

## Unit - 5

### Creating functions

function-name() {  
 list of commands.  
}

Ex: # Define your function here  
Hello() {  
 echo "Hello World"  
}

# invoke your function  
Hello

→ test.sh  
O/P Hello World

### Pass Parameters in function

Ex: Hello() {  
 echo "Hello World"  
 echo "This is \$1 \$2"  
}

Hello OLS University

### Nested function

Ex: number-one() {  
 echo "This is the first function call..."  
 number-two  
}

number\_two()  
echo "This is now the second function  
call..  
3

number\_one

return value

Ex:

# Define your function here

Hello()  
echo "Hello World \$1 \$2"  
echo "Enter any value"  
read value

return \$value

# invoke your function

Hello ALS Students

ret=\$2

echo "Return value is \$ret"

1 ifconfig: to configure the kernel-resident network interfaces.

2 hostname: displays the name of the current host system.

3 Ping: to troubleshoot connectivity, reachability and name resolution.

4 route: to work with the IP/Kernel routing table.

• ifconfig [OPTIONS] [INTERFACE]

—a: to display all interfaces available

Ex: ifconfig -a

—s: to display a short list, instead of details

Ex: ifconfig -s

• hostname command in Linux: to obtain the DNS (Domain Name System) name and set the system's hostname or NIS (Network Information System) domain name.

hostname [OPTION] [FILE]

Ex: hostname www.google.com

• ping (Packet Internet Groper): to check the network connectivity between host and server/host.

Ex: ping www.google.com

→ to stop pinging we should use ctrl + c

## Controlling the no. of pings:

Ex: ping -c 5 www.google.com

5 dig (Domain Information Cooper): to retrieve info. about DNS name servers

Ex: dig www.google.com

dig www.google.com +short

• to display the IP/kernel routing table  
route

• to display routing table in full numeric form

Ex: route -n

process command

6 top: tell about all the running processes on Linux machine

Ex: top (press 'q' 'q' on keyboard to move out of the process display)

7 ps (Process Status): it is similar to Task manager and top command but info displayed is different

• Simple process selection: shows the processes for the current shell

Ex: ps

- View all the running processes

Ex: ps -A's or ps -e

- View processes not associated with a terminal

Ex: ps -q

- View all running processes

Ex: ps -r

- View all processes owned by you

Ex: ps -x

- View full-format listing

Ex: ps -f

- 8 kill: terminates running processes on a Linux machine

Ex: kill PID

- To find the PID of a process simple type

Ex: pidof Process name

- 9 fg: to continue a program which was stopped and bring it to the foreground

fg jobname

Ex: fg %1

- 10 bg: to send a process to the background

Ex: bg filename  
bg %1.1

11 jobs: to list the jobs that you are running in the background and in the foreground.

Ex: jobs

• -l: list process IDs in addition to the normal info.

Ex: jobs -l

• -n: list only processes that have changed status since the last notification

Ex: jobs -n

• -p: list process IDs only

Ex: jobs -p

• -r: display running jobs only

Ex: jobs -r

• -s: display stopped jobs only

Ex: jobs -s

12 mounts: to attach additional child file system to a particular mount point on the current accessible file

Ex: list mounted file systems:  
`mount`

Ex: list help of mount  
`mount -h`

Ex: Check mount version  
`mount -v`

Ex: list all mounted filesystems  
`mount -l`

13. finger: display info about system users

14. talk: chat with other logged-in user

15. mesg: allows you control write access  
to your terminal by other users.

`mesg [only]`

n - does not allow message be displayed.

y - allows message be displayed

16. wall: send a message to all logged-in users.

17. write: send a message to another user

1826 mailx: send and receive mail.