



LINUX COMMANDS

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cal command is a calendar command in Linux which is used to see the calendar of a specific month or a whole year.

```
dharam@dharam-H110MHC:~$ cal
      December 2018
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
                1
 2  3  4  5  6  7  8
 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20 21 22
23 24 25 26 27 28 29
30 31
```

cal -y: Shows the calendar of the complete current year with the current date highlighted.

cal [month] [year]: Shows calendar of selected month and year. For example, '**cal 08 2000**' displays the calendar for August 2000.

'cal [year]': Shows the whole calendar of the year. For example, **'cal 2018'** displays the calendar for the year 2018.

'cal -3': Shows calendar of previous, current and next month

'cal -j': Shows the calendar of the current month in the **Julian calendar** format not in the default **Gregorian calendar** format.

who command is used to find out the following information :

- 1.Time of last system boot**
- 2.Current run level of the system**
- 3.List of logged-in users and more.**

who -b : This option tells to print the time of last system boot

who -a :This option tells to print all information.

who -d : This option tells to get a list of all dead processes.

who -q :This option tells the count of currently logged in users.

who -r :This option tells to show the current run level .

The mkdir command creates a directory in the current working directory, unless some other path is specified.

Using the -v (verbose) option, we can get the mkdir command to tell us what it is doing in the background so we can see it in action.

**Creating multiple directory using the command:\$ mkdir
directory03 directory04**

**Creating parent directories mkdir -p
directory1/directory2/directory3**

Use the --version option to display the version number and some additional information about the license and exits.

The 'cd' command allows users to change their current working directory within the file system

cd/: Root directory

cd dir1 /dir2/dir3: Move inside directory from a directory

cd ~ :Change Directory to Home Directory From Any Location

The 'rmdir' command in Linux is specifically designed for removing empty directories.

Option	Description
--ignore-fail-on-non-empty	It prevents the errors if the directory is not empty.
-p or --parents	It will removes the directory and its parent directories if they are empty.
-v or --verbose	It helps in displaying the message for each directory that is removed.
--help	It will displays the helpful information and exits.
--version	It displays version information and exits.

The \$ is a common symbol used to represent the shell prompt for regular users

- \$HOME refers to the home directory of the current user.
- \$USER refers to the current username

❑ The Linux home directory is a directory for a particular user of the system and consists of individual files.

❑ \$HOME