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1) Cal :- cal is a handy tool that we can invoke any time to see the calendar of any specific month, or a complete year. To see the calendar for the month of july, 2006 the month number and year as the two arguments, to cal.
\$ cal 7 2006

2) Who :- UNIX is a system that can be concurrently used by multiple users, and you might be interested in knowing the people who are also using the system. To use who command.
\$ who

3) PS :- We observed that the shell program is always running at your terminal. Every command that we run gives rise to a process, and the shell is a process as well. To view all processes that we are responsible for creating, run the ps command.
\$ ps

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4) ls :- Our UNIX system has a large number of files that control its functioning, and users also create files on their own. These files are organized in separate folders called directories. We can list the names of the files available in this directory with the ls command.

\$ ls

5) ls -l :- Sometimes, just displaying a list of file names isn't enough; you need to know more about these files. For that to happen, ls has to be used with an option, -l, between the command and file names.

\$ ls -l

6) Pwd :- Pwd is the shell built-in command or actual binary command. Pwd is the environment variable which stores the current directory.

\$ Pwd

7) Uname -n :- Basically it is used to determine the processor architecture. The system host name and the variation of the kernel running system.

\$ Uname -n

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8) time :- It is used to determine how long a command takes to run.

\$ time

9) help :- It is a self build in internal command it accepts a string as the command line argument and searches the supply string in self document.

\$ help

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1) ls -a :- It shows all files including the hidden file starting with dot(.) .

2) ls -i :- List files include index numbers .

3) ls -la :- total list of file size hidden

4) ls -lh :- long format with readable file size .

5) ls -ls :- list with long format with file size .

6) ls -R :- list recursively to directory tree .

7) ls -r :- list in reverse order .



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8) ls -s :- list of file size.

9) ls -S :- sort by file size, with extensions
and totals, options
with both options

10) ls -t :- sort by time and date

11) ls -x :- sort by extension name.

12) mkdir :- allow user to create new directories in linux. MKDIR stands for make directories.

\$ mkdir torun

13) mkdir -p :- This command is used to change current linux files and directories.

\$ mkdir -p torun/Torun

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14) `mkdir -m777` :- create an directory and set read/write permission for all user.

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15) `mkdir -v` :- create a directory in current location.

`$ mkdir -v abc`

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