

NETWORKING & SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION LAB**Name: Swetha Prakash****Roll No: 46****Batch: B****Date: 28/03/2022****Experiment No.: 3****Aim**

Familiarization of the linux commands.

Procedure**17. cat -n**

This command is used to specify the contents with line number.

Syntax :- \$ cat -n filename

Output :-

```
student@S46:~$ cat -n a.txt
 1 PIP is a package manager for Python packages
 2 A package contains all the files you need for a module
 3 Downloading a package is very easy
 4 Open the command line interface and tell PIP to download the package you want
 5 Once the package is installed, it is ready to use
 6 Import the "camelcase" package into your project
 7 Find more packages
 8 Press y and the package will be removed
 9 Use the list command to list all the packages installed on your system
10 The try block lets you test a block of code for errors
11 The except block lets you handle the error
12 The else block lets you execute code when there is no error
13
14 Since the try block raises an error, the except block will be executed
15
16 Without the try block, the program will crash and raise an error
```

18. cat -b

This command is used to remove the empty lines from the file.

Syntax :- \$ cat -b filename

Output :-

```
student@S46:~$ cat -b a.txt
 1  PIP is a package manager for Python packages
 2  A package contains all the files you need for a module
 3  Downloading a package is very easy
 4  Open the command line interface and tell PIP to download the package you want
 5  Once the package is installed, it is ready to use
 6  Import the "camelcase" package into your project
 7  Find more packages
 8  Press y and the package will be removed
 9  Use the list command to list all the packages installed on your system
10  The try block lets you test a block of code for errors
11  The except block lets you handle the error
12  The else block lets you execute code when there is no error

13  Since the try block raises an error, the except block will be executed
14  Without the try block, the program will crash and raise an error
```

19. touch

This command is used to create an empty file.

Syntax :- \$ touch filename

Output :- A new file will be created.

20. echo

This command is used to add contents to the file.

Syntax :- \$ echo content >> filename

Output :- Contents will be added to the file.

21. head

This command is used to display the first 10 lines of the file by default.

Syntax :- \$ head filename

Output:-

```
student@S46:~$ head a.txt
PIP is a package manager for Python packages
A package contains all the files you need for a module
Downloading a package is very easy
Open the command line interface and tell PIP to download the package you want
Once the package is installed, it is ready to use
Import the "camelcase" package into your project
Find more packages
Press y and the package will be removed
Use the list command to list all the packages installed on your system
The try block lets you test a block of code for errors
```

22. head -number

This command is used to display the lines of the file to the specified number from head.

Syntax :- \$ head -number filename

Output :-

```
student@S46:~$ head -4 a.txt
PIP is a package manager for Python packages
A package contains all the files you need for a module
Downloading a package is very easy
Open the command line interface and tell PIP to download the package you want
```

23. tail

This command is used to display the last 10 lines of the file by default.

Syntax :- \$ tail filename

Output :-

```
student@S46:~$ tail a.txt
Find more packages
Press y and the package will be removed
Use the list command to list all the packages installed on your system
The try block lets you test a block of code for errors
The except block lets you handle the error
The else block lets you execute code when there is no error

Since the try block raises an error, the except block will be executed
Without the try block, the program will crash and raise an error
```

24. tail -number

This command is used to display the lines of the file to the specified number from tail.

Syntax :- `$ tail -number filename`

Output :-

```
student@S46:~$ tail -7 a.txt
The try block lets you test a block of code for errors
The except block lets you handle the error
The else block lets you execute code when there is no error

Since the try block raises an error, the except block will be executed
Without the try block, the program will crash and raise an error
```

25. cut -d- -f2

This command is used to cut and the display the contents based on the delimiter given.

Syntax :- `$ cut -d- -f2 filename`

Output :-

```
student@S46:~$ cat >> b.txt
English - 46
Maths - 50
Science - 48
Social - 36
Malayalam - 49
^Z
[3]+ Stopped cat >> b.txt
student@S46:~$ cut -d- -f1 b.txt
English
Maths
Science
Social
Malayalam
student@S46:~$ cut -d- -f2 b.txt
46
50
48
36
49
```