**Assignment 1\_Solution**

Q1. Explore the following commands with various options, refer man pages for

further help a) date b) cal c) bc d) echo e) who f) whoami g) logname g) uname h)

seq i) clear

Solution:

1. date

Show the current date and time

2. cal

cal 2008

cal 6 1970

Show this month's calender

3. uptime

Show current uptime

4. w

Display who is on line

5. whoami

Who you are logged in as

Unix/Linux Command Reference

6. finger user

Display information about user

7. uname -a

Show kernel information

8. cat /proc/cpuinfo

cat file1 >> file2

cat myfile

Cpu information

9. cat proc/meminfo

Memory information

10. man command

man ls

man -k keyword

Show the manual for command

11. df

Show the disk usage

12. du

Show directory space usage

13. free

Show memory and swap usage

14. whereis app

Show possible locations of app

15. which app

Show which applications will be run by default

16.cd /home/dvader/empire\_docs

cd ..

cd myfiles

cd /

This command changes your current directory location.

17.cp -i oldfile newfile

cp -i /home/dvader/notes/meeting1 .

This command copies a file, preserving the original and creating an identical copy.

18.find . -name myfile.txt -print

find . -name "\*.txt" -print

The find command lists all of the files within a directory

19. ps

To display the currently working processes

20. top

Display all running process

21. kill pid

Kill the process with given pid

22. killall proc

Kill all the process named proc

23. pkill pattern

Will kill all processes matching the pattern

24. bg

List stopped or background jobs,resume a stopped

job in the background

25. fg

Brings the most recent job to foreground

26. fg n

Brings job n to the foreground

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1. ls

Directory listing

2. ls -al

Formatted listing with hidden files

3. ls -lt

Sorting the Formatted listing by time modification

4. cd dir

Change directory to dir

5. cd

Change to home directory

6. pwd

Show current working directory

7. mkdir dir

mkdir mystuff

mkdir /tmp/morestuff

Creating a directory dir

8. cat >

file Places the standard input into the file

9. more file

Output the contents of the file

10. head file

Output the first 10 lines of the file

11. tail file

Output the last 10 lines of the file

12. tail -f file

Output the contents of file as it grows,starting with

the last 10 lines

13. touch file

Create or update file

14. rm file

Deleting the file

15. rm -r dir

Deleting the directory

16. rm -f file

Force to remove the file

17. rm -rf dir

Force to remove the directory dir

18. cp file1 file2

Copy the contents of file1 to file2

19. cp -r dir1 dir2

Copy dir1 to dir2;create dir2 if not present

20. mv file1 file2

Rename or move file1 to file2,if file2 is an existing

directory

21. ln -s file link

Create symbolic link link to file

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1. chmod octal file

chmod u+x myfile

chmod o+rx myfile

Change the permission of file to octal,which can

be found separately for user,group,world by

adding,

• 4-read(r)

• 2-write(w)

• 1-execute(x)

2. grep -r pattern dir

Search recursively for pattern in dir

3. command | grep pattern

Search pattern in the output of a command

4. locate file

Find all instances of file

5. find . -name filename

find . -name myfile.txt -print

find . -name "\*.txt" -print

find /home/user/myusername/ -name myfile.txt -print

find "$HOME/" -name myfile.txt -print

Searches in the current directory (represented by

a period) and below it, for files and directories with

names starting with filename

6. pgrep pattern

Searches for all the named processes , that

matches with the pattern and, by default, returns

their ID

7.grep pattern file

Search for pattern in file

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mkdir mystuff

mkdir /tmp/morestuff

To create a subdirectory named morestuff in the existing directory named /tmp

mv -i oldname newname

mv -i newhw/hw1 oldhw

mv -i newhw/hw1 oldhw/firsthw

This command will move a file. You can use mv not only to change the directory location of a file,

but also to rename files.

Unlike the cp command, mv will not preserve the original file.