Lab 1: Linux Commands to Practice

Important Note: You are required to practice all the commands. Questions will be asked during lab evaluation.

File Commands		
1.	ls	Directory listing
2.	ls -al	Formatted listing with hidden files
3.	ls -lt	Sorting the Formatted listing by time modification
4.	cd dir	Change directory to dir
5.	cd	Change to home directory
6.	pwd	Show current working directory
7.	mkdir dir	Creating a directory dir
8.	cat >file	Places the standard input into the file
9.	more file	Output the contents of the file
10.	head file	Output the first 10 lines of the file
11.	tail file	Output the last 10 lines of the file
12.	tail -f file	Output the contents of file as it grows,starting withthe last 10 lines
13.	touch file	Create or update file
14.	rm file	Deleting the file
15.	rm -r dir	Deleting the directory
16.	rm -f file	Force to remove the file
17.	rm -rf dir	Force to remove the directory dir
18.	cp file1 file2	Copy the contents of file1 to file2
19.	cp -r dir1 dir2	Copy dir1 to dir2;create dir2 if not present
20.	mv file1 file2	Rename or move file1 to file2,if file2 is an existingdirectory
21.	wget [url]	Download the url contents (if downloadable)
22.	man [command]	read the online manual page for a command
23	whatis [command]	Give brief description of a command

Searching

1.	grep pattern file	Search for pattern in file
2.	grep -r pattern dir	Search recursively for pattern in dir
4.	locate file	Find all instances of file
5.	find . -name filename	Searches in the current directory (represented by a period) and below it, for files and directories withnames starting with filename

Compression

1	tar cf file.tar file	Create tar named file.tar containing file

Shortcuts

1.	ctrl+c	Halts the current command
2.	ctrl+z	Stops the current command, resume with fg in theforeground or bg in the background
3.	ctrl+d	Logout the current session, similar to exit
4.	ctrl+w	Erases one word in the current line
5.	ctrl+u	Erases the whole line
6.	ctrl+r	Type to bring up a recent command
7.	!!	Repeats the last command
8.	exit	Logout the current session

Run CPP Files using G++ Compiler

Step 1:

If your computer have not installation of g++, install it first.

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install g++
```

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Step 2:

Write your C++ code.

```
nano your_program.cpp
```

if file is not created already, create it using appropriate command (Mentioned above).

Step 3:

Compile your C++ Code

```
g++ -o output_executable your_program.cpp
```

Compile your C Code

```
gcc -o output_executable your_program.cpp
```

Step 4:

Run the executable

```
./output_executable
```

To Run the C files, use gcc compiler instead of g++