LAB 3

Course Code: CSC 2209 Course Title: Operating Systems

Dept. of Computer Science
Faculty of Science and Technology

Lecturer No:	**03**	**Week No:**	**03**	**Semester:**	
Lecturer:	*Name & email*				

Lecture Outline

1. uname Command
2. System Information
   - Calendar
   - Date
   - WHO
3. History Command
4. clear Command
5. bc Command

uname command

- To know your **machine name**

  -n: Tells machine name in network

  Syntax: $ uname –n

- To display the **version number of the OS**

  Syntax: $ uname –r

System information

- **date** Show the current date
- **cal** Show this month's calender
- **uptime** Show current uptime
- **whoami** Who you are logged in as

Calendar

i. To display the calendar.

Syntax: $ cal

ii. To display the previous, current and next month.

Syntax: $ cal -3

iii. To display the current month starting from Sunday.

Syntax: $ cal –s [ncal -bS]

iv. To display the current month starting from Monday.

Syntax: $ cal –m [ncal -bM]

Date

i. To display system date.

Syntax: $ date

Output: Tue Jan 20 10:54:25 IST 2009

ii. To display month only.

Syntax: $ date +%m

Output: 01

iii. To display month name and month

Syntax: $date +%h%m

Output: Jan01

iv. To display month name

Syntax: $ date +%h

Output: Jan

Date

v. To display the time in hours

Syntax: $ date +%H

Output: 10

vi. To display the time in minutes

Syntax: $ date +%M

Output: 53

vii. To display the time in AM or PM

Syntax: $ date +%r

Output: 10: 53:24 AM

viii. To display date of month

Syntax: $ date +%d

Output: 20

WHO

i. To display the login details

Syntax: $ who

Output: root :0 Jan 20 10:51

cs1010 pts/0 Jan 20 10:51 (172.16.1.72)

ii. To display the login user details

Syntax: $ whoami

Output: cs1010

iii. To display my login id

Syntax: $ logname

Output: cs1010

The History Command

- History command **shows all the commands that you have used in the past for the current terminal session**. This can help you refer to the old commands you have entered and re-used them in your operations again

$ history

clear command

- **clear**
  The **clear command does exactly what it says**. When your Linux CLI gets all mucked up with various readouts and information, the clear command clears the screen and wipes the board clean.

bc command

- To calculate the values

  Syntax: $ bc

  1+2

  Output: 3

Alternative:

echo $((1 + 2))

Books

- Unix Shell Programming
  - Written by Yashavant P. Kanetkar