Assignment No. 2

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Basic Git Bash Commands

This document provides an overview of basic Git Bash commands. Each command is explained briefly, and screenshots are included to demonstrate the commands in action. Below is a list of the commands covered:

- 1. 1. cd command
- 2. 2. ls command (including sub-commands: -s, -l, etc.)
- 3. 3. man command
- 4. 4. mkdir command
- 5. 5. rmdir command
- 6. 6. cat command
- 7. 7. wc command
- 8. 8. head and tail commands
- 9. 9. cp command
- 10. 10. mv command
- 11. 11. split command
- 12. 12. grep command
- 13. 13. sleep command

1. cd command

The 'cd' command stands for 'change directory'. It is used to navigate between directories in the file system. For example, 'cd folder_name' will change the current directory to 'folder_name'. To move up one directory level, use 'cd ..'.

2. Is command

The 'ls' command is used to list the contents of a directory. It has several options to display additional information:

- 'ls -s': Shows the size of each file in blocks.
- 'ls -l': Displays detailed information, including permissions, number of links, owner, group, file size, and modification date.
- 'ls -a': Lists all files, including hidden files (those starting with a dot).

3. man command

The 'man' command displays the manual pages for other commands. It provides detailed information about the command's usage, options, and examples. For example, 'man ls' will display the manual page for the 'ls' command.

4. mkdir command

The 'mkdir' command is used to create new directories. For example, 'mkdir new_folder' will create a directory named 'new_folder'. Multiple directories can be created at once by specifying multiple names separated by spaces.

5. rmdir command

The 'rmdir' command is used to remove empty directories. If the directory contains files or subdirectories, the command will not delete it. For example, 'rmdir empty_folder' will remove the specified empty directory.

6. cat command

The 'cat' command (short for 'concatenate') is used to display the contents of a file or to concatenate and display multiple files. For example, 'cat file.txt' will display the contents of 'file.txt'. The command can also be used to create files by redirecting output.

7. wc command

The 'wc' command stands for 'word count'. It is used to display the number of lines, words, and bytes in a file. For example, 'wc file.txt' will show these statistics for 'file.txt'. Options like '-l', '-w', and '-c' can be used to display only the number of lines, words, or bytes, respectively.

8. head and tail commands

The 'head' command displays the first few lines of a file, while the 'tail' command displays the last few lines. By default, both commands show the first or last 10 lines, respectively. You can specify the number of lines to display using the '-n' option, e.g., 'head -n 5 file.txt'.

9. cp command

The 'cp' command is used to copy files and directories. For example, 'cp source.txt destination.txt' will copy 'source.txt' to 'destination.txt'. To copy directories, use the '-r' option, e.g., 'cp -r source_dir destination_dir'.

10. my command

The 'mv' command is used to move or rename files and directories. For example, 'mv oldname.txt newname.txt' will rename 'oldname.txt' to 'newname.txt'. It can also be used to move files to different directories.

11. split command

The 'split' command is used to split a large file into smaller files. By default, it splits the file into pieces of 1000 lines each. You can specify the size of the pieces using the '-l' option, e.g., 'split -l 500 largefile'.

12. grep command

The 'grep' command is used to search for a specific pattern in files. For example, 'grep pattern file.txt' will search for 'pattern' in 'file.txt' and display matching lines. It supports regular expressions and various options to refine the search, such as '-i' for case-insensitive search.

13. sleep command

The 'sleep' command is used to pause execution for a specified amount of time. For example, 'sleep 5' will pause for 5 seconds. It is often used in scripts to delay execution.











