

1.to make new folder the command will be

```
~$ mkdir gla +enter
```

```
~$ mkdir subhankar +enter
```

```
~$ mkdir sau +enter
```

```
~$
```

2. to see the folder

```
=> "ls+enter"
```

```
~$ ls
```

```
2024-01-18-file-1.term gla sau subhankar
```

3. to enter in a directory:-

```
=> "cd directory name"
```

```
~$ cd gla
```

```
~/gla$ cd first
```

```
~/gla/first$ █
```

4.to display tree:-

=> " tree" (before applying tree you must type "cd+enter" to go to the root directory

```
~$ tree
.
├── 2024-01-18-file-1.term
├── gla
│   └── first
│       ├── campusgla
│       │   ├── oslab.txt
│       │   └── sau
│       └── oslab.txt
├── oslab.txt
├── sau
└── subhankar
```

4.1. to go to the root folder : "cd+enter"

```
~/gla/first$ cd
~$
```

5."history ": show all the command you enter

6."rmdir directory name": remove the directry

6.1. "rmdir file name": remove the file

7."date": show todays date

8: "cal" :show current month calender

9:"rmdir -p gla/first/campusgla " : to delete the parent directory (to see the
go to root directory and run a command
"tree"

address

10: "cal yearname(ex: 2001)" :- show the full calender of that year

11. "ps": display current running process

12: "pwd" :- show present working directory

13:"man mkdir" :- explain the whole working of the directory

14: "mkdir directory1_name directory2_name directory3_name " : to make multiple directory at a time

15: "touch file_name.extension" (ex- ~/gla/first/campusgla\$ touch oslab.txt) :- create a txt file inside the current directory

16. "cat > file_name.txt" (ex:- cat >oslab.txt)enter in the txt file where you can write anything after writing (ctrl+z)

17:" cat file_name.txt" (ex:- cat oslab.txt) to display the file content

18. "cat >> file_name.txt" :- to enter in a txt file for add more information

19." cp oslab.txt gla/first" :copy the file oslab.txt into the first folder (you mast stay in root folder)

```
bash: cp: command not found
~/gla/first$ cd
~$ cp oslab.txt gla/first
~$ tree
.
├── 2024-01-18-file-1.term
├── gla
│   └── first
│       ├── campusgla
│       │   └── oslab.txt
│       └── oslab.txt
├── oslab.txt
├── sau
└── subhankar
```

20. “mv gla/first/campusgla/sau oslab.txt” :-- move the file(oslab.txt) into sau

21. “cat a.txt b.txt” :- add contents of a.txt in the b.txt (but it is temporary)

22. “cat a.txt >> b.txt” :- add contents of a.txt in the b.txt (but it is permanent)

Your text file must contain 20 line contents to run the following command

23. “head a.txt” :- display the first 10 lines of the text file a.txt

24. “head -5 a.txt” :- display the first 5 lines of the text file a.txt

25. “tail a.txt” :- display the last 10 lines of the text file a.txt

26. “tail -2 a.txt” :- display the last 2 lines of the text file a.txt

27. “head -n +8 a.txt | tail -n +5 ” :- display line 5 to line 8 in the text file a.txt

“more a.txt” ==→

“less a.txt” ==→

The 'more' command is similar to 'less' in that it allows you to view the contents of a file one screen at a time. However, unlike 'less', 'more' only allows you to scroll forward through a file, not backward. To navigate to the next screen, simply press the spacebar.

28 . “echo "string " >> text2.txt” :- add the string at the last of the file text2.txt

```
1 1
2 2
3 3
4 4
5 5
6 6
7 7
8 8
9 9
10 10
11 11
12 12
13 13
14 14
15 15
16 16
17 17
18 18
19 19
20 20
~/subin$ cat a.txt
cat: a.txt: no such file or directory
~/subin$ cat text2.txt
1 rajaji
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
~/subin$ echo "rajaji" >> text2.txt
~/subin$ cat a.txt
cat: a.txt: no such file or directory
~/subin$ cat text2.txt
1 rajaji
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20 rajaji
```

29. "wc -l text2.txt" :- display the no of line in text2.txt file

30. "wc -c text2.txt" :- display the no of character in text2.txt file

40. "wc -w text2.txt" :- display the no of word in text2.txt file

```
~/subha$ wc -l -c -w text2.txt
21 21 58 text2.txt
~/subha$ wc -l
^Z
[6]+  Stopped                  wc -l
~/subha$ wc -l text2.txt
21 text2.txt
~/subha$ wc -c text2.txt
58 text2.txt
~/subha$ wc -w text2.txt
21 text2.txt
~/subha$ █
```

41." uniq a.txt":-remove the duplicate line from a.txt

```
~/sahoo$ cat >a.txt
gla
gla
gla gla
gla gla gla
abc
abc
ABC
^Z
[2]+  Stopped                  cat > a.txt
~/sahoo$ cat a.txt
gla
gla
gla gla
gla gla gla
abc
abc
ABC
~/sahoo$ uniq a.txt
gla
gla gla
gla gla gla
abc
abc
ABC
```

42. "uniq -c a.txt":- the the no of repeating line count

```
~/sahoo$ cat >a.txt
gla
gla
gla gla
gla gla gla
abc
abc
ABC
^Z
[2]+  Stopped                  cat > a.txt
~/sahoo$ cat a.txt
gla
gla
gla gla
gla gla gla
abc
abc
ABC
~/sahoo$ uniq a.txt
gla
gla gla
gla gla gla
abc
abc
ABC
~/sahoo$ uniq -c a.txt
 2 gla
 1 gla gla
 1 gla gla gla
 2 abc
 1 ABC
~/sahoo$ █
```

43. "sed 's/gla/gggaaa/' a.txt":--) it will replace a word by another word .it will only replace the first occurrence of that word

```
~/sahoo$ cat a.txt
gla
gla
gla gla
gla gla gla
abc
abc
ABC
~/sahoo$ sed 's/gla/gggaaa/' a.txt
gggaaa
gggaaa
gggaaa gla
gggaaa gla gla
abc
abc
ABC
~/sahoo$
```

44. "sed 's/gla/gggaaa/g' a.txt":--change all gla to gggaaa

```
~/sahoo$ cat a.txt
gla
gla
gla gla
gla gla gla
abc
abc
ABC
~/sahoo$ sed 's/gla/gggaaa/g' a.txt
gggaaa
gggaaa
gggaaa gggaaa
gggaaa gggaaa gggaaa
abc
abc
ABC
~/sahoo$
```

45." touch .saaaa.txt":--create hidden file

46. "ls -a":-- show hidden file

```
1 directory, 2 files
~/sahoo$ ls -a
. . . .saaaa.txt a.txt subhankar
~/sahoo$ ls -lart
total 4
drwxr-xr-x 5 user user 13 Feb 8 08:36 ..
drwxr-xr-x 2 user user 3 Feb 8 08:37 subhankar
-rw-r--r-- 1 user user 40 Feb 8 08:41 a.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 user user 0 Feb 8 09:01 .saaaa.txt
drwxr-xr-x 3 user user 5 Feb 8 09:01 .
~/sahoo$ ls -lrt
total 2
drwxr-xr-x 2 user user 3 Feb 8 08:37 subhankar
-rw-r--r-- 1 user user 40 Feb 8 08:41 a.txt
~/sahoo$
```

47. ~\$ cat >a.txt

```
gla
gla gla
gla gla gla
^Z
[1]+  Stopped                  cat > a.txt
~/sahoo$ cut -c1 a.txt
g
g
g
```

48. `~$ cut -c1-6 a.txt`
gla
gla gl
gla gl
~\$

49. `try cut --help for more information`
`~$ cut -c1-3 a.txt`
gla
gla
gla
~\$

FEB 15