**Using UNIX Basic Commands:**

1. To display the current working directory, the command is:

pwd

The output is as follows.

/home/trg1

2. Display the path to and name of your HOME directory.

echo $HOME

3. Display the login name using which you have logged into the system

whoami

4. Display the hidden files of your current directory.

ls -a

ls -la

5. List the names of all the files in your home directory.

Ls $HOME

ls -a $HOME ( if you want to display the hidden files too)

6. Using the long listing format to display the files in your directory.

ls -l

7. List the files beginning with chap followed by any number or any lower case

alphabet. (Example , it should display all files whose names are like chap1, chap2,

chap3 ……., chapa,ahapb,chapc,……..)

ls chap[0-9a-z]\*

8. Give appropriate command to create a directory called C\_prog under your home

directory. (Note: Check the directory using ls )

mkdir $HOME/C\_prog

9. Create the following directories under your home directory. (Note: Check using ls )

newdir

newdirectory

mkdir $HOME/newdir $HOME/newdirectory

ls -l $HOME | grep 'newdir\|newdirectory' (To check if they exist )

10. List the names of all the files, including the contents of the sub directories under

your home directory.

ls -R $HOME

11. Remove the directory called newdirectory from your working directory.

rmdir newdirectory

12. Create a directory called temp under your home directory.

mkdir $HOME/temp

13. Remove the directory called newdir under your home directory and verify the

above with the help of the directory listing command.

rm -r $HOME/newdir

14. Create another directory directorynew under the temp directory.

mkdir $HOME/temp/directorynew

15. Change the directory to your home directory.

cd $HOME

16. From your home directory, change the directory to directorynew using relative and

absolute path.

cd $HOME/temp/directorynew

17. Remove the directory called c\_prog, which is in your home directory.

rmdir $HOME/C\_prog

18. Change to the directory /etc and display the files present in it.

cd /etc

List the files in the **/etc** directory:-

ls -l

19. List the names of all the files that begin with a dot in the /usr/bin directory.

ls -a /usr/bin | grep '^\.'

20. Create a file first.unix with the following contents.

Hi! Good Morning everybody.

Welcome to the First exercise on UNIX.

Hope you enjoy doing the assignments.

echo -e "Hi! Good Morning everybody.\nWelcome to the First exercise on UNIX.\nHope you enjoy doing the assignments" > first.unix

21. Copy the file first.unix in your home directory to first.unics.

(Note: checked using ls, first.unix file also should exist along with first.unics)

cp $HOME/first.unix $HOME/first.unics

22. List the contents of first.unix and first.unics with a single command.

cat first.unix first.unics

23. Create a new directory under the temp directory.

mkdir $HOME/temp/new\_directory

24. From your home directory, copy all the files to the directory created under the

temp sub directory.

cp $HOME/\* $HOME/temp/new\_directory/

25. Move the file first.unix to the directory temp as second.unix

mv $HOME/first.unix $HOME/temp/second.unix

26. Remove the file called first.unics from the home directory.

rm $HOME/first.unics

27. Change your directory to temp and issue the command rm \*. What do you observe?

cd $HOME/temp

rm \*

The command rm \* will remove all files (but not directories) in the **temp** directory. If there are subdirectories, they will not be deleted, but any files within those subdirectories will be deleted.

If there are any hidden files (those starting with .), they will not be affected by rm \*. To remove hidden files as well, you would need to run:

28. Move all files whose names end with a, c and o to the HOME directory.

mv $HOME/temp/\*{a,c,o} $HOME/

29. Copy all files that end with a ‘UNIX’ to the temp directory.

cp $HOME/\*UNIX $HOME/temp/

30. Issuing a single command, remove all the files from the directory temp and the

directory itself.

rm -r $HOME/temp

31. Try commands cp and mv with invalid number of arguments and note the results.

The cp command gives the following error

cp: missing file operand

The mv command gives the following error

mv: missing destination file operand after 'first.unix'

32. Use the cat command to create a file friends, with the following data:

Madhu 6966456 09/07/68

Jamil 2345215 08/09/67

Ajay 5546785 01/04/66

Mano 7820022 09/07/68

David 8281292 09/09/60

Simmi 7864563 12/12/70

Navin 2224311 30/05/68

The fields should be separated by a tab.

cat > friends

Then, type the following data exactly as required (separate the fields with a **tab**):

Madhu 6966456 09/07/68

Jamil 2345215 08/09/67

Ajay 5546785 01/04/66

Mano 7820022 09/07/68

David 8281292 09/09/60

Simmi 7864563 12/12/70

Navin 2224311 30/05/68

33. Display contents of the file friends.

cat friends

34. Copy contents of friends to newfriend without using the cp command.

cat friends > newfriend

35. Display contents of the file friends and newfriends in a single command.

cat friends newfriend

36. Find all users currently working on the system and store the output in a file named

as users.

who > users

37. Append contents of friends file to the file, users.

cat friends >> users

38. Display current system date and time and record your observations. How is the

time displayed?

date

39. Display calendar for the month and year of your birth.

cal 03 2002

40. Try following commands and record your observations.

date “+ %”

date “+%m”

date “+%D”

date “+%/%Training Activity”

date “+%Training Activity”

date “+%r”

Using Pipes and Filters:

1: Redirect the content of the help document ls, into a file called as lsdoc.

help ls > lsdoc

2: Display the content of the lsdoc page wise.

less lsdoc

3: Create a file data.txt using input redirection.

cat > data.txt

4: Display data.txt.

cat data.txt

5: Remove the file data.txt.

rm data.txt

6: Use error redirection to display data.txt, if any error stores it in errorlog.txt

cat data.txt 2> errorlog.txt

7: Display errorlog file.

cat errorlog.txt