

Ex. No: 3

GENERAL PURPOSE COMMANDS

Aim

To write down the syntax and execute General Purpose commands: wc, cal, date, who, tty and ln.

procedure and Output

a) wc

This command is used to display the number of lines, words and characters in the specified file.

Syntax:

```
wc [-options] <filename>
```

Option	Description
-l	Displays the number of lines in a file.
-w	Displays the number of words in a file.
-c	Displays the number of characters in a file.

Sample Output

```

$ cat osservices
to operations      file manipulations      communications
error detection    error recovery      resource allocation
accounting         system protection    system calls

$ wc osservices
 3 16 141 osservices

$ wc -l osservices
3 osservices

$ wc -w osservices
16 osservices

$ wc -c osservices
141 osservices

$

```

b) cal: (Calendar)

This command will display calendar for the specified month and the year.

Syntax:

```
cal [month] [year]
```

July 2011							\$ cal						
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							

This displays calendar of the current month and year.

April 1995							\$ cal Apr 1995						
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													

This displays calendar of the month April and year 1995.

January 2000							\$ cal 2000						
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												

February 2000							\$ cal 2000						
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													

March 2000							\$ cal 2000						
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												

April 2000							\$ cal 2000						
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													

May 2000							\$ cal 2000						
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												

June 2000							\$ cal 2000						
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												

July 2000							\$ cal 2000						
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												

August 2000							\$ cal 2000						
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												

September 2000							\$ cal 2000						
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												

October 2000							\$ cal 2000						
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												

November 2000							\$ cal 2000						
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												

December 2000							\$ cal 2000						
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												

This displays calendar of the year 2000.

c) date

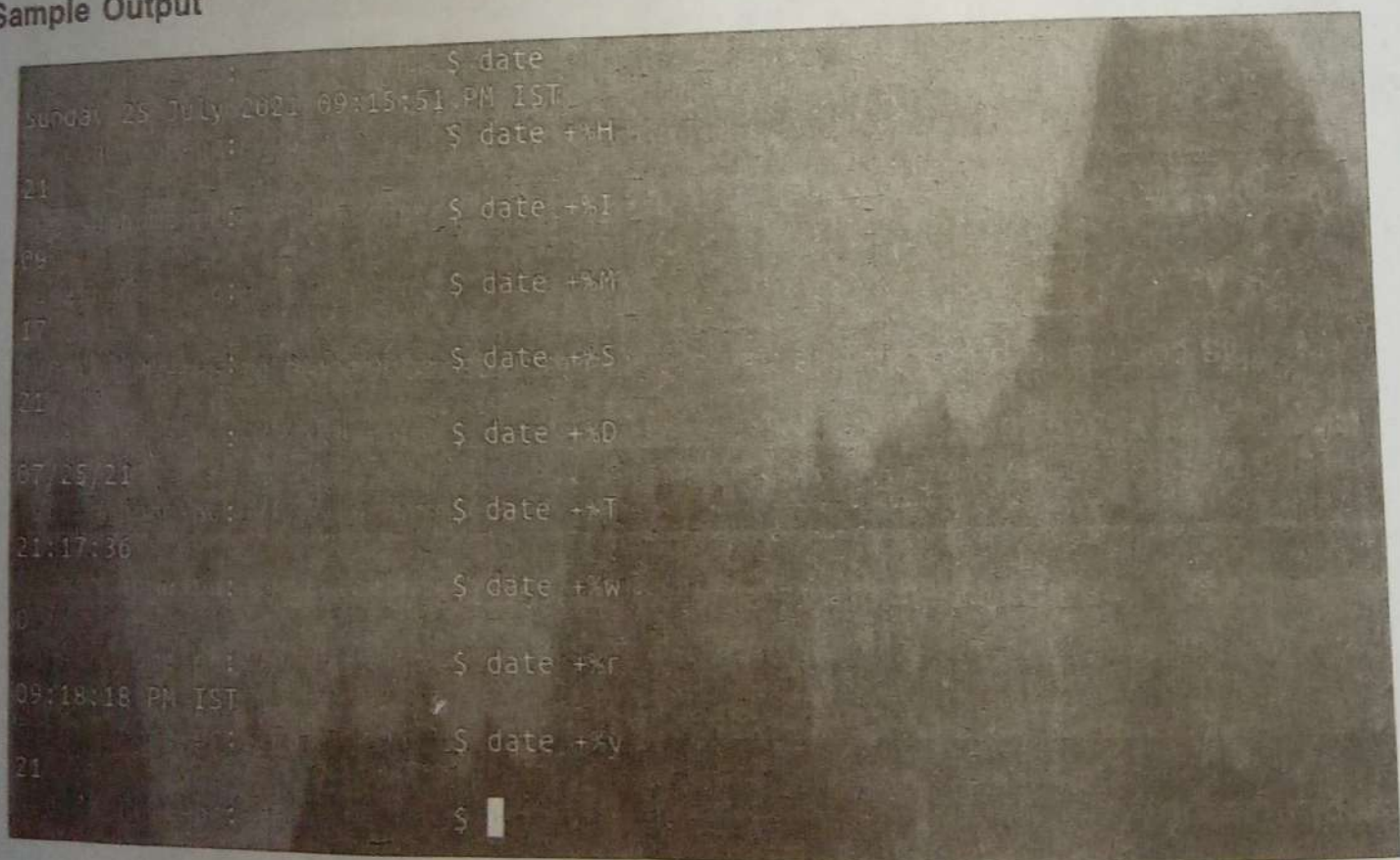
This command displays the system's date and time.

Syntax: `date +<format>`

where <format> is

- %H Hour - 00 to 23
- %I Hour - 00 to 12
- %M Minute - 00 to 59
- %S Second - 00 to 59
- %D Date - MM/DD/YY
- %T Time - HH:MM:SS
- %w Day of the week
- %r Time in AM/PM
- %y Last two digits of the year.

Sample Output



d) ln : (link)

This **ln (link)** command is used to establish an additional filename to a specified file. It doesn't mean that creating more copies of the specified file.

Syntax: `ln <filename> <additional-filename>`

Sample Output

```
$ ls -l os1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 suresh suresh 165 Jul 25 13:09 os1
$ ln os1 osadditional
$ ls -l osadditional
-rw-rw-r-- 2 suresh suresh 165 Jul 25 13:09 osadditional
```

e) tty

This command prints the file name of the terminal connected to standard input.

Syntax: `tty`

Sample Output

```
$ tty
/dev/pts/0
$
```

f) who

Since Linux is a multiuser operating system, several users may work on this system. This command is used to display the users who are logged on the system currently.

Syntax: `who [-options]`

Option	Description
-b	Time of last system boot
-q	Print all login names and number of users logged on
-l	Print system login processes
-d	print dead processes

Sample Output

```
$ who
suresh  tty2      2021-07-25 18:13 (tty2)
$ who -b
system boot 2021-07-25 18:12
$ who -d
suresh
# users=1
$ who -l
$ who -d
$
```

Here in this output no system login processes and no dead processes.

Result

Thus the above general purpose commands wc, cal, date, who, tty and ln are executed successfully.