NETWORKING & SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION LAB

Experiment No.: 4

Aim

Familiarization of basic commands.

Procedure

1. **Touch :** it is used to create an empty file.

Syntax: Touch filename

Output:

```
     5  updating
     6  appending some contents
student@S14:~/sample$ touch b3.txt
student@S14:~/sample$ echo this is a demo of touch command >> b3.txt
```

2. **Head**:The head command, as the name implies, print the top N number of data of the given input. By default, it prints the first 10 lines of the specified files. If more than one file name is provided then data from each file is preceded by its file name.
   Syntax: Head filename
   Output:

```
student@S4:~$ head c.txt
familiarization of cat command

cat having different options
adding content
new file
append content
updating
adding
```

3. **Tail** : it display only the last 10 lines of the file specified.
   Tail filename

Output:

```
student@S4:~$ tail c.txt

cat having different options
adding content
new file
append content
updating
adding


deleting
```

Option:

Tail –number: specify the number of lines last specified

Tail –number filename

Output:

```
student@S4:~$ tail -2 c.txt

deleting
```

4. Cut

Linux cut command is useful for selecting a specific column of a file. It is used to cut a specific sections by byte position, character, and field and writes them to standard output. It cuts a line and extracts the text data. It is necessary to pass an argument with it; otherwise, it will throw an error message.

Output:

```
student@S14:~/sample$ cat > b5.txt
english-45
maths-46
hindi-50
^Z
[4]+  Stopped                 cat > b5.txt
student@S14:~/sample$ cut -d- -f2 b5.txt
45
46
50
student@S14:~/sample$ cut -d- -f1 b5.txt
english
maths
hindi
student@S14:~/sample$ cat > mark2
english-35
maths-40
science-78
^Z
[5]+  Stopped                 cat > mark2
```

Options:

-c: It is used to select the specified characters.

Output:

```
student@S4:~$ cut --complement -c 1 mark1
nglish 67
aths 89
cience 90
```

5. Paste

Paste command is one of the useful commands in Unix or Linux operating system. It is used to join files horizontally (parallel merging) by outputting lines consisting of lines from each file specified, separated by **tab** as delimiter, to the standard output.

Output:

```
student@S4:~$ cat > marvel1
captain america
iron man
black widow
hulk
spiderman
xmen
^Z
[4]+  Stopped                 cat > marvel1
student@S4:~$ cat > marvel2
doctor strange
peter parker
bat man
superman
chottabeem
tom
jerry
ennten
^Z
[5]+  Stopped                 cat > marvel2
student@S4:~$ paste marvel1 marvel2
captain america doctor strange
iron man        peter parker
black widow     bat man
hulk    superman
spiderman       chottabeem
xmen    tom
```

Options:

1. **-d (delimiter):** Paste command uses the tab delimiter by default for merging the files. The delimiter can be changed to any other character by using the **-d** option.

   Output:

```
student@S4:~$ paste -d '-' marvel1 marvel2
captain america-doctor strange
iron man-peter parker
black widow-bat man
hulk-superman
spiderman-chottabeem
xmen-tom
```

2. **-s (serial):** We can merge the files in sequentially manner using the -s option. It reads all the lines from a single file and merges all these lines into a single line with each line separated by tab. And these single lines are separated by newline.

```
student@S4:~$ paste -s marvel1 marvel2
captain america iron man        black widow     hulk    spiderman       xmen
doctor strange  peter parker    bat man superman        chottabeem      tom
student@S4:~$ cat > demo
```

6. **More**

   more command is used to view the text files in the command prompt, displaying one screen at a time in case the file is large (For example log files). The more command also allows the user do scroll up and down through the page.

   More filename

Output:

```
student@S4:~$ cat > demo1
The command line is your direct access to a computer. It's where you ask software to perform hardware actions that point-and-click graphical u
ser interfaces (GUIs) simply can't ask.

Command lines are available on many operating systems—proprietary or open source. But it's usually associated with Linux, because both command
 lines and open source software, together, give users unrestricted access to their computer.

Our latest release of Red Hat® Enterprise Linux comes with even more built-in command line capabilities than ever before and includes consoles
 that bundle those capabilities in easy-to-use modules that exist off of the command line.The command line is your direct access to a computer
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```

```
student@S4:~$ more demo1
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student@S4:~$ more -3 demo
```
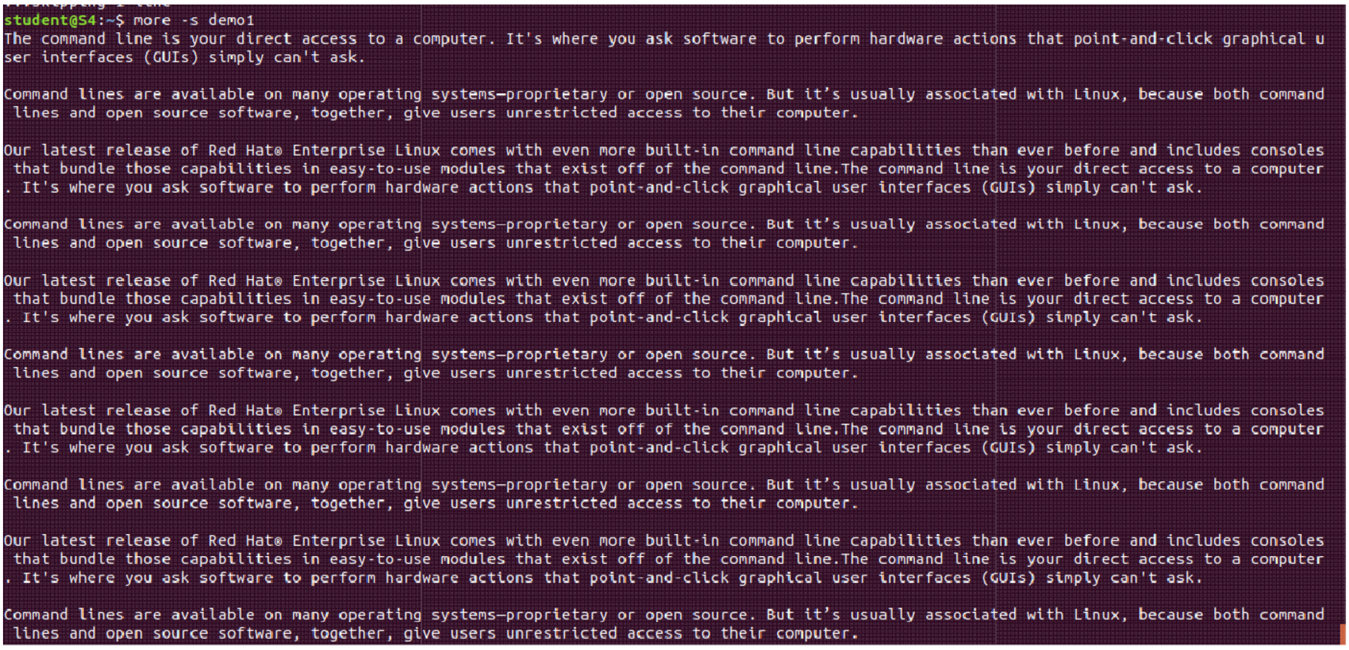

Options:

-s : This option squeezes multiple blank lines into one single blank line

Output:



-n: print the lines in the more command.

Output: