Name: Jadhav Somnath Pandurang

Class: BCA – III Sem – V

Roll No: 86

**LAB EXERCISE 1**

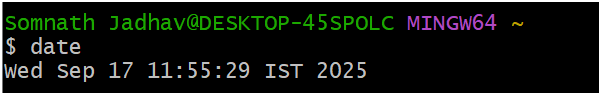
**Demonstrate the use of different GPU commands.**

**Q1: Date command: todays, tomorrows, 2years ago, 10 days ago, 2months ago, next Friday, Saturday 09/20/2025**

**Date Command:** Linux date command is used to display date, time zone etc. It also used to set date time of the linux system.

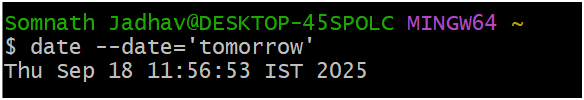
**Today:**

**Command:** $ date

****

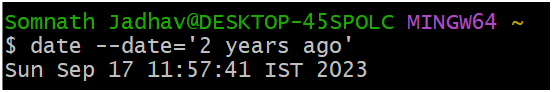
**Tomorrow:**

**Command:** $ date --date='tomorrow'

****

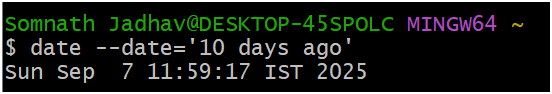
**2 years ago:**

**Command:** $ date --date='2 years ago'

****

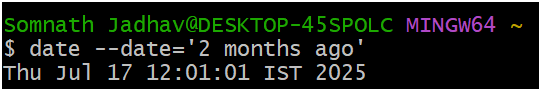
**10 days ago:**

**Command:** $ date --date='10 days ago'

****

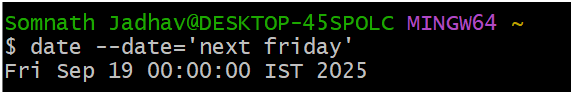
**2 months ago:**

**Command:** $ date --date='2 months ago'

****

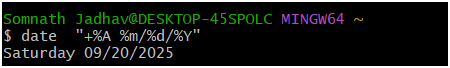
**Next Friday:**

**Command:** $ date --date='next friday'

****

**Saturday 09/20/2025:**

**Command:** $ date "+%A %m/%d/%Y"

****

**Q2. wc command: create file with employee add emp name,emp city and age. And perform the all options of wc command**

**wc command:** It stands for word count. It is used for counting purpose. Linux WC command helps in counting the lines, words & characters in the file

**Command:** $ cat > Employee

Somnath Sangli 20

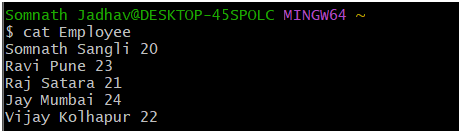
Ravi Pune 23

Raj Satara 21

Jay Mumbai 24

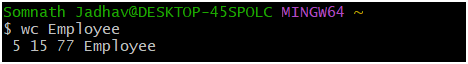
Vijay Kolhapur 22

**Command:** $ cat Employee

****

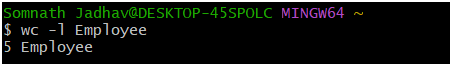
**Total Word Count:**

**Command:** $ wc Employee

****

**-l:**

**Command:** $ wc -l Employee

****

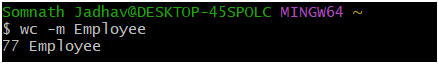
**-w:**

**Command:** $ wc -w Employee

****

**-m:**

**Command:** $ wc -m Employee

****

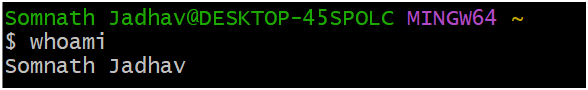
**-L:**

**Command:** $ wc -L Employee

****

**Command:** $ whoami

**whoami command:** This command is used to get information about currently logged-in user on the system

****

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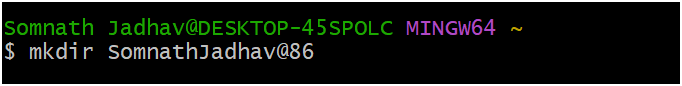
**LAB EXERCISE 2**

**Demonstrate the use of file handling commands and Directory handling commands**

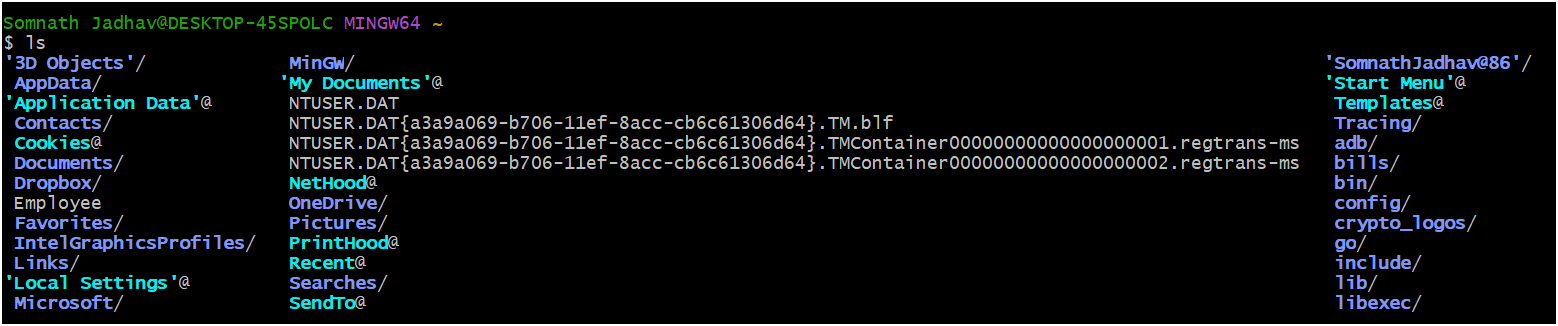
**Q1. Create folder with your name followed by roll no.**

**Command:** $ mkdir SomnathJadhav@86

**mkdir:** It stands for make directory. With the help of this command you can create a new directory where you want in a system

****

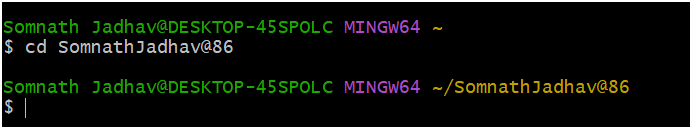
**Command: $ ls**

****

**Q2. Change the directory from home to your directory**

**Command:** $ cd SomnathJadhav@86

**cd:** This command is used to move from one directory to another directory

****

**Q3. Create two files in the same directory. (friendlist1 and friendlist2 – add any 5 records with name and surname)**

**Command**: $ cat > friendlist1

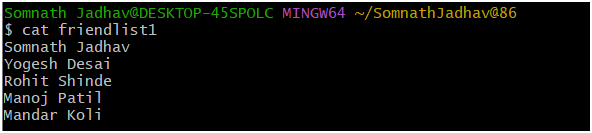
Somnath Jadhav

Yogesh Desai

Rohit Shinde

Manoj Patil

Mandar Koli

****

**Command:** $ cat > friendlist2

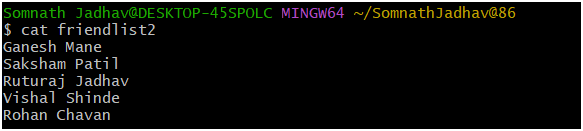
Ganesh Mane

Saksham Patil

Ruturaj Jadhav

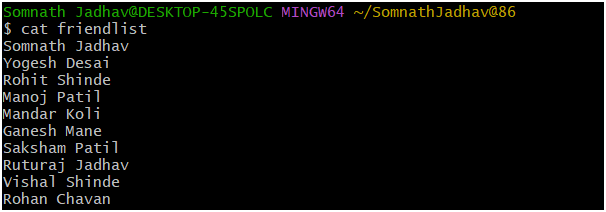
Vishal Shinde

Rohan Chavan

****

**Q4. Concatenate the friendlist1 and friendlist2 and display the output.**

**Command:** $ cat friendlist1 friendlist2 > friendlist

****

**Q5. Append the file friendlist1 (add any 4 records)**

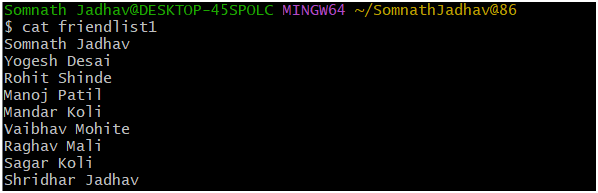
**Command:** $ cat >> friendlist1

Vaibhav Mohite

Raghav Mali

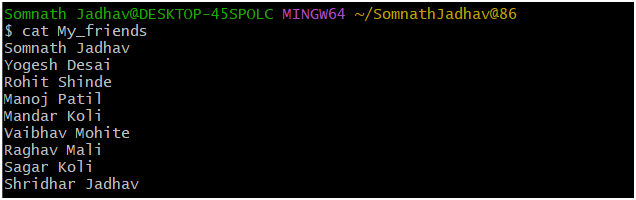
Sagar Koli

Shridhar Jadhav

****

**Q6. Copy the content of friendlist1 into new file My\_friends. (using cat command)**

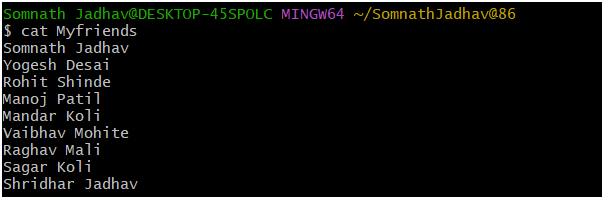
**Command:** $ cat friendlist1 > My\_friends

****

**Q7. Create the copy of My\_friends to Copy\_MyFriends (using cp command)**

**Cp**: cp stands for copy. This command is used to copy files or a group of files or directories. It creates an exact image of a file on a disk with with different filename.

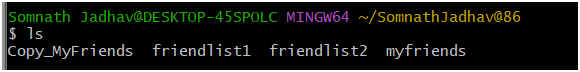
**Command:** $ cp My\_friends Myfriends

****

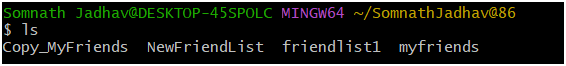
**Q8. Rename the file friendlist2 to NewFriendList.**

**mv** – Linux mv command is used to move existing file or directory from one location to another. It also used to rename a file or directory

**Before:**

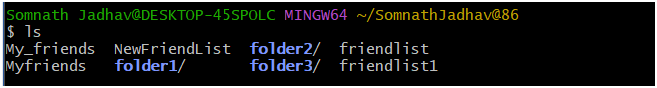


**Command:** $ mv friendlist2 NewFriendList

****

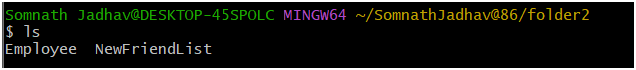
**Q9. Create the 3 folders folder1, folder2, folder3**

**Command:** $ mkdir folder1 folder2 folder3

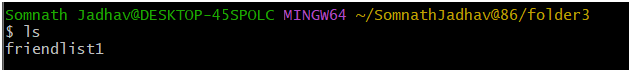
****

**Q10. Move the file employee, friendlist2 to folder2 and friendlist1 to folder3**

**Command:** $ mv Employee NewFriendList folder2

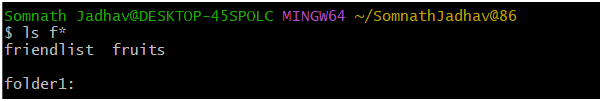
****

**Command:** $ mv friendlist1 folder3

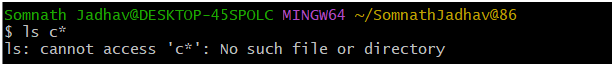
****

**Q11. Search the file and folder using asterisk whose name starts with f and c**

**Command:** $ ls f\*

****

**Command:** $ ls c\*

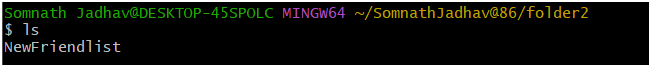
****

**Q12. Delete the employee from folder2 with permission.**

**Before:**

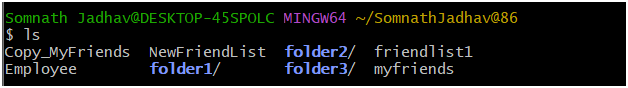
****

**Command:** $ rm -i employee

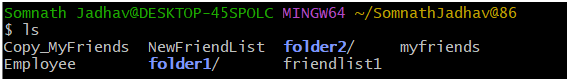
****

**Q13. Delete the folder3.**

**Before:**

****

**Command:** $ rm -r folder3

****

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Roll No: 86

**LAB EXERCISE 3**

**Demonstrate the use different filter commands**

**Q1. Create the file electronic\_products and add name and price of product**

**Command**: $ cat > electronic\_products

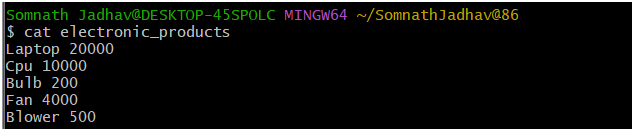
Laptop 20000

Cpu 10000

Bulb 200

Fan 4000

Blower 500

****

**Q2. Create the file stationary\_products and add name and price of products**

**Command:** $ cat > stationary\_products

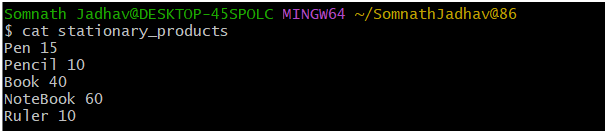
Pen 15

Pencil 10

Book 40

NoteBook 60

Ruler 10

****

**Q3. Create the file home\_products and add name and price of products**

**Command:** $ cat > home\_products

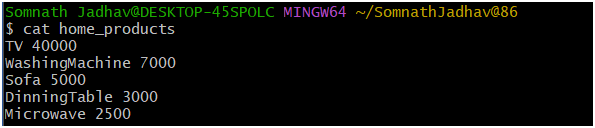
TV 40000

WashingMachine 7000

Sofa 5000

DinningTable 3000

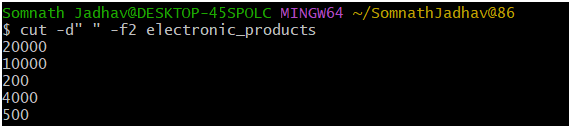
Microwave 2500

****

**Q4. Display the contents of column 2 from electronic\_products file**

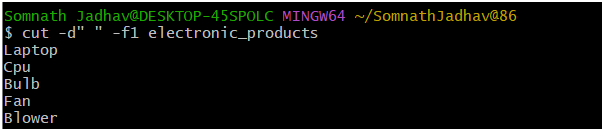
**Cut:** This command is used for selecting a specific column of a file. It is used to cut a specific section by byte, position, character & writes then to the standard output.

**Command:** $ cut -d" " -f2 electronic\_products

****

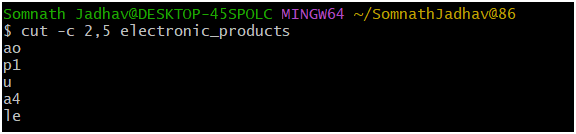
**Q5. Display the contents of column 1 from electronic\_products file**

**Command:** $ cut -d" " -f1 electronic\_products

****

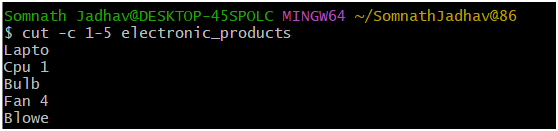
**Q6. Cut the characters from position 2 and 5**

**Command:** $ cut -c 2,5 electronic\_products

****

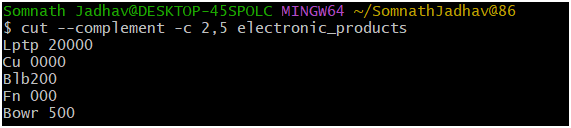
**Q7. Cut the characters form range 1-5**

**Command:** $ cut -c 1-5 electronic\_products

****

**Q8. Demonstrate the use of complement option with above same position and range.**

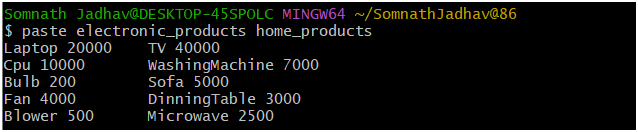
**Command:** $ cut --complement -c 2,5 electronic\_products

****

**Q9. Merge the both files horizontally.**

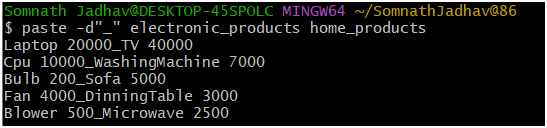
**Command:** $ paste electronic\_products home\_products

**Paste: Paste command allows you to merge lines of files horizontally. It outputs lines consisting of the sequentially corresponding lines of each file specified as an argument & separated by tabs.**

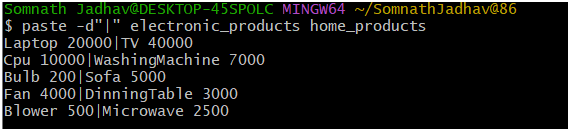
****

**Q10. Use \_ (underscore) and | delimiters while merge the files.**

**Command:** $ paste -d"\_" electronic\_products home\_products

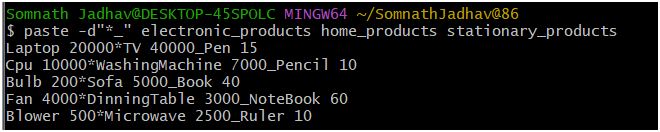
****

**Command:** $ paste -d"|" electronic\_products home\_products

****

**Q11. Merge above three files using different delimiters.**

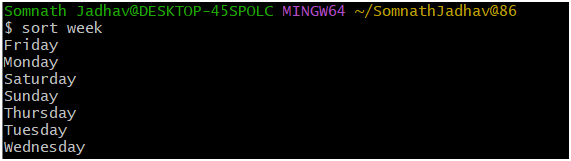
**Command:** $ paste -d"\*\_" electronic\_products home\_products stationary\_products

****

**Q12. Create the file week and sort it.**

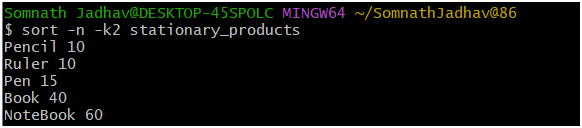
**Command:** $ sort week

**Sort-** Sort command is used to sort content of the file alphabetically.

****

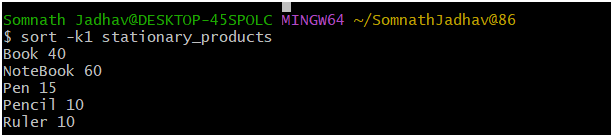
**Q13. Sort the stationary\_product file on the basis of product price.**

**Command:** $ sort -n -k2 stationary\_products

****

**Q14. Sort the stationary\_product file on the basis of column one.**

**Command:** $ sort -k1 stationary\_products

****

**Q15. Create the file fruits and add repeated data on that file.**

**Command:** $ cat > fruits

Orange

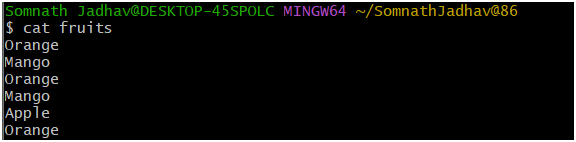
Mango

Orange

Mango

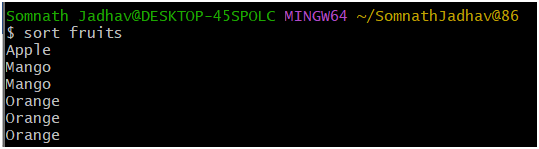
Apple

Orange

****

**Q16. Sort the file fruit.**

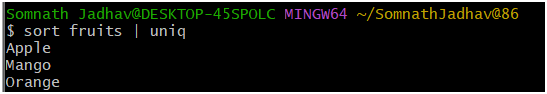
**Command:** $ sort fruits

****

**Q17. Remove the repeated lines from the file fruit.**

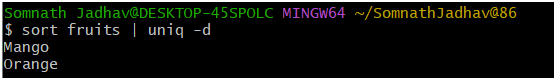
**Command**: $ sort fruits | uniq

**uniq –** Linux uniq command is used to remove all repeated lines from the file.

****

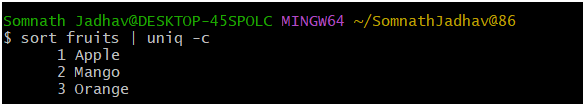
**Q18. Display the repeated lines from the file fruit.**

**Command:** $ sort fruits | uniq -d

****

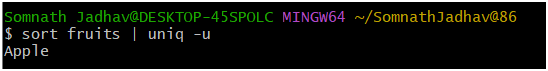
**Q19. Count the number of occurrences of words in the fruit file.**

**Command:** $ sort fruits | uniq -c

****

**Q20. Display the unique lines from fruit file.**

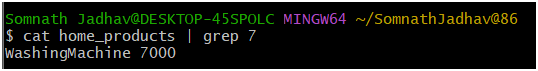
**Command:** $ sort fruits | uniq -u

****

**Q21. Display the home\_product whose price starts with 7 (use pipe symbol)**

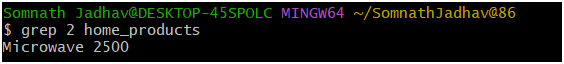
**Command:** $ cat home\_products | grep 7

**Grep:** grep is used for global regular expression print. Grep command filter the contents of a file which makes our search easy.

****

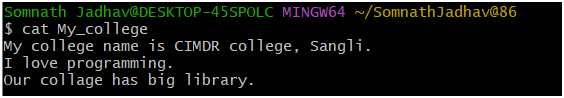
**Q22. Display the home\_product whose price start with 2 (without pipe symbol)**

**Command:** $ grep 2 home\_products

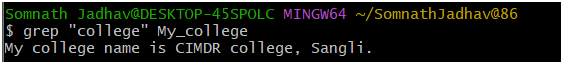
****

**Q23. Create file on My\_college. And find the line which contains word college using grep command.**

**Command:** cat My\_college

****

**Command**: $ grep "college" My\_college

****

**Q24. Create the file Numbers add one to fifteen numbers.**

**Command:** $ cat > Numbers

**1**

**2**

**3**

**4**

**5**

**6**

**7**

**8**

**9**

**10**

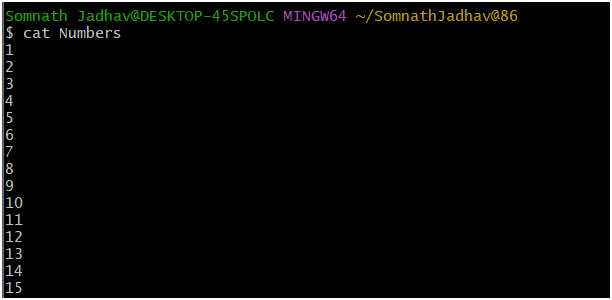
**11**

**12**

**13**

**14**

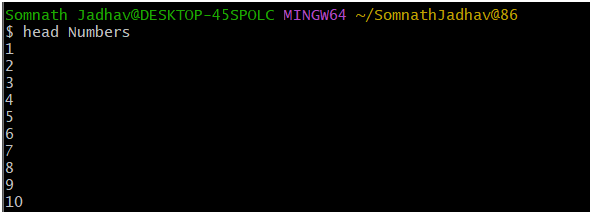
**15**

****

**Q25. Display the first 10 lines from numbers file**

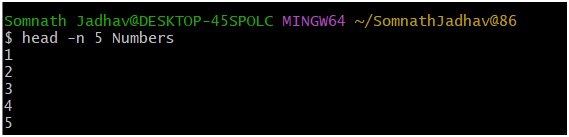
**Command**: $ head Numbers

**Head -** Head command in linux is used to display first lines of the file. By default, it displays first 10 lines of the file.

****

**Q26. Display the first 5 lines from file.**

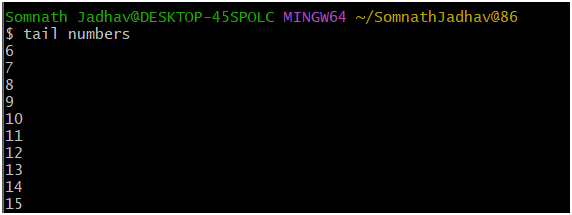
**Command:** $ head -n 5 Numbers

****

**Q27. Display the last 10 lines from numbers file.**

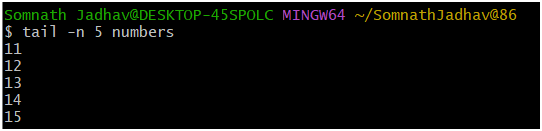
**Command:** $ tail numbers

**Tail-** Tail command in linux is used to display last lines of the file. By default, it displays last10 lines of the file.

****

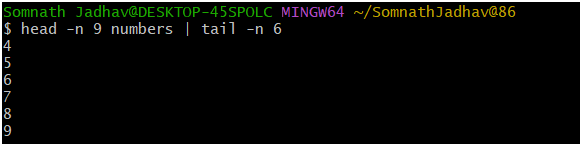
**Q28. Display the last 5 lines from number file.**

**Command:** $ tail -n 5 numbers

****

**Q29. Display the last 6 lines from first 9 lines from number file.**

**Command:** $ head -n 9 numbers | tail -n 6

****