NETWORKING&SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION LAB

Experiment No.: 7

<u>Aim</u>

Familiarization of Linux Commands

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Procedure

1. read

To read the content of a line to a variable

Syntax:

```
student@S38:~$ read name
my name is silvia
student@S38:~$ echo $name
my name is silvia
```

2. locate

The Locate command is used to find the files by name

Syntax:

```
student@S38:~$ locate dd.txt
/home/student/dd.txt
/home/student/sample/dd.txt
/home/student/silvia/music/sample/dd.txt
```

3. find

The find command is used to search and locate the list of files and directories based on conditions you specify for files that match the argument.

```
student@S38:~$ find dd.txt
dd.txt
```

4. locate -i

The locate -i command is used for display the file name that is in both capital and small letters

Syntax:

```
student@S38:~$ locate -i
locate: no pattern to search for specified
```

5. grep

The grep command will let you search through all the text in a given file.

Syntax:

```
student@S38:~$ grep silvia dd.txt
haii i am silvia.studying in amal jyothy college of engineering kanjirappaly.
how are you..?i am silvia
```

6. grep -A1

To display the line after the result.

Syntax:

```
student@538:~$ grep -A1 silvia dd.txt
haii i am silvia.studying in amal jyothy college of engineering kanjirappaly.
hloooo
how are you..?i am silvia
```

7. grep -B1

To display the line before the result.

```
student@S38:~$ grep -B1 amal dd.txt
haii i am silvia.studying in amal jyothy college of engineering kanjirappaly.
```

8. grep -C1

To display both the line before and after the result.

Syntax:

```
student@S38:~$ grep -C1 engineering dd.txt
haii i am silvia.studying in amal jyothy college of engineering kanjirappaly.
hloooo
```

9. grep -i

This command is used for an case insesitive search

Syntax:

10. grep -v

This command is used for an inverted search (it excluding the line that contains the particular word)

```
student@S28:~$ grep -v maths mark1
english 67
science 76
z
```

11. df

The df command is used to get a report on system disk space usage.

		,			
student@S38:~\$	df				
Filesystem	1K-blocks	Used	Available	Use%	Mounted on
udev	3989728	0	3989728	0%	/dev
tmpfs	803844	1820	802024	1%	/run
/dev/sda6	114460828	34558760	74044688	32%	/
tmpfs	4019216	0	4019216	0%	/dev/shm
tmpfs	5120	4	5116	1%	/run/lock
tmpfs	4019216	0	4019216	0%	/sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/loop0	164096	164096	0	100%	/snap/gnome-3-28-1804/116
/dev/loop2	207872	207872	0	100%	/snap/vlc/1397
/dev/loop3	640	640	0	100%	/snap/gnome-logs/106
/dev/loop16	253952	253952	0	100%	/snap/gnome-3-38-2004/87
/dev/loop22	2688	2688	0	100%	/snap/gnome-calculator/920
/dev/loop1	63488	63488	0	100%	/snap/core20/1376
/dev/loop4	2688	2688	0	100%	/snap/gnome-system-monitor/174
/dev/loop7	2560	2560	0	100%	/snap/gnome-calculator/884
/dev/loop5	144128	144128			/snap/gnome-3-26-1604/104
/dev/loop8	46080	46080	0	100%	/snap/gtk-common-themes/1440
/dev/loop6	66816	66816	0	100%	/snap/gtk-common-themes/1519
/dev/loop10	114304	114304	0	100%	/snap/core/12941
/dev/loop11	56960	56960	0	100%	/snap/core18/2344
/dev/loop12	768	768			/snap/gnome-characters/761
/dev/loop28	1024	1024	0	100%	/snap/gnome-logs/81
/dev/loop14	168832	168832	0	100%	/snap/gnome-3-28-1804/161
/dev/loop17	128	128	0	100%	/snap/bare/5
/dev/loop18	144128	144128	0	100%	/snap/gnome-3-26-1604/98
/dev/loop21	2688	2688	0	100%	/snap/gnome-system-monitor/169
/dev/loop19	540928	540928	0	100%	/snap/pycharm-community/274
/dev/loop26	63488	63488	0	100%	/snap/core20/1405
/dev/loop27	768	768	0	100%	/snap/gnome-characters/741
/dev/loop24	56960	56960	0	100%	/snap/core18/2284
/dev/loop9	302848	302848	0	100%	/snap/vlc/2344
/dev/loop15	224256	224256	0	100%	/snap/gnome-3-34-1804/77
/dev/loop13	224256	224256	0	100%	/snap/gnome-3-34-1804/72

12. df -m

This command is used to see the reports in mega bytes.

Syntax:

13. du

This command is used to check how much space a file or directory takes.

```
student@538:~$ du
4    ./.ssh
16    ./silvia/music/sample
20    ./silvia/music
4    ./silvia/silsilk/jad/sprit
8    ./silvia/silsilk/jad
12    ./silvia/silsilk
40    ./silvia
```

14. wc

This command is used for counting purpose, it is used to find the number of lines, the number of words, the number of characters and the number of bytes.

Syntax:

```
student@S38:~$ wc -c marvel2
31 marvel2
```

15. wc -m

This command is used for finding the number of words.

Syntax:

```
student@S38:~$ wc -w marvel1
9 marvel1
```

16. wc -w

This command is used for finding the number of bytes.

Syntax:

```
student@S38:~$ wc -w marvel1
9 marvel1
```

17. wc -l

This command is used for finding the number of lines.

Syntax:



18. wc -c

This command is used for finding the number of characters.

Syntax:

student@S38:~\$ wc -c marvel2
31 marvel2