Linux Command

1. at [file name] → Display file's contents to the Standard output device.
2. cd / directory path → Change to directory
3. Chmod [options] mode file name → Change a file's permi-ssion.
4. Chown [options] filename → Change who owns a file.
5. Clear → Clear a commands from screen.
6. Cp [options] source destination → copy files and directories
7. date [options] → Display or set the system date and time.
8. df [options] → Display used and available disk space.
9. du [options] → Show how much space each files takes up.
10. file [option] filename → Determine what type of data is within a file.
11. find [pathname] [expression] → Search for files matching a provided pattern.

12. Grep [options] pattern [filename] → Search files or output for a particular pattern.

13. Kill [options] pid → Stop a process. If the process refuses to stop, use Kill -9 pid.

14. less [options] [filename] → View the contents of a file one page at a time.

15. ln [options] source [destination] → Create a shortcut

16. locate filename → Search a copy of your file-System for the specified filename

17. lpr [options] → Send a print job.

18. ls [options] → List directory contents

19. man [command] → Display the help information for the specified command.

20. mkdir [options] directory → Create a new directory

21. mv [options] source destination → Rename or move files or directories.

22. passwd [name [password]] → Change the password. or allows to change password

23. ps [options] → Display a snap shot of the currently running processes.

24. pwd → Display present working directory

25. rm [options] directory → Remove files and or directory.

26. rmdir [options] directory → Delete empty directories.

27. ssh [options] user@machine → Remotely log in to another Linux machine, over the network. Leave an ssh session by typing exit.

28. su [options] [user [arguments]] → Switch to another user account.

29. tail [options] [filename] → Display the last n lines of a file.

30. tar [options] filename → Store and extract files from a tarfile (.tar) or tarball (.tar.gz or .tgz)

31. top → Displays the resources being used on your system. Press q to exit.

32. touch filename → Create an empty file with the specified name.

33. who [options] → Display who is logged on.

Program 1

Write a program to display the line between given input line number from file.

```
echo "Enter the file name"
read fname
echo "enter starting line number"
read sl
echo "enter ending line number"
read el
d= expr $el - $sl
if [-f $fname]
  then
  echo "the lines between $sl and $el of given file are"
  head -$el $fname | tail -$d
  else
  echo "file does'nt exist"
fi
```

Input : sh
prog1.sh
enter the file
name file1
enter starting line number
15

```
enter ending line number
20
```

Output :- It displays 15 to 20 between lines.

Program - 2

Read file name from command line arguments and display lines inverse of specified word.

```
if [ $#-ne 0]
then
   echo "enter the word"
   read word
   for fname in
     $* do
     if [-f $fname ]
        then
        echo the given input filename is : $fname
        grep -v "$word" $fname
     else
        echo "its not a"
        file fi
     done
     else
     echo "enter atleast one argument as input"
fi
```

- INPUT :- Sh prog2.sh 3.sh
  enter the word
  echo

- Output :- The given input file name is : 3.sh
  It display all the lines other than matching word.

Program - 3

Write a program to print a pattern.

```
# do the following for
   loop echo "stars"
# outer loop
for ( (i=1 ; i<=5 ; i++))
 do
# inner loop
 for ((j=1 ; j<=i ; j++))
 do
 echo -n "*"
 done
 echo " "
done
#
```

Output :-

```
*
* *
* * *
* * * *
* * * * *
```

Program - 4

Write a program to print a pattern of number

```
0
1 0
2 1 0
3 2 1 0
4 3 2 1 0
5 4 3 2 1 0
6 5 4 3 2 1 0
7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
```

```
#! /bin/sh
a=0
while [ "$a" -lt 10]
do
  b= "$a"
  while [ "$b" -ge 0 ]
  do
    echo -n "$b"
    b= `expr $b -1`
done
echo
```

```
a = 'expr $a +1'
done.
```