NETWORKING & SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION LAB

Experiment No.: 6

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Roll No: 54

Batch: B

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Aim

Familirization of basic linux commands.

Procedure

1. **read :** It is used to read the contents of a line into a variable.

   Syntax : read [name]

   Output :

```
student@S55:~$ read name
my name is vismaya
student@S55:~$ echo $name
my name is vismaya
```

2. **locate :** It is used to locate the files by name.

   Syntax : locate [filename]

Output :

```
student@S55:~$ locate marvel1
/home/student/marvel1
```

3. **locate -i py1.py :** Ignore case distinctions when matching patterns.

   Syntax : locate -i filename.txt

Output:

```
student@S55:~$ locate -i b.txt
/etc/X11/rgb.txt
/home/android/Android/Sdk/tools/support/typos-nb.txt
/home/student/b.txt
```

4. **find :** It supports searching by file, folder, name, creation date, modification date, owner and permissions.

   Syntax : file filename.txt

Output:

```
student@S55:~$ find marvel2
marvel2
```

5. **grep is h.txt :** It is used to search text and strings in a given file. In other words, grep command searches the given file for lines containing a match to the given strings or words.

   Syntax : grep <word in txt file>< filename.txt>

Output:

```
student@S55:~$ cat b.txt
my name is vismaya
mca student
studying at amaljyothi
```

6. **grep -i is h.txt :** Ignores, case for matching.

   Syntax : grep -i <word in txt file><filename.txt>

Output:

```
student@S55:~$ grep -i vismaya b.txt
my name is vismaya
```

7. **grep -v is h.txt :** This prints out all the lines that do not matches the pattern.

   Syntax : grep -v <word in txt file><filename.txt>

Output:

```
student@S55:~$ grep -v vismaya b.txt
mca student
studying at amaljyothi
```

8. grep -A1 vyshnavi h.txt : Prints searched line and lines after the result.

Syntax : grep -A1 <word in txt file><filename.txt>

Output:

```
student@S55:~$ grep -A1 vismaya b.txt
my name is vismaya
mca student
```

9. grep -B1 kodungoor h.txt : Prints searched line and n line before the result

Syntax : grep -B1 <word in txt file><filename.txt>

Output:

10. grep -C1 batch h.txt : Prints searched line and n lines after before the result.

Syntax : grep -C1 <word in txt file><filename.txt>

Output:

```
student@S54:~$ grep -C1 batch h.txt
mca
batch B
kodungoor
student@S54:~$
```

11. cat h.txt | grep vyshnavi : It is used to search text and strings in a given file.

Syntax : cat filename.txt | grep word in txt file

Output:

```
student@S55:~$ cat a.txt | grep vismaya
my name is vismaya
```

12. df : df is used to display the amount of available disk space for file systems.

Syntax : df

Output:

```
student@S55:~$ df
Filesystem     1K-blocks     Used Available Use% Mounted on
udev            3989736        0   3989736   0% /dev
tmpfs            803848     1848    802000   1% /run
/dev/sda6     114460828 34956864 73646584  33% /
tmpfs           4019224        0   4019224   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs              5120        4      5116   1% /run/lock
tmpfs           4019224        0   4019224   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
```

13.df -m : du is used to get report on a system in megabytes

Syntax : df -m

Output:

```
student@S55:~$ df -m
Filesystem     1M-blocks  Used Available Use% Mounted on
udev               3897      0      3897   0% /dev
tmpfs               786      2       784   1% /run
/dev/sda6        111779  34138     71921  33% /
tmpfs              3926      0      3926   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs                 5      1         5   1% /run/lock
```

14.du : du is use to check directory/file ,space usage.

Syntax : du

Output:

```
student@S55:~$ du
4       ./.ssh
4       ./help
4       ./.gimp-2.8/tmp
4       ./.gimp-2.8/gflare
4       ./.gimp-2.8/environ
4       ./.gimp-2.8/fractalexplorer
4       ./.gimp-2.8/scripts
4       ./.gimp-2.8/gradients
4       ./.gimp-2.8/plug-ins
4       ./.gimp-2.8/palettes
4       ./.gimp-2.8/tool-options
4       ./.gimp-2.8/templates
4       ./.gimp-2.8/gfig
4       ./.gimp-2.8/curves
4       ./.gimp-2.8/dynamics
4       ./.gimp-2.8/gimpressionist
4       ./.gimp-2.8/fonts
4       ./.gimp-2.8/brushes
```

15.wc : wc stands for word count. It is used to find out number of lines, word count, byte and characters count in the files specified in the file arguments.

wc -l h.txt : This option prints the number of lines present in a file.

Syntax : wc -l filename.txt

Output :

16.   wc -w h.txt : This option prints the number of words present in a file.

Syntax : wc -w filename.txt

Output:

```
1270840 .
student@S55:~$ wc -l b.txt
3 b.txt
student@S55:~$ wc -w b.txt
9 b.txt
student@S55:~$ wc -c b.txt
54 b.txt
student@S55:~$ wc -m b.txt
```

17.wc -c h.txt: This option displays number of characters present in a file.

   Syntax : wc -c filename.txt

Output:

```
student@S54:~$ wc -c h.txt
42 h.txt
student@S54:~$ wc -m h.txt
```

18.wc -m h.txt : This option displays count of bytes present in a file.

   Syntax : wc -m filename.txt

Output :

```
student@S54:~$ wc -m h.txt
42 h.txt
```