

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:	<i>Name & email</i>				

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



Books

- ❑ Unix Shell Programming
 - ❑ Written by Yashavant P. Kanetkar