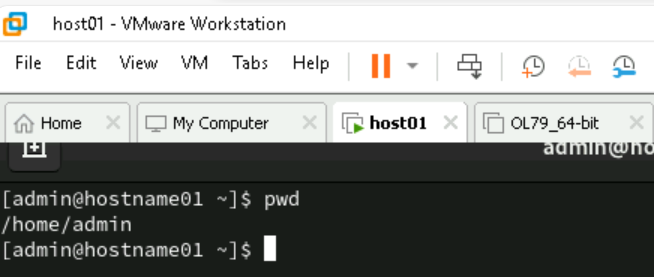
**Using UNIX Basic Commands:**

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

pwd

The output is as follows.

/home/admin



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

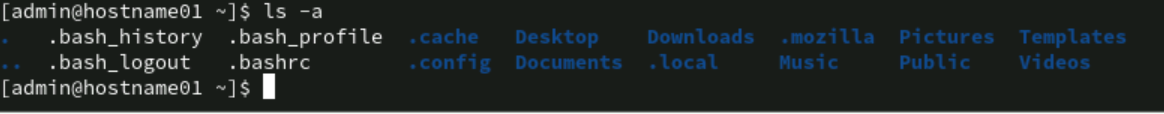
A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

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

4. Display the hidden files of your current directory.



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

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

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

A screenshot of a computer program

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,

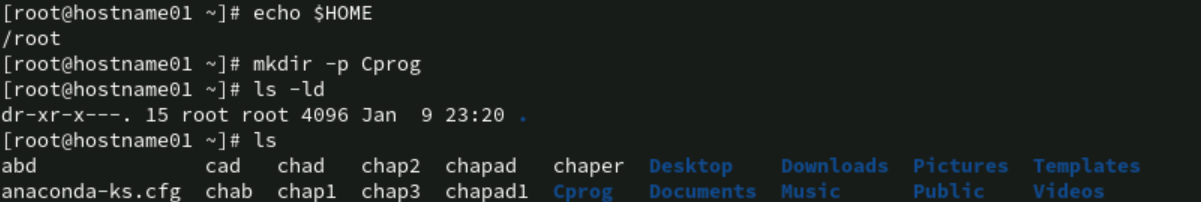
chap3 ……., chapa,ahapb,chapc,……..)

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

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

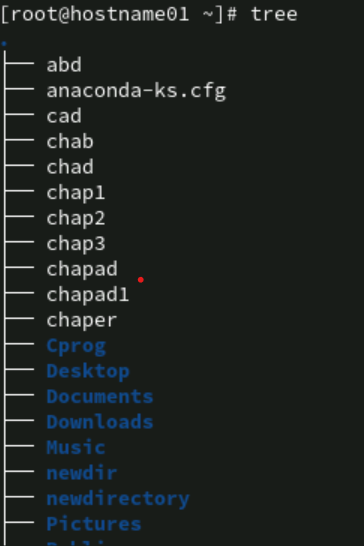
newdirectory

A screenshot of a computer

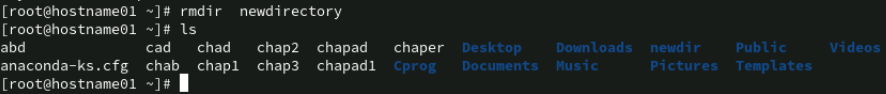
Description automatically generated

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

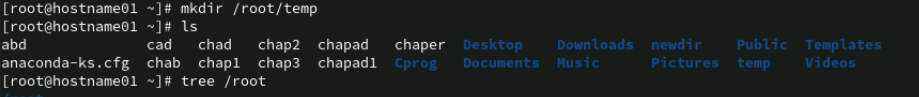
your home directory.



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



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



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

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

15. Change the directory to your home directory.

A black screen with white text

Description automatically generatedr

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

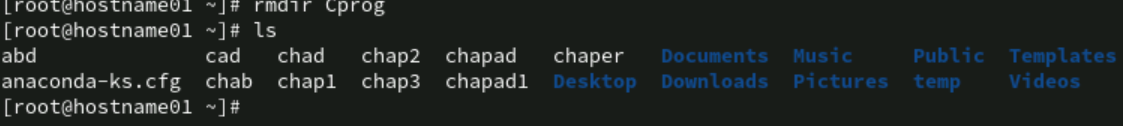
absolute path.



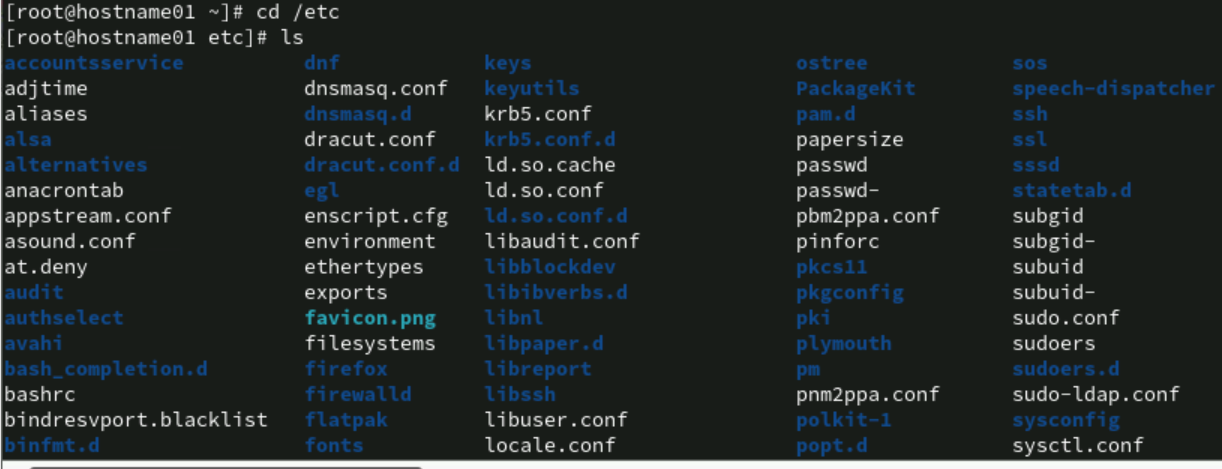




17. Remove the directory called c\_prog, which is in your home directory.



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



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

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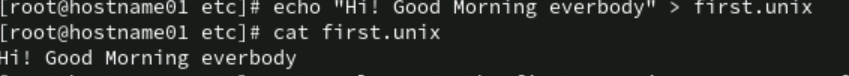
Description automatically generated

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

Hi! Good Morning everybody.

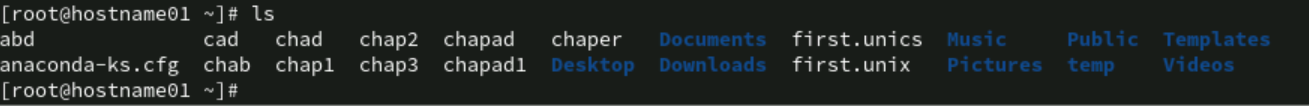
Welcome to the First exercise on UNIX.

Hope you enjoy doing the assignments.



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)



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

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

23. Create a new directory under the temp directory.

Mkdir /root/temp/new1

A screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

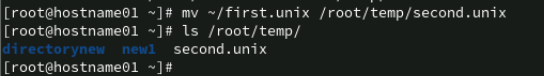
24. From your home directory, copy all the files to the directory created under the

temp sub directory.

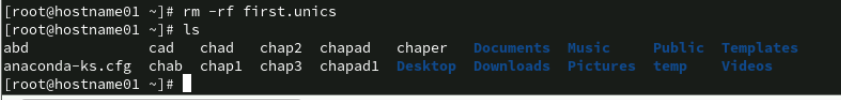
A computer screen with white text

Description automatically generated

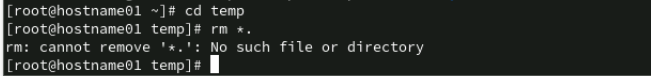
25. Move the file first.unix to the directory temp as second.unix



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.

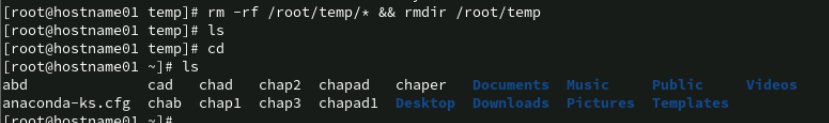
mv \*[a,c,o] ~/

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

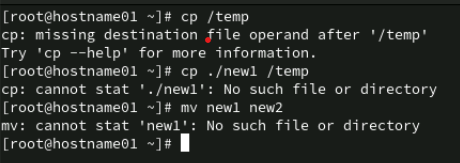
Cp \*UNIX /root/temp

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

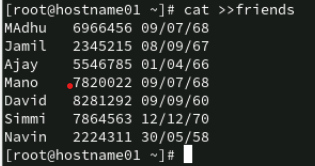
Mano 7820022 09/07/68

David 8281292 09/09/60

Simmi 7864563 12/12/70

Navin 2224311 30/05/68

The fields should be separated by a tab.

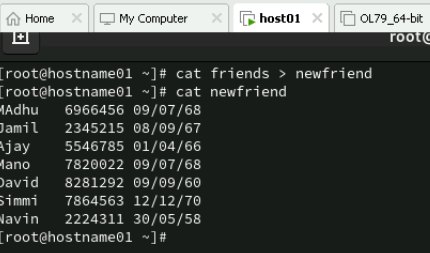


33. Display contents of the file friends.

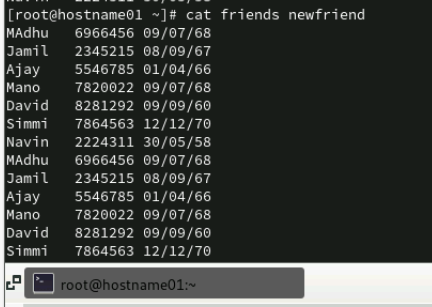
A screen shot of a computer

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 screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

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

A computer screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

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

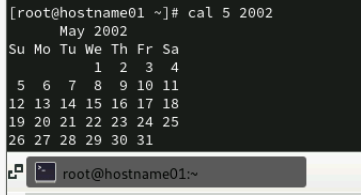
time displayed?

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

The date and time is displayed by day of week,month,date time and lastly year.

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



40. Try following commands and record your observations.

date “+ %”

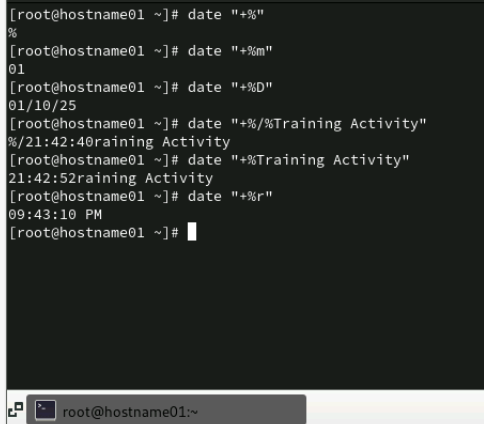
date “+%m”

date “+%D”

date “+%/%Training Activity”

date “+%Training Activity”

date “+%r”



Using Pipes and Filters:

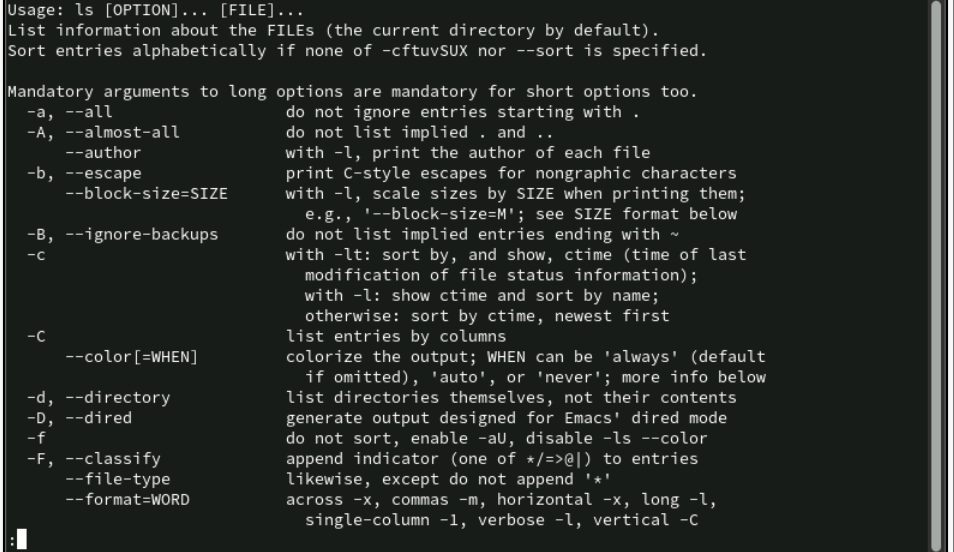
1: Redirect the content of the help document ls, into a file called as lsdoc.

A computer code with white text

Description automatically generated

2: Display the content of the lsdoc page wise.

less lsdoc #is command that can be used



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

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Description automatically generated

4: Display data.txt.

A computer screen with white text

Description automatically generated

5: Remove the file data.txt.



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

7: Display errorlog file.

A computer screen with white text

Description automatically generated