PRACTICAL 1

AIM: Demonstration of Basic Linux commands

Command shell: A program that interprets commands is Command shell.

Shell Script: Allows a user to execute commands by typing them manually at a terminal, or automatically in programs called shell scripts.
A shell is not an operating system .It is a way to interface with the operating system and run Commands.

BASH (Bourne Again Shell)

- Bash is a shell written as a free replacement to the standard Bourne Shell(/bin/sh) originally written by Steve Bourne for UNIX systems
- It has all of the features of the original Bourne Shell,plus additions that make it easier to program with and use from the command line.
- Since it is Free Software, it has been adopted as the default shell on most Linux systems.

BASIC LINUX COMMANDS:

1. pwd : Print Working Directory

DESCRIPTION:

Pwd prints the full path name of the current working directory.

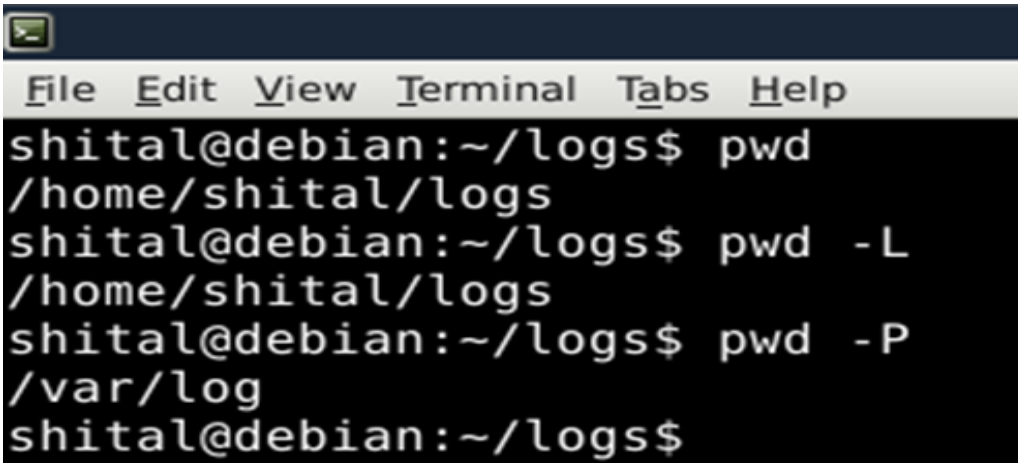
SYNTAX:

pwd

EXAMPLE:

$pwd

/home/directory_name



2. cd: Change Directory

DESCRIPTION:

It allows you to change your working directory. You use it to move around within the hierarchy your file system

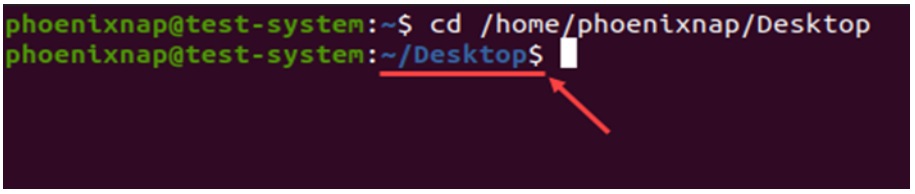
SYNTAX:

cd directory_name

EXAMPLE:

To change into "work directory" in "documents" you need to write as follows.

Input:$cd/documents/work



3. cd..

DESCRIPTION:

Move up one directory.

SYNTAX:

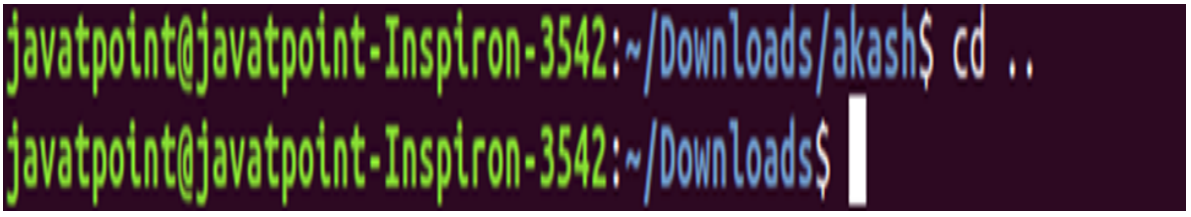
cd..

EXAMPLE:

If you are in work directory and want to go to documents then write

cd..

You will end up in /documents.



4. ls : list all the Files and Directories

DESCRIPTION:

List all files and folders in the current directory in the column format.

SYNTAX:

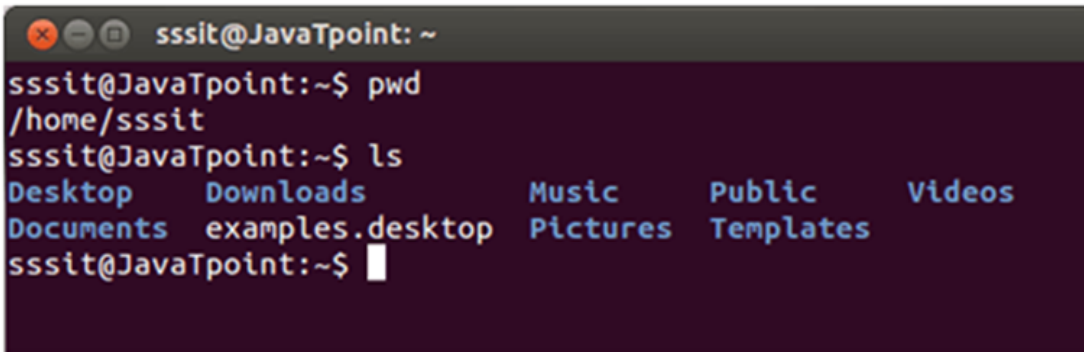
ls[options]

EXAMPLE:

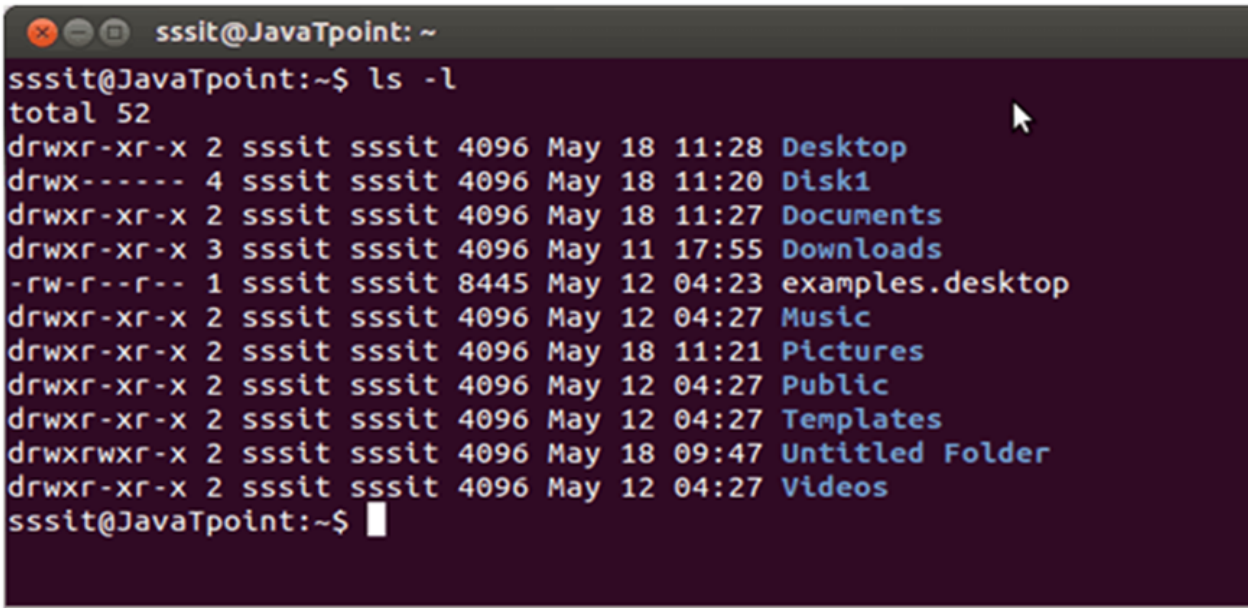
Using various options

- Lists the total files in the directory and sub directories, the names of the files in the current directory, their permissions, the number of sub directories in directories listed, the size of the file,and the date of last modification.

  ls-l



- List all files including hidden files
  - ls-a



5. cat

DESCRIPTION:

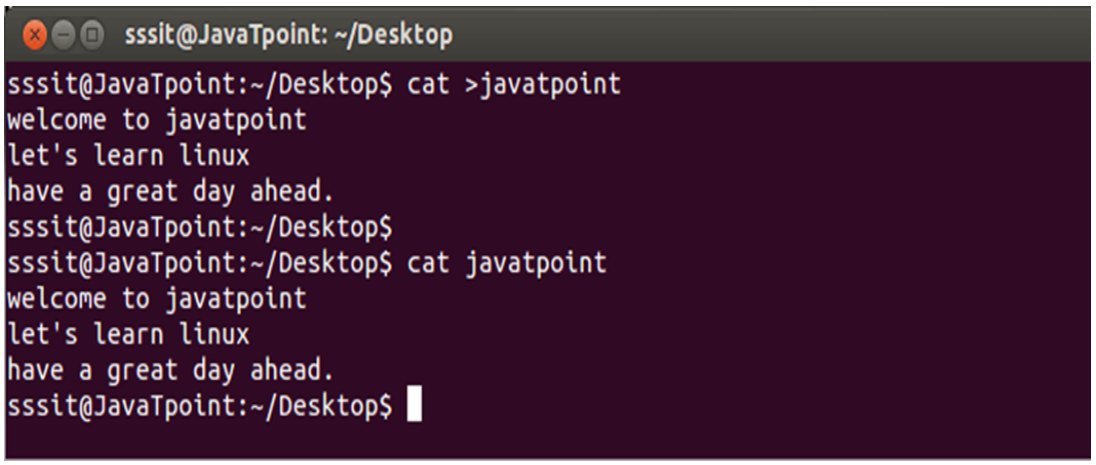
cat stands for "catenate". It Reads Data From Files, and outputs their contents. It is the simplest way to To display the contents of a file at the command line.

SYNTAX:

cat filename

EXAMPLES:

- Print the contents of files mytext.txt and yourtext.txt
    - **cat mytext.txt yourtext.txt**
- Print the cpu information using cat command
    - **cat /proc/cpuinfo**
- Print the memory information using cat command
    - **cat/proc/meminfo**



6. head

DESCRIPTION:

head,by default, prints the first10 lines of each FILE to standard output. With more than one FILE, it precedes each set of output with a header identifying the file name.

If no FILE is specified,or when FILE is specified as a dash ("-"), head reads from standard input.

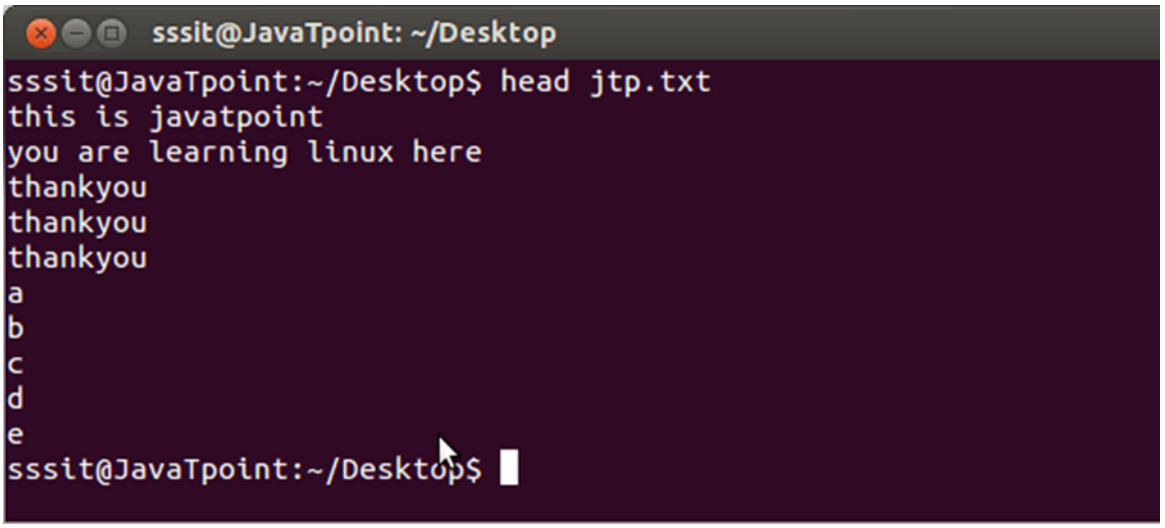
SYNTAX:

head[option]...[file/directory]

EXAMPLE:

Display the first ten lines of myfile.txt.

headmyfile.txt



7. tail

DESCRIPTION:

tail is a command which prints the last few number of lines (10 lines by default) of a certain file, then terminates.

SYNTAX:

tail[option]...[file/directory]

EXAMPLE:

Output the last 100 lines of the file myfile.txt.

tail myfile.txt-n 100

8. mv :Moving(and Renaming) Files

DESCRIPTION:

The mv command lets you move a file from one directory location to another. It also lets you rename a file(there is no separate rename command).

SYNTAX:

mv[option]sourcedirectory

EXAMPLE:

- *Moves the file myfile.txt to the directory destination directory.*

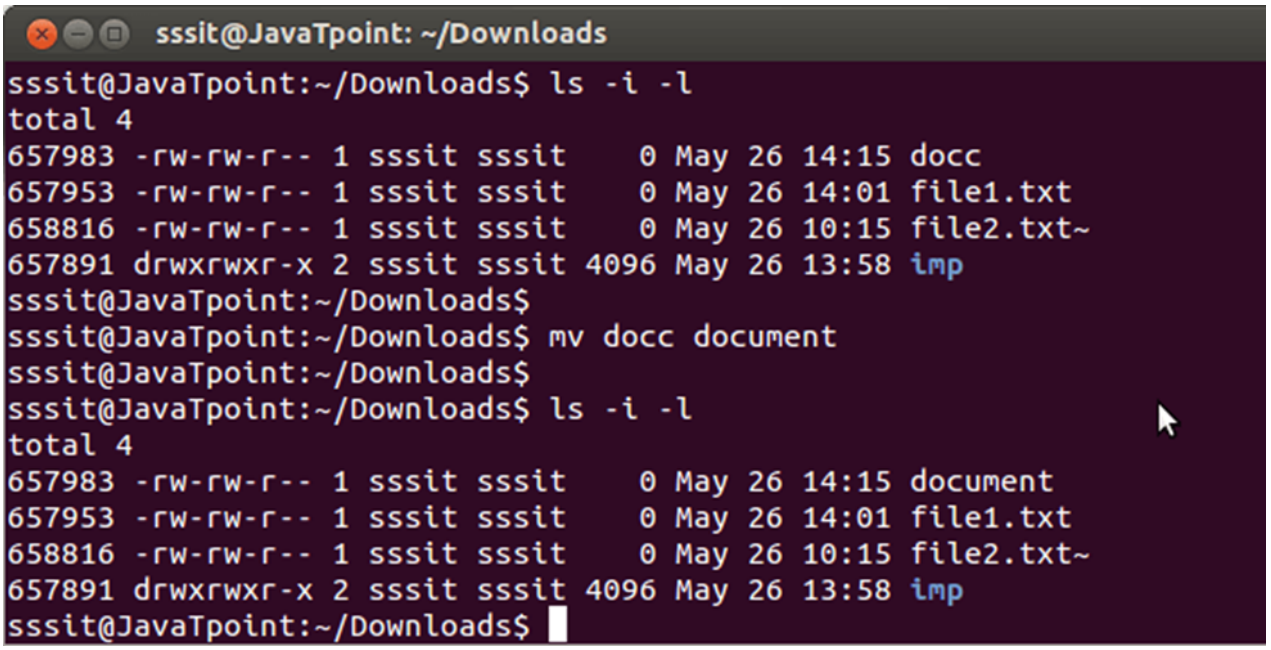
  mv myfile.txt destination_directory

- *Move the file myfile.txt into the parent directory.*

  mv myfile.txt../

- *In this case, if JOE1_expenses does not exist, it will be created with the exact content of joe_expenses, and joe_expenses will disappear. If JOE1_expenses already exists, its content will be replaced with that of joe_expenses (and joe_expenses will still disappear).*

  mv joe_expenses JOE1_expenses



9. mkdir : Make Directory

DESCRIPTION:

If the specified directory does not already exist, mkdir creates it. More than one directory may be specified when calling mkdir.

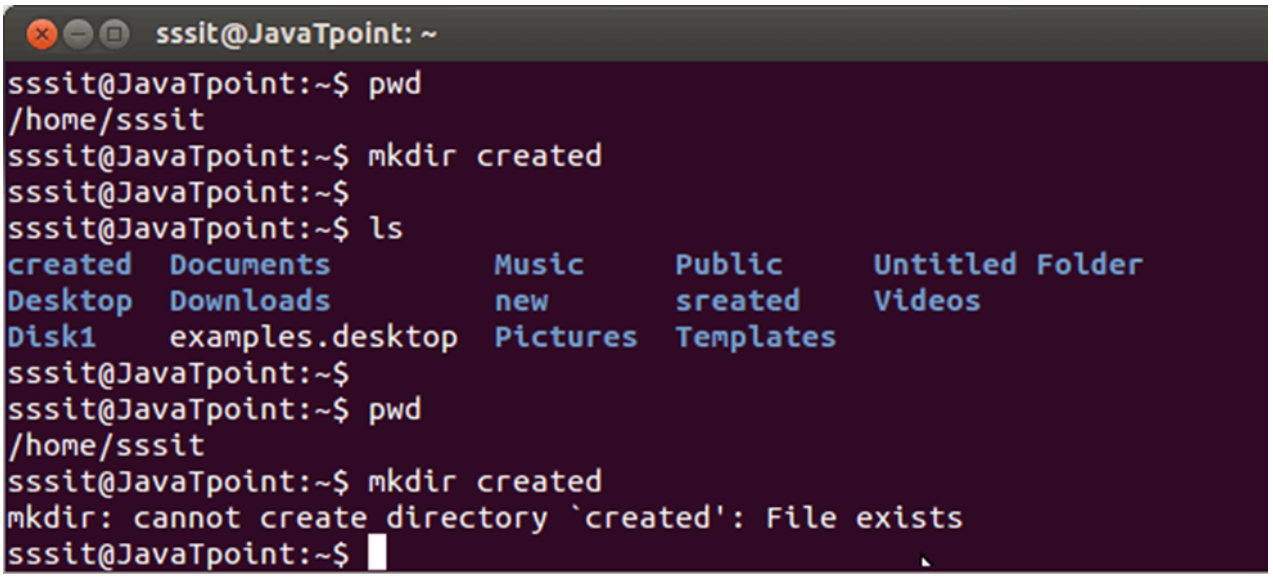
SYNTAX:

mkdir[option]directory

EXAMPLE:

Create a directory named work.

mkdir work



10. cp : Copy Files

DESCRIPTION:

The cp command is used to make copies of files and directories.

SYNTAX:

cp[option]sourcedirectory

EXAMPLE:

Creates a copy of the file in the currently working directory named origfile. The copy will be named newfile, and will be located in the working directory.

cp origfile newfile