

Ex No: 1b)

Date: 29.1.25

## BASIC LINUX COMMANDS

### 1.1 GENERAL PURPOSE COMMANDS

1. The 'date' command:

The date command displays the current date with day of week, month, day, time (24 hours clock) and the year.

SYNTAX: \$ date

The date command can also be used with following format.

Format	Purpose	Example
<del>\$ date</del> + %m	To display only month	\$ date + %m
+ %h	To display month name	\$ date + %h
+ %d	To display day of month	\$ date + %d
+ %y	To display last two digits of the year	\$ date + %y
+ %H	To display Hours	\$ date + %H
+ %M	To display Minutes	\$ date + %M
+ %S	To display Seconds	\$ date + %S

2. The 'echo' command:

The echo command is used to print the message on the screen.

SYNTAX: \$ echo

EXAMPLE: \$ echo "God is Great"

3. The 'cal' command:

The cal command displays the specified month or year calendar.

SYNTAX: \$ cal [month] [year]

EXAMPLE: \$ cal Jan 2012

4. The 'bc' command:

## 1.1 General purpose command

\$ date + %m 01  
\$ date + %h Jan  
\$ date + %d 24  
\$ date + %y 25  
\$ date + %H 14  
\$ date + %M 11  
\$ date + %S 57  
\$ echo "Kate" Kate

\$ cal [month] [year] \$ cal June 2006

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fri	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	

\$ bc -l 15/5 - 3.0000  
2 \* 3 - 6

\$ who am I

=> student pts/1 2025 - 01 - 30 08 : 16 (:0)

\$ id

=> uid = 1000 (student) gid = 1000 (student) groups = 1000 (student)

\$ tty

=> /dev/pts/1.

\$ clear

\$ man cat

\$ ps

PID	TTY	Time	CMD
1696	pts/1	00:00:00	Bash
1979	pts/1	00:00:00	ps

=> uname -m

i686

uname -n

local host . local domain

uname -r

4.11.8 - 300.fc26.i686 +PAE

uname -s

Linux

uname -v

#1 SMP Thu Jun 29 20:38:21  
UTC 2017.

Unix offers an online calculator and can be invoked by the command bc.

SYNTAX: \$ bc

EXAMPLE: bc -l

16/4

5/2

*quit -> exit<sup>m</sup>*

#### 5. The 'who' command

The who command is used to display the data about all the users who are currently logged into the system.

SYNTAX: \$ who

#### 6. The 'who am i' command

The who am i command displays data about login details of the user.

SYNTAX: \$ who am i

#### 7. The 'id' command

The id command displays the numerical value corresponding to your login.

SYNTAX: \$ id

#### 8. The 'tty' command

The tty (teletype) command is used to know the terminal name that we are using.

SYNTAX: \$ tty

#### 9. The 'clear' command

The clear command is used to clear the screen of your terminal.

SYNTAX: \$ clear

#### 10. The 'man' command

The man command gives you complete access to the Unix commands.

SYNTAX: \$ man [command]

#### 11. The 'ps' command

The ps command is used to the process currently alive in the machine with the 'ps' (process status) command, which displays information about process that are alive when you run the command. 'ps;' produces a snapshot of machine activity.

SYNTAX: \$ ps

EXAMPLE: \$ ps

\$ ps -e

\$ps -aux

## 1. 2) Directory Commands .

1) \$ pwd

/home/student

2) \$ mkdir kate

4) \$ cd kate

5) \$ ls -a

sum.c

sum.py

3) \$ rmdir kate

## 12. The 'uname' command

The uname command is used to display relevant details about the operating system on the standard output.

- m -> Displays the machine id (i.e., name of the system hardware)
- n -> Displays the name of the network node. (host name)
- r -> Displays the release number of the operating system.
- s -> Displays the name of the operating system (i.e.. system name)
- v -> Displays the version of the operating system.
- a -> Displays the details of all the above five options.

SYNTAX: \$ uname [option]

EXAMPLE: \$ uname -a

## 1.2 DIRECTORY COMMANDS

### 1. The 'pwd' command:

The pwd (print working directory) command displays the current working directory.

SYNTAX: \$ pwd

### 2. The 'mkdir' command:

The mkdir is used to create an empty directory in a disk.

SYNTAX: \$ mkdir dirname

EXAMPLE: \$ mkdir receee

### 3. The 'rmdir' command:

The rmdir is used to remove a directory from the disk. Before removing a directory, the directory must be empty (no files and directories).

SYNTAX: \$ rmdir dirname

EXAMPLE: \$ rmdir receee

### 4. The 'cd' command:

The cd command is used to move from one directory to another.

SYNTAX: \$ cd dirname

EXAMPLE: \$ cd receee

### 5. The 'ls' command:

### 1.3) File handling commands

1) \$ cat > tx1.txt

Sheryl Katrina

\$ cat > tx2.txt

This is file 1.

This is file 2.

2) \$ cat tx1.txt

Sheryl Katrina

\$ cat tx2.txt

This is file 1.

This is file 2.

3) \$ cp tx1.txt text1.txt

\$ cp tx2.txt text2.txt

4) \$ rm tx1.txt

\$ rm tx2.txt

5) \$ mv text1.txt sk1

\$ mv text2.txt sk2

6) \$ file sk1

\$ file sk2

sk1 : ASCII Text

sk2 : ASCII Text

7) \$ wc sk2

2 2 16 sk2

8) \$ ls -> files

\$ cat files

a.out

The ls command displays the list of files in the current working directory.

SYNTAX: \$ ls

EXAMPLE: \$ ls

\$ ls -l  
\$ ls -a

### 1.3 FILE HANDLING COMMANDS

#### 1. The 'cat' command:

The cat command is used to create a file.

SYNTAX: \$ cat > filename

EXAMPLE: \$ cat > rec

#### 2. The 'Display contents of a file' command:

The cat command is also used to view the contents of a specified file.

SYNTAX: \$ cat filename

#### 3. The 'cp' command:

The cp command is used to copy the contents of one file to another and copies the file from one place to another.

SYNTAX: \$ cp oldfile newfile

EXAMPLE: \$ cp cse ece

#### 4. The 'rm' command:

The rm command is used to remove or erase an existing file

SYNTAX: \$ rm filename

EXAMPLE: \$ rm rec

\$ rm -f rec

Use option -fr to delete recursively the contents of the directory and its subdirectories.

#### 5. The 'mv' command:

The mv command is used to move a file from one place to another. It removes a specified file from its original location and places it in specified location.

SYNTAX: \$ mv oldfile newfile

EXAMPLE: \$ mv cse eee

#### 6. The 'file' command:

The file command is used to determine the type of file.

SYNTAX: \$ file filename

EXAMPLE: \$ file receee

After entering text into a file - txt file  
→ exit - ctrl d

files

sample  
sum.c  
sum.py  
t2.txt  
txt1.txt

9) \$ ls | wc  
8 8 61

10) who | tee sample | wc college  
0 00 college.

11) \$ ls s\*\*

sk1 sk2

ls

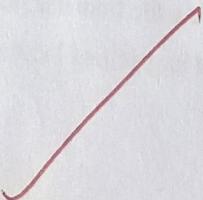
ls [a-m]\*

book book1 clg college cse

Desktop:

flame.desktop

Downloads :



#### 7. The 'wc' command:

The wc command is used to count the number of words, lines and characters in a file.

SYNTAX: \$ wc filename

EXAMPLE: \$ wc receee

#### 8. The 'Directing output to a file' command:

The ls command lists the files on the terminal (screen). Using the redirection operator '>' we can send the output to file instead of showing it on the screen.

SYNTAX: \$ ls > filename

EXAMPLE: \$ ls > cseeee

#### 9. The 'pipes' command:

The Unix allows us to connect two commands together using these pipes. A pipe ( | ) is an mechanism by which the output of one command can be channeled into the input of another command.

SYNTAX: \$ command1 | command2

EXAMPLE: \$ who | wc -l

#### 10. The 'tee' command:

While using pipes, we have not seen any output from a command that gets piped into another command. To save the output, which is produced in the middle of a pipe, the tee command is very useful.

SYNTAX: \$ command | tee filename

EXAMPLE: \$ who | tee sample | wc -l

#### 11. The 'Metacharacters of unix' command:

Metacharacters are special characters that are at higher and abstract level compared to most of other characters in Unix. The shell understands and interprets these metacharacters in a special way.

\* - Specifies number of characters

? - Specifies a single character

[ ] - used to match a whole set of file names at a command line.

! - Used to Specify Not

#### EXAMPLE:

\$ ls r\*\* - Displays all the files whose name begins with 'r'

\$ ls ?kkk - Displays the files which are having 'kkk', from the second characters irrespective of the first character.

\$ ls [a-m] - Lists the files whose names begins alphabets from 'a' to 'm'

\$ ls [!a-m] - Lists all files other than files whose names begins alphabets from 'a' to 'm' 12.

13) \$ chmod u-wx sk2

\$ chmod u+rwx sk2

\$ chmod g+rwx sk1

14) \$ chmod 651 sk2

user = 4+2 = 6 = rwx

group = 4+1 = 5 = rx

others = 1 = x.

#### 1.4) Grouping Commands :

1) \$ who ; date

student pts/0 2025-01-30 08:06 (:0)

student pts/1 2025-01-30 08:16 (:0)

Thu Jan 30 09:19:43 IST 2025

2) \$ who am i & date

student pts/0 2025-01-30 08:16 (:0)

Thu Jan 30 09:19:51 IST 2025

The 'File permissions' command:

File permission is the way of controlling the accessibility of file for each of three users namely Users, Groups and Others.

There are three types of file permissions available, they are

**r-read**

**w-write**

**x-execute**

The permissions for each file can be divided into three parts of three bits each.

First three bits	Owner of the file
Next three bits	Group to which owner of the file belongs
Last three bits	Others

EXAMPLE: \$ ls college

-rwxr-xr-- 1 Lak std 1525 jan10 12:10 college

Where,

-rwx The file is readable, writable and executable by the owner of the file.

Lak Specifies Owner of the file.

r-x Indicates the absence of the write permission by the Group owner of the file. Std Is the Group Owner of the file.

r-- Indicates read permissions for others.

### 13. The 'chmod' command:

The chmod command is used to set the read, write and execute permissions for all categories of users for file.

SYNTAX: \$ chmod category operation permission file

Category	Operation	permission
u-users	+ assign	r-read
g-group	-Remove	w-write
o-others	= assign absolutely	x-execute
a-all		

3) \$ tty 11 who am i  
/dev/p1s/1.

### 1.5) Filters:

1) \$ head sk3

this  
is  
kate  
working  
on  
whether  
99  
100  
what  
on

2) \$ tail sk3

what  
on  
98  
going  
sweet  
fathoamble  
operating  
system  
ttttzzz

3) \$ ls -l | more

total 12

-rw-rw-r--. 1 student student 18 Jan 30  
08:59 sk1

-rw-r-x---x. 1 student student 8 Jan 30  
09:00 sk2

-rw-rw-r--. 1 student student 94 Jan 30  
09:29 sk3

**EXAMPLE:**

`$ chmod u -wx college`

Removes write & execute permission for users for 'college' file.

`$ chmod u +rw, g+rw college`

Assigns read & write permission for users and groups for 'college' file.

`$ chmod g=rx college`

Assigns absolute permission for groups of all read, write and execute permissions for 'college' file.

**14. The 'Octal Notations' command:**

The file permissions can be changed using octal notations also. The octal notations for file permission are

Read permission	4
Write permission	2

**EXAMPLE:**

`$ chmod 761 college`

Execute permission	1
--------------------	---

Assigns all permission to the owner, read and write permissions to the group and only executable permission to the others for 'college' file.

## **1.4 GROUPING COMMANDS**

**1. The 'semicolon' command:**

The semicolon(;) command is used to separate multiple commands at the command line.

**SYNTAX:** `$ command1;command2;command3.....;commandn`

**EXAMPLE:** `$ who;date`

**2. The '&&' operator:**

The '&&' operator signifies the logical AND operation in between two or more valid Unix commands. It means that only if the first command is successfully executed, then the next command will be executed.

**SYNTAX:** `$ command1 && command2 && command3.....&& commandn`

**EXAMPLE:** `$ who && date`

1.5) 4) grep "is" slk3

this  
is  
is

5) sort h1.txt

this  
is  
98  
working  
7456  
whether  
23  
OS  
26  
other  
IS  
operatin'  
23  
system.

\$ sort -n h1.txt  
is  
operating  
OS  
other  
system  
this  
working  
system.  
23  
75  
95  
88.

\$ sort -c .tp1.txt

sort : h1.txt : z : disorder : is

6) perl h1.txt

1 this  
2 is  
3 98  
4 working  
5 7456  
6 whether

### 3. The '||' operator:

The '||' operator signifies the logical OR operation in between two or more valid Unix commands. It means, that only if the first command will happen to be un successfully, it will continue to execute next commands.

SYNTAX: \$ command1 || command2 || command3.....|| commandn

EXAMPLE: \$ who || date

## 1.5 FILTERS

### 1. The head filter

It displays the first ten lines of a file.

SYNTAX: \$ head filename

EXAMPLE: \$ head college Display the top ten lines.

\$ head -5 college Display the top five lines.

### 2. The tail filter

It displays ten lines of a file from the end of the file.

SYNTAX: \$ tail filename

EXAMPLE: \$ tail college Display the last ten lines.

\$tail -5 college Display the last five lines.

### 3. The more filter:

The pg command shows the file page by page.

SYNTAX: \$ ls -l | more

### 4. The 'grep' command:

This command is used to search for a particular pattern from a file or from the standard input and display those lines on the standard output. "Grep" stands for "global search for regular expression."

SYNTAX: \$ grep [pattern] [file\_name]

EXAMPLE: \$ cat> student

Arun cse

Ram ece

Kani cse

\$ grep "cse" student

Arun cse

Kani cse

### 5. The 'sort' command:

The sort command is used to sort the contents of a file. The sort command reports only to the

5) \$ sort sk1  
Katrina  
Sheryl

6) \$ nl sk1  
1 Sheryl  
2 Katrina

### 1.5) Other Essential Commands:

1) free

	total	used	free	shared	buff/cache
Mem:	1994316	887628	68160	103444	1038528
Swap :	2129916	0	2129916		

2) \$ top

PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	Time%	Command
1	root	20	0	32264	10268	8016	S	0.0 0.5	Systemd
2	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0 0.0	Kthreadd

screen, the actual file remains unchanged.

**SYNTAX:** \$ sort filename

**EXAMPLE:** \$ sort college

**OPTIONS:**

Command	Purpose
Sort -r college	Sorts and displays the file contents in reverse order
Sort -c college	Check if the file is sorted
Sort -n college	Sorts numerically
Sort -m college	Sorts numerically in reverse order

Sort -u college	Remove duplicate records
Sort -l college	Skip the column with +1 (one) option. Sorts according to second column

#### 6. The 'nl' command:

The nl filter adds line numbers to a file and it displays the file and not provides access to edit but simply displays the contents on the screen.

**SYNTAX:** \$ nl filename

**EXAMPLE:** \$ nl college

#### 7. The 'cut' command:

We can select specified fields from a line of text using cut command.

**SYNTAX:** \$ cut -c filename

**EXAMPLE:** \$ cut -c college

**OPTION:**

-c – Option cut on the specified character position from each line.

3) \$ ps.

PID	TTY	TIME	CMD
1514	pts/1	00:00:00	bash
2022	pts/1	00:00:00	ps

4) \$ Vmstat

procs		memory			swap			
r	b	sopd	free	buff	cache	si	so	
0	0	0	460072	67204	828992	0	0	
io								
bi	bo	in	cs	us	sy	id	wa	st
86	13	202	423	423	4	1	95	0

5) \$ df

Filesystem	1K-blocks	Used	Available
devtmpfs	986320	0	986320
tmpfs	997304	20612	976692

Use %:

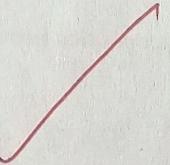
0%.

3%.

Moment on

/dev

/dev/shm.



## 1.5 OTHER ESSENTIAL COMMANDS

### 1. free

Display amount of free and used physical and swapped memory system.

synopsis- free [options]

#### example

```
[root@localhost ~]# free -t  
total used free shared buff/cache available  
Mem: 4044380 605464 2045080  
148820 1393836 3226708 Swap: 2621436 0 2621436  
Total: 6665816 605464 4666516
```

### 2. top

It provides a dynamic real-time view of processes in the system.

synopsis- top [options]

#### example

```
[root@localhost ~]# top  
top - 08:07:28 up 24 min, 2 users, load average: 0.01, 0.06, 0.23  
Tasks: 211 total, 1 running, 210 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie  
%Cpu(s): 0.8 us, 0.3 sy, 0.0 ni, 98.9 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st  
KiB Mem : 4044380 total, 2052960 free, 600452 used, 1390968 buff/cache KiB Swap:  
2621436 total, 2621436 free, 0 used. 3234820 avail Mem PID USER PR NI VIRT RES  
SHR S %CPU %MEM TIME+ COMMAND  
1105 root 20 0 175008 75700 51264 S 1.7 1.9 0:20.46 Xorg 2529 root 20 0 80444  
32640 24796 S 1.0 0.8 0:02.47 gnome-term 3. ps
```

It reports the snapshot of current processes

synopsis- ps [options]

#### example

```
[root@localhost ~]# ps -e
```

## 6. \$ ping

usage: ping [-qABBdDfhlcn0gqrRUVV6U] [-c count]  
[-t interval] [-I interface] [-m mask]  
[-M pmtu disc-option] [-l load]  
[-P pattern] [-q brs] [-w deadline].

## 7. \$ if config.

emp 3 so : flags = 4163 <UP, BROADCAST,  
RUNNING, MULTICAST, mtu 1500. metric 172.16.

inet  
9.20 net mask 255.255.255.0

broadcast 172.16.11.255 mtu fc 80.

7b16 xpd 3: f 575 prefix len 64

scope id 0 x 20 <link>

## 8) \$ traceroute

### Usage:

traceroute [-46dF1TnereAUVV] [-t first H]  
[-q gate ..] [-i device] [-m max - Hc]  
[-N squences] [-p port] [-t tos] [-l flowlabel]  
[-w MAX, HERE, NEAR] [q n queries]  
[-s src-addrs] [-z red wait]

```
64 bytes from 172.16.4.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.264 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.4.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.312 ms
^C
--- 172.16.4.1 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3000ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.228/0.283/0.328/0.039 ms
```

## 7. ifconfig

It is used to configure network interface.

**synopsis-** ifconfig [options]

### example

```
[root@localhost ~]# ifconfig
```

```
enp2s0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu
1500 inet 172.16.6.102 netmask 255.255.252.0 broadcast 172.16.7.255 inet6
fe80::4a0f:cff:fe6d:6057 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
ether 48:0f:cf:6d:60:57 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
```

```
RX packets 23216 bytes 2483338 (2.3 MiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 5 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 1077 bytes 107740 (105.2 KiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0 8.
```

## traceroute

It tracks the route the packet takes to reach the destination.

**synopsis-** traceroute [options]

### example

```
[root@localhost ~]# traceroute www.rajalakshmi.org
traceroute to www.rajalakshmi.org (220.227.30.51), 30 hops max, 60 byte
packets 1 gateway (172.16.4.1) 0.299 ms 0.297 ms 0.327 ms
2 220.225.219.38 (220.225.219.38) 6.185 ms 6.203 ms 6.189 ms
```

## Result:

Thus the Linux basic commands are executed successfully.

✓  
S.K.