Unix In Use Command

1.	Calendar (cal)
$cal	Print Current Month Calendar.
$cal 9 2018	Print Enter Month In Year Calendar.
$cal -1	Print Current Month.
$cal –3	Print Current, Before And After Month.
$cal –s	Print Current Month Start From Sunday.
$cal –m	Print Current Month Start From Monday.
$cal –j	Print Total Days In Year Working Day In Current Month.
$cal –y	Print Calendar Of This Year.
2.	**Date**
$date	Print Date, Month, Year, Day, Hours, Minute, Second, Time Zone
$date +%m	Print Current Month Digit.
$date +%h	Print Current Month Word.
$date +%h%m	Print Current Month Word and Digit.
$date +%d	Print Today Working Current Date.
$date +%y	Print Current Last Two Digit of The Year.
$date + %H/%M/%S	Print Current Hour, Minute, Second Respectively.
$date +%D	Print Date In This Format MM/DD/YY.
$date +%T	Print Time In This Format hh:mm:ss
$date +%Y	Print Current Working Year In 4 Digits
3.	**All Screen Clear**
tput clear	Use Clear Full Screen
4.	**Calculator (bc)**
$bc	Use Calculator. **Ex.** 12+5 [Enter] 17; $3*4; 2^3 (^ => Power **(Ctr + d)** <--- End Current Working Character
5.	**Check Current Working Directory (ls)**
$ls	Present In The Current Working Directory Of Your Machine. **Ex.** ls
$ls –ltr	Check File Permission Your Machine, File Create Date And Time. **Ex.** ls -ltr

6.	**Change Directory (cd)**
$cd	Change Directory It Is Use To Change Current Working Directory.
7.	**Print Working Directory (pwd)**
$pwd	This Command Print The Current Working Directory.
8.	**Create New Directory (mkdir)**
$mkdir	Allow Users To Create New Directory.
9.	**Create Empty Files (touch)**
$touch	Touch Command Is A Way To Create Empty Files.
10.	**Print Content Of File (cat)**
$cat	Write Some Text Into a File and Combine File.
	Ex. $cat > filename.txt <--- Content Create And Add **Ex.** $cat filename.txt <--- Content Only View **Ex.** $cat file1.txt file2.txt > file3.txt <--- Combine Data
11.	**Move File One To Other Directory (mv)**
$mv	Moves File From One Directory To Another Directory.
	Ex. $mv filename.txt rename newfile.txt <--- Rename File **Ex.** $mv filename.txt <--- Move Files And Directory
12.	**Count Total Number, Lines, Words, Characters (wc)**
$mv	Total Number Of Lines, Total Number of Words, Total Number of Characters.
	Ex. $wc filename.txt filename.txt
13.	**Sort File**
$sort	Sort Command Is Use Sort A File.
	Ex. $sort filename.txt
14.	**Delete Duplicate Line And Words (uniq)**
$uniq	Detect Adjustment Duplicate Line and Delete Duplicate Lines.
	Ex. $uniq –d filename.txt
15.	**Previous Execute Command View (history)**
$histor	History Command Is Use to View the Previous Command.
16.	**Watch Host Name and Ip Address (hostname)**
$hostnam	View Device Ip Address and Host Name.
	Ex. $hostname <--- Display Hostname $hostname -i <--- Display Ip Address of Host Name
17.	**Display Top 10 Lines --> ($head)**

18.	**Display Last 10 Lines --> ($tail)**
19.	**Display In Reverse Order --> ($tac)**
	Ex. 17. $head filename.txt <--- Display First 10 Digits **Ex.** 18. $tail filename.txt <--- Display Last 10 Digits **Ex.** 19. $tac filename.txt <--- Display Reverse Data
20.	**Remove (Files and Directory [rm, rmdir])**
$rm	Rm Command Is Used to Remove Files. **Ex.** $rm filename.txt
$rmdir	Rmdir Command Is Used to Remove Directory (Directory Soud Be Empty). **Ex.** $rmdir foldername
21.	**Change Access Permission in Files and Directorys (chmode)**
$ch mode	chmode is Used to Change the Access Permission File/Directory. [r-read, w-write, x-execute] <--- Use User,Groups,Other rw-, r--, rwx <--- Provide Permission [ch mode, g=r, o=r, filename.txt] <--- Change Permission
22.	**Search Text and String (grep)**
$grep	This Command Is Use To Search Text and String in Given File.**Ex.** $grep "hello" filename.txt **Ex.** $grep –i "abc.ABC" filename.txt <--- ignore Case Sensitive **Ex.** $grep –c "abc" filename.txt <--- Count Enter Word **Ex.** $grep '[ABCDEF]' filename.txt