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**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.

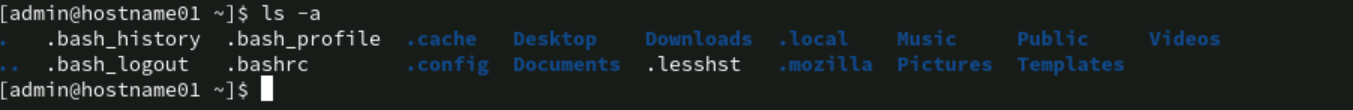
[admin@hostname01 ~]$ /home/admin

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

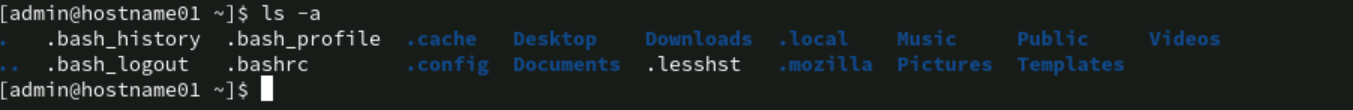
[admin@hostname01 ~]$ whoami

admin

4. Display the hidden files of your current directory.



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



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

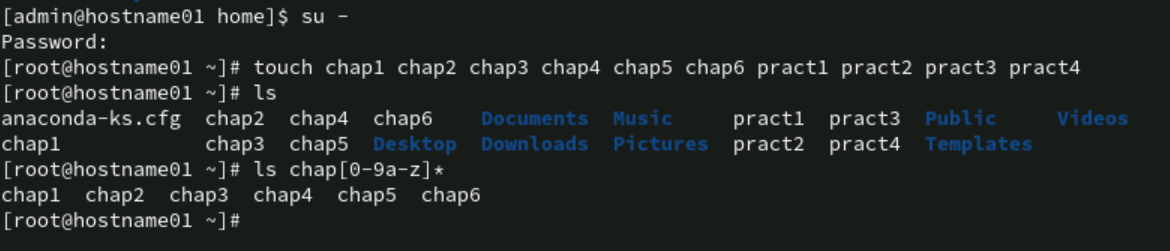
A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

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

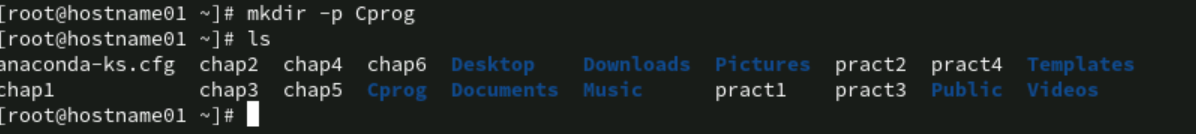
alphabet. (Example , it should display all files whose names are like chap1, chap2,

chap3 ……., chapa,ahapb,chapc,……..) 🡪 ls chap[0-9 a-z]\*



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

directory. (Note: Check the directory using ls )

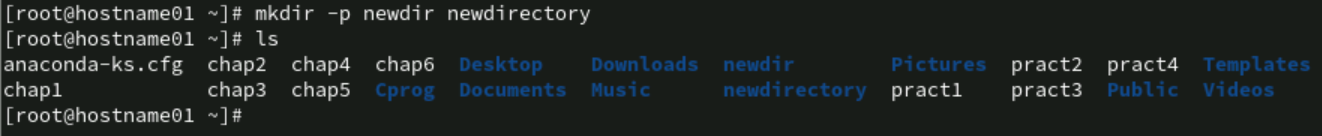


9. Create the following directories under your home directory. (Note: Check using ls )

newdir

newdirectory

* cd~ 🡪 mkdir newdir newdirectory 🡪 ls



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

your home directory.

A screen shot of a computer

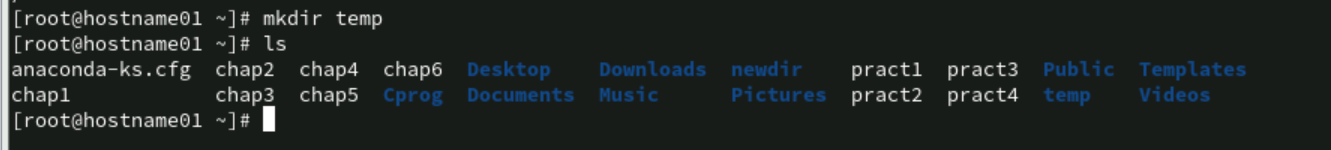
Description automatically generated

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

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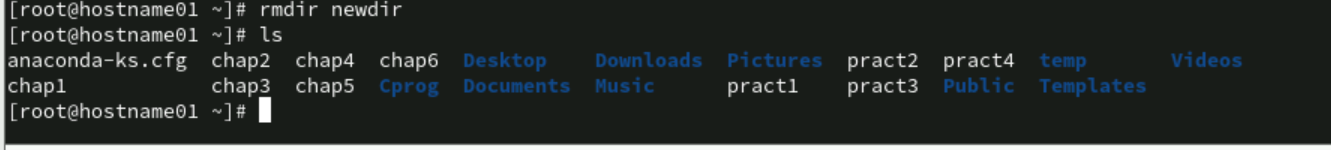
Description automatically generated

12. Create a directory called temp under your home directory. 🡪mkdir temp 🡪 ls



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

above with the help of the directory listing command.



14. Create another directory directorynew under the temp directory.

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

15. Change the directory to your home directory. 🡪 cd .. ..

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

absolute path.

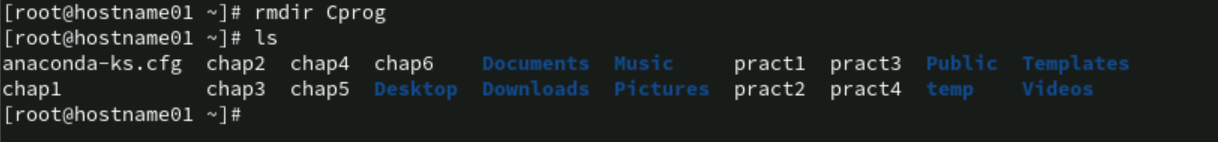
A screen shot of a computer code

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17. Remove the directory called c\_prog, which is in your home directory. ls -l Cprog 🡪 rm -r Cprog



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

A screen shot of a computer screen

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

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Description automatically generated

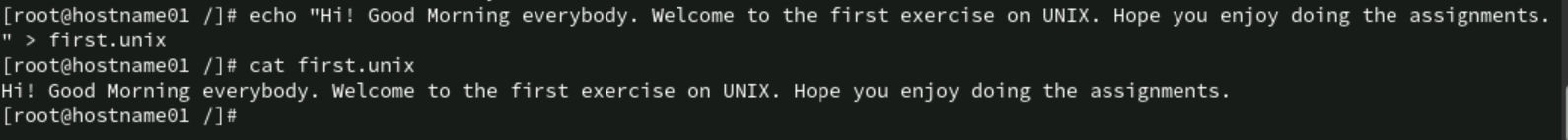
20. Create a file first.unix with the following contents.

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



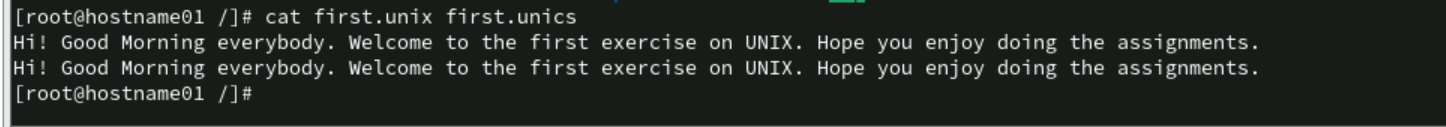
21. Copy the file first.unix in your home directory to first.unics.

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

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

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



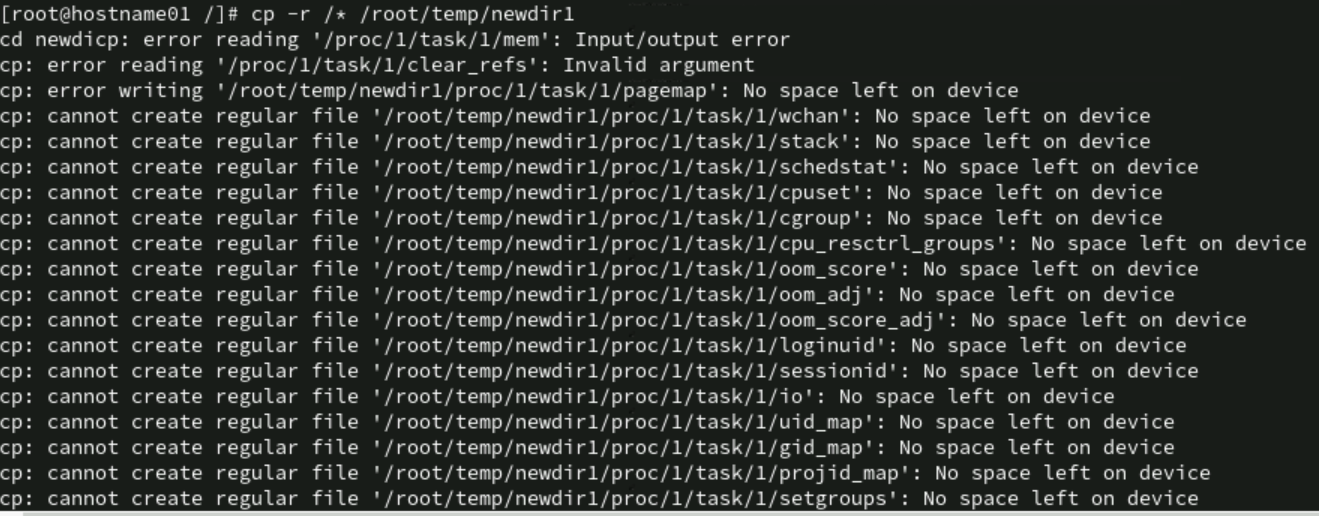
23. Create a new directory under the temp directory. 🡪 cd temp 🡪 mkdir newdir1

A computer screen shot of white text

Description automatically generated

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

temp sub directory.

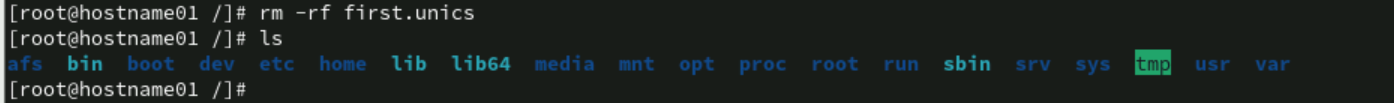


25. Move the file first.unix to the directory temp as second.unix

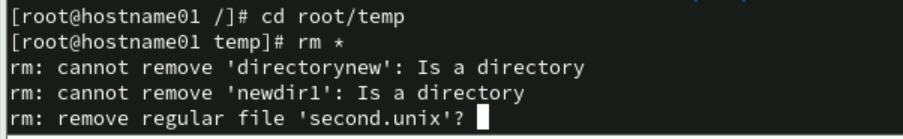
A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

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



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

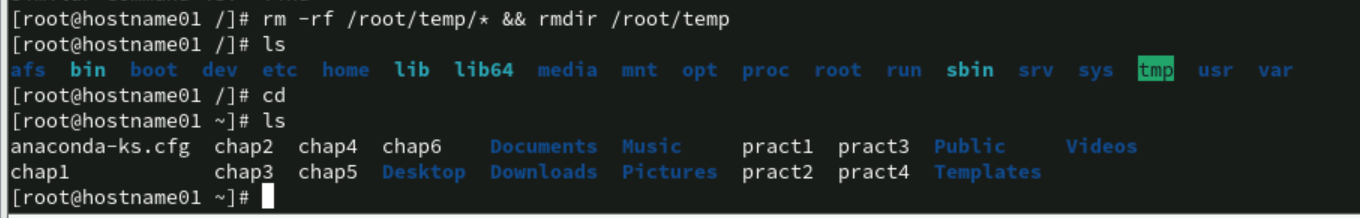


28. Move all files whose names end with a, c and o to the HOME directory.

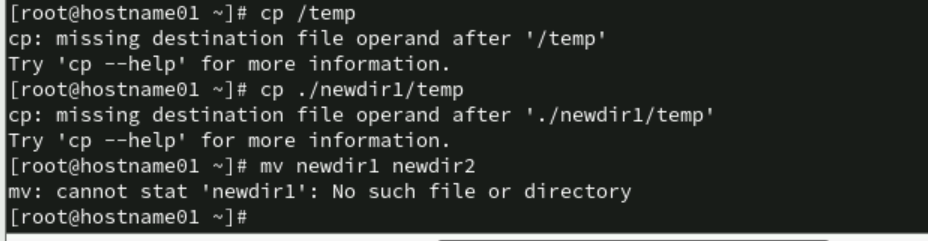
29. Copy all files that end with a ‘UNIX’ to the temp directory.

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

directory itself.



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



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.

A computer screen shot of a number

Description automatically generated

33. Display contents of the file friends.

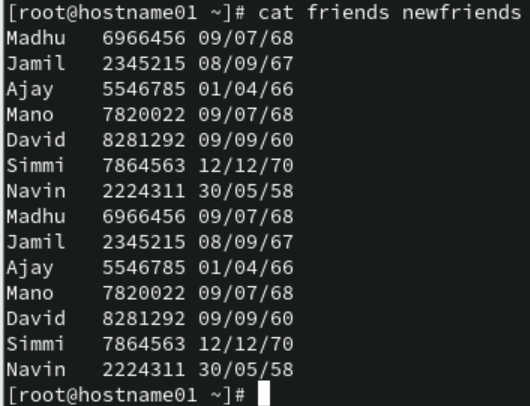
A black screen with white text

Description automatically generated

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



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



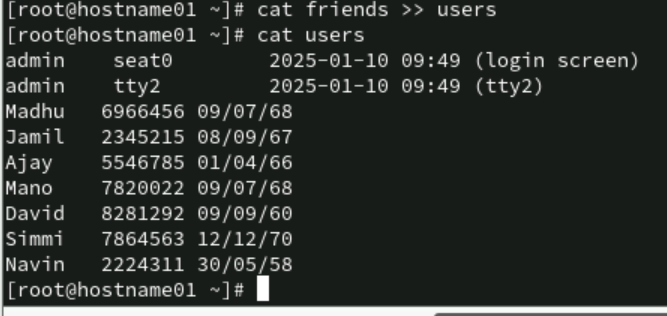
36. Find all users currently working on the system and store the output in a file named

as users.

A black and white screen with white text

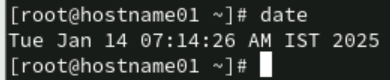
Description automatically generated

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



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

time displayed?



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

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

40. Try following commands and record your observations.

date “+ %”

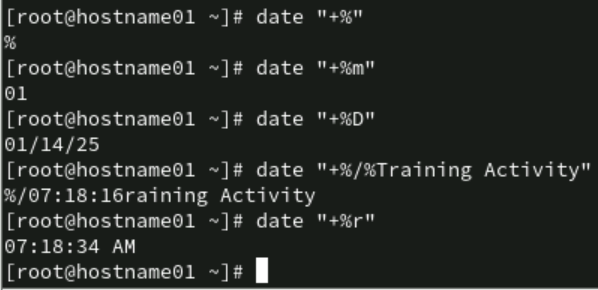
date “+%m”

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. 🡪 man ls | col -b > lsdoc

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Description automatically generated

2: Display the content of the lsdoc page wise. 🡪 man ls | -b | less

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

3: Create a file data.txt using input redirection. 🡪 echo “This is the first line”. > data.txt



4: Display data.txt. 🡪 cat data.txt

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Description automatically generated

5: Remove the file data.txt. 🡪 rm -rf data.txt

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Description automatically generated

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

