 aibl 4096 Apr 21 09:50 aaa
drwxrwxr-x 2 aibl 4096 Apr 28 10:10 Aaaa

12) aaa aimenj.txt dinn suys.sh
Aaaa and.txt divanshu.txt haku.txt

13) total 496
drwxrwxr-x 2 1006 1006 4096 Apr 21 09:50 aaa
drwxrwxr-x 2 1006 1006 4096 Apr 28 10:10 Aaaa