1) Study the various UNIX commands such as dat, cal, echo, ls, lp, man, who, whoami, uptime, uname, hostname and bc.

1. date: This command displays the current dat and time on the system.
   Syntax: `date [OPTION]`
   Example: `dat`
2. cal: The `cal` command displays the calendar (and time) for the current month or any specified month.
   Syntax: `cal [month] [year]`
   Example: `cal` - Displays current month calendar
   Ex:② `cal 06 2023`
3. echo: The `echo` command is used to print a message or text to the terminal.
   Syntax: `ekho [OPTIONS] [STRING]`
   Example: `echo "Hello World!"`
4. ls: The `ls` command lists the files and directories in the current directory or a specified directory.
   Syntax: `ls [OPTION] [FILE]`
   Example: ① `ls` → List current files and directories
   ② `ls -l` → List files & Directories in long format.
5. lp: this command is used to print files on a printer.
   Syntax: `lp [OPTIONS] [FILE]`
   Example: `lp file1.txt`

6. `man` : This command is used to display the manual (documentation) for other commands.
Syntax: `man [COMMAND]`
Example: `man ls` → shows the manual for 'ls' command.

7. `who` : This command displays information about users who are currently logged into the system.
Syntax: `who [OPTION]`
Example: `who`

8. `whoami` : This command simply displays the username of the currently logged-in user.
Syntax/Example: `whoami`

9. `uptime` : The `uptime` command shows how long the system has been running and the current system load.
Syntax/Example: `uptime`

10. `uname` : This command provides information about the system and kernel, such as the system name, node name, kernel release and processor.
Syntax: `uname [OPTION]`
Example: `uname -a`

11. `hostname` : This command displays the name of the current host & allow us to set the hostname.
Syntax: `hostname [OPTION]`
Example: `hostname` ⇒ Displays the hostname
② `hostname -s` → Display the short hostname

12. **bc** : The 'bc' command is a basic calculator that can perform arithmetic operations in the terminal.

Syntax: `bc [OPTIONS] [FILE]`

Example: 'bc' ⇒ Start the interactive calculator.

'bc script.bc' ⇒ Execute the script 'script.bc' containing BC commands.

Camlin Page
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2) Study the various file manipulation commands (Ex: cp, rm, touch, mv etc. atleast 6 commands)

1. cp : The 'cp' command is used to copy files or directories.

Syntax: 'cp [OPTION] SOURCE DEST'

Example: 'cp file.txt file2.txt' → copies the content of 'file1.txt' to 'file2.txt'.

2. rm : The 'rm' command is used to remove (delete) files or directories.

Syntax: 'rm [OPTION] FILE'

Example: 'rm file.txt' → deletes 'file.txt'

3. touch : This command creates an empty files or updates the access and modification times of an existing file.

Syntax: 'touch [OPTION] FILE'

Example: 'touch newfile.txt' → creates new empty file 'newfile.txt'

4. mv : The 'mv' command is used to move or rename files or directories.

Syntax : 'mv [OPTION] SOURCE DEST'

Example : 'mv file.txt folder/' [This moves file.txt to 'folder' directory]

5. mkdir: This command is used to creati a new directory.

Syntax: 'mkdir [OPTION] DIRECTORY'

Example: 'mkdir new_folder' ⇒ creates a new folder 'new_folder'

6. rmdir: This command is used to remove (delete) an empty directory.

Syntax: 'rmdir [OPTION] DIRECTORY'

Example: 'rmdir empty_directory'