NETWORKING AND SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION LAB

BASIC LINUX COMMANDS

SUBMITTED TO

MEERA MISS

SUBMITTED BY

SWATHY KRISHNA P R

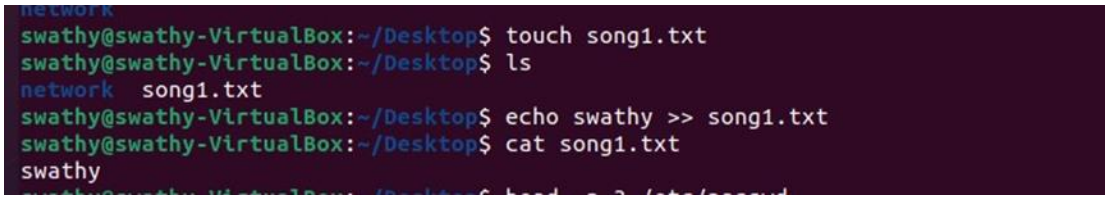
S2 RMCA B

ROLL NO: 31

BASIC LINUX COMMANDS

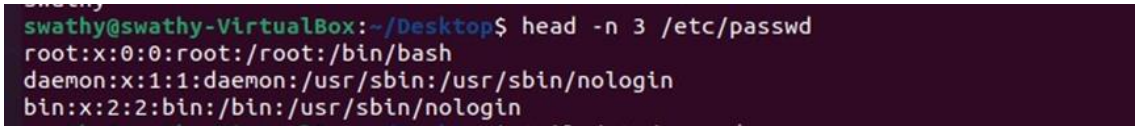
1. echo

The echo command is used to move some data into a file.



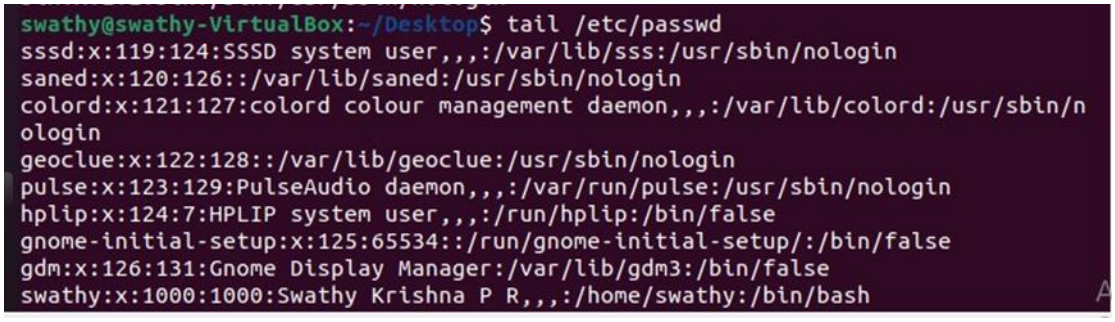
2. head

The head command is used to view the first lines of any text file. By default, it will show the first ten lines, but you can change this number to your liking.



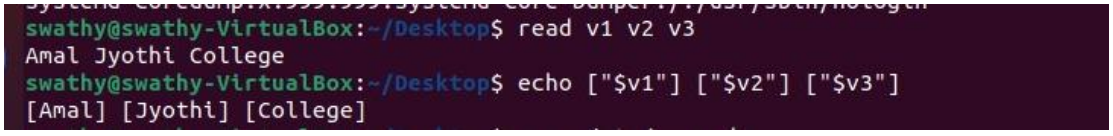
3. tail

The tail command will display the last ten lines of a text file.



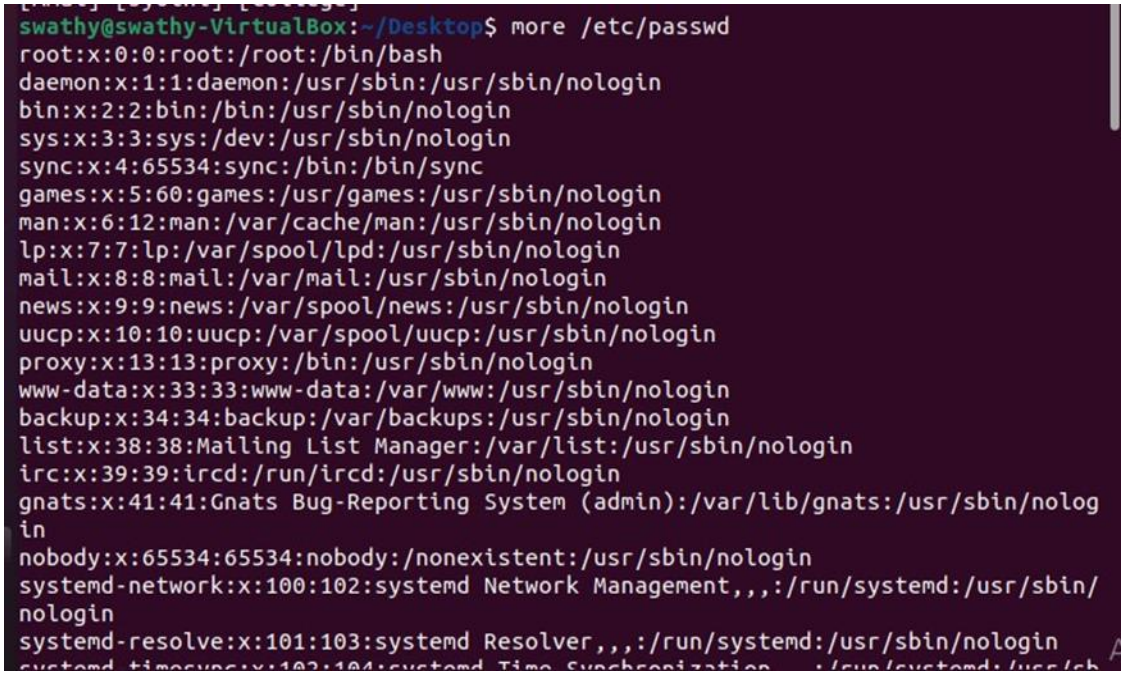
4. read

The read the contents of a line into a variable. The read command can be used with and without arguments.



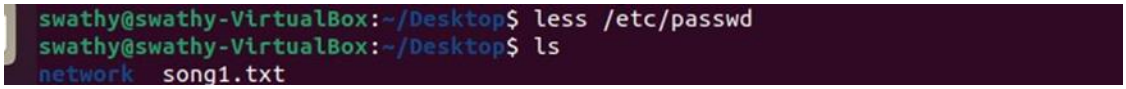
5. more

The more command is used to view the text files in the command prompt, displaying one screen at a time in case the file is large. The more command also allows the user do scroll up and down through the page.



6. less

Less command is linux utility which can be used to read contents of text file one page(one screen) per time.



7. cut

The cut command is used for cutting out the sections from each line of files and writing the result to standard output. It can be used to cut parts of a line by byte position, character and field

```
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ cat song1.txt
swathy
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ echo cat >> song1.txt
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ echo flower >> song1.txt
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ cat song1.txt
swathy
cat
flower
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ cut -b 1,2,3 song1.txt
swa
cat
flo
```

8. paste

It is used to join files horizontally (parallel merging) by outputting lines consisting of lines from each file specified, separated by tab as delimiter, to the standard output.

```
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ paste number.txt song1.txt
1       swathy
2       cat
3       flower
```

9. uname

The uname command, short for Unix Name, will print detailed information about your Linux system like the machine name, operating system, kernel, and so on.

```
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ uname
Linux
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ uname -r
5.11.0-16-generic
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ uname -v
#17-Ubuntu SMP Wed Apr 14 20:12:43 UTC 2021
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ man uname
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ uname -p
x86_64
```

10. cp

The cp command is used to copy files from the current directory to a different directory.

```
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ touch v1.txt v2.txt
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ ls
network  number.txt  song1.txt  v1.txt  v2.txt
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ mkdir ajce
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ ls
ajce  network  number.txt  song1.txt  v1.txt  v2.txt
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ cp v1.txt ajce/
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ ls ajce
v1.txt
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ cp v2.txt ajce/
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ ls ajce
v1.txt  v2.txt
```

11. mv

The primary use of the mv command is to move files, it can also be used to rename files. The arguments in mv are similar to the cp command. You need to type mv, the file's name, and the destination's directory.

```
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ mv v1.txt ajce/
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ ls ajce
v1.txt  v2.txt
```

12. locate

To locate a file, just like the search command in Windows.

```
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ locate number*song
Command 'locate' not found, but can be installed with:
sudo apt install mlocate
```

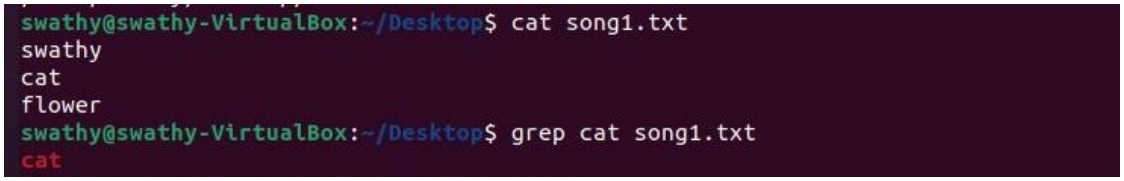
13. find

Similar to the locate command, using find also searches for files and directories. The difference is, you use the find command to locate files within a given directory.

```
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ find /home/ -name song1.txt
/home/swathy/.local/share/Trash/files/song1.txt
/home/swathy/Desktop/song1.txt
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ ls
ajce  network  number.txt  song1.txt  v2.txt
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ find /home/ -name v2.txt
/home/swathy/Desktop/ajce/v2.txt
/home/swathy/Desktop/v2.txt
```

14. grep

Another basic Linux command that is undoubtedly helpful for everyday use is grep. It helps to search through all the text in a given file.



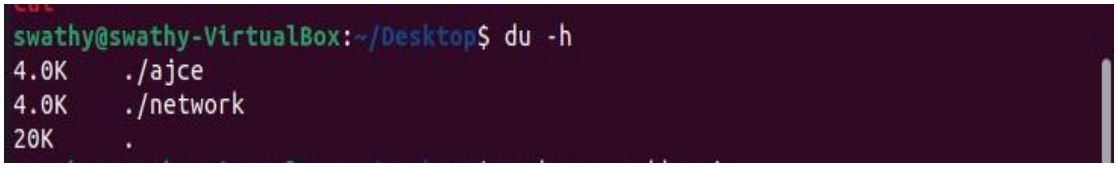
15. df

Use df command to get a report on the system's disk space usage, shown in percentage and KBs. If you want to see the report in megabytes, type df -m.

16. du

The du (Disk Usage) command is used to check how much space a file or a directory takes. However, the disk usage summary will show disk block numbers instead of the usual size format. If you want to see it in bytes, kilobytes, and megabytes, add the -h argument to the command line.

• $du –h



17. useradd

The useradd is used to create a new user, while passwd is adding a password to that user's account. To add a new person named John type, useradd John and then to add his password type, passwd 123456789.

```
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ sudo useradd soja
[sudo] password for swathy:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for swathy:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for swathy:
```

18. userdel

Remove a user is very similar to adding a new user. To delete the users account type, userdel UserName.

```
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$  sudo passwd soja
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password contains the user name in some form
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ sudo userdel soja
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$
```

19. sudo

SuperUser Do(sudo) command enables you to perform tasks that require administrative or root permissions.

20. passwd

Changes passwords for user accounts. A normal user may only change the password for their own account, while the superuser may change the password for any account.

```
swathy@swathy-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$  sudo passwd soja
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password contains the user name in some form
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
```