EX NO :	BASIC LINUX COMMANDS
DATE :	

AIM:

To study about basic Linux commands.

LINUX COMMANDS:

1) **pwd:**
The pwd command is used to display the location of the current working directory.

Syntax: pwd

Output:

```
guest-SlcraO@administrator:~$ pwd
/tmp/guest-SlcraO
```

2) **cal:**
The cal command is used to display the current month's calendar with the current date and highlighted.

Syntax: cal

Output:

```
guest-SlcraO@administrator:~$ cal
    January 2024
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
    1  2  3  4  5  6
 7  8  9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29 30 31
```

3) **date:**
The date command is used to display date, time, time zone and more.

Syntax: date

Output:

```
guest-SlcraO@administrator:~$ date
Tue Jan 30 09:16:22 IST 2024
```

4) **mkdir:**
The mkdir command is used to create a directory.

Syntax: mkdir <directory name>

Output:

```
~$ mkdir linux
```

5) **cd:**
The cd command is used change the current directory.

Syntax: cd <directory name>

Output:

```
guest-SlcraO@administrator:~$ cd linux
```

6) **touch:**
The touch command is used to create empty file.

Syntax: touch <file name>

Output:

```
guest-SlcraO@administrator:~/linux$ touch file1.txt
```

7) **cat:**
The cat command is used to enter details to the filename.

Syntax: cat><file name>

Output:

```
guest-SlcraO@administrator:~/linux$ cat>file1.txt
MX Linux
Manjaro
Linux Mint
elementary
Ubuntu
Debian
Solus
Fedora
openSUSE
Deepin
Parrot OS
Arch Linux
```

8) **ls:**
The ls command is used to display a list of content of a directory.

Syntax: ls <file name>

Output:

```
guest-SlcraO@administrator:~/linux$ ls
file1.txt
```

9) **head:**

The head command is used to display the first 10 lines of a file.

Syntax: head <file name>

Output:

```
guest-SlcraO@administrator:~/linux$ head file1.txt
MX Linux
Manjaro
Linux Mint
elementary
Ubuntu
Debian
Solus
Fedora
openSUSE
Deepin
```

10) **tail:**

The tail command is used to display the last 10 lines of a file.

Syntax: tail <file name>

Output:

```
guest-SlcraO@administrator:~/linux$ tail file1.txt
Linux Mint
elementary
Ubuntu
Debian
Solus
Fedora
openSUSE
Deepin
Parrot OS
Arch Linux
```

11) **more:**

The more command is used to display the file.

Syntax: more <file name>

Output:

```
guest-SlcraO@administrator:~/linux$ more file1.txt
MX Linux
Manjaro
Linux Mint
elementary
Ubuntu
Debian
Solus
Fedora
openSUSE
Deepin
Parrot OS
Arch Linux
```

12) wc:

The wc command is used to count the lines, words and characters in a file.

Syntax: wc <file name>

Output:

```
guest-SlcraO@administrator:~/linux$ wc file1.txt
 12  16 103 file1.txt
```

13) nl:

The nl command is used to shows the number of lines.

Syntax: nl <file name>

Output:

```
guest-SlcraO@administrator:~/linux$ nl file1.txt
     1  MX Linux
     2  Manjaro
     3  Linux Mint
     4  elementary
     5  Ubuntu
     6  Debian
     7  Solus
     8  Fedora
     9  openSUSE
    10  Deepin
    11  Parrot OS
    12  Arch Linux
```

14) sort:

The sort command is used to sort files in alphabetical order.

Syntax: sort <file name>

Output:

```
guest-SlcraO@administrator:~/linux$ sort file1.txt
Arch Linux
Debian
Deepin
elementary
Fedora
Linux Mint
Manjaro
MX Linux
openSUSE
Parrot OS
Solus
Ubuntu
```

15) echo:

The echo command displays defined text in the terminal.

Syntax: echo <text>

Output:

```
guest-SlcraO@administrator:~/linux$ echo "Linux commands"
Linux commands
```

16) history:

The history command is used to shows a list of previous commands.

Syntax: history

Output:

```
guest-SlcraO@administrator:~/linux$ history
    1  pwd
    2  cal
    3  date
    4  mkdir linux
    5  cd linux
    6  touch file1.txt
    7  cat>file1.txt
    8  ls
    9  head file1.txt
   10  tail file1.txt
   11  more file1.txt
   12  wc file1.txt
   13  nl file1.txt
   14  sort file1.txt
   15  history
```

17) whoami:

The whoami command outputs the username.

Syntax: whoami

Output:

```
guest-SlcraO@administrator:~/linux$ whoami
guest-SlcraO
```

18) uname:

The uname command is used to display OS information.

Syntax: uname

Output:

```
guest-SlcraO@administrator:~/linux$ uname
Linux
```

19) **time:**

The time command is used to display the time to execute a command.

Syntax: time

Output:

```
guest-SlcraO@administrator:~/linux$ time

real    0m0.000s
user    0m0.000s
sys     0m0.000s
```

20) **uniq:**

The uniq command is used to form a sorted list in which every word will occur only once.

Syntax: command <file name>|uniq

Output:

```
guest-SlcraO@administrator:~/linux$ sort file1.txt|uniq
Arch Linux
Debian
Deepin
elementary
Fedora
Linux Mint
Manjaro
MX Linux
openSUSE
Parrot OS
Solus
Ubuntu
```

RESULT:

Thus, the basic Linux commands were studied successfully.

EX NO :	TASK USING BASIC LINUX COMMANDS
DATE :	

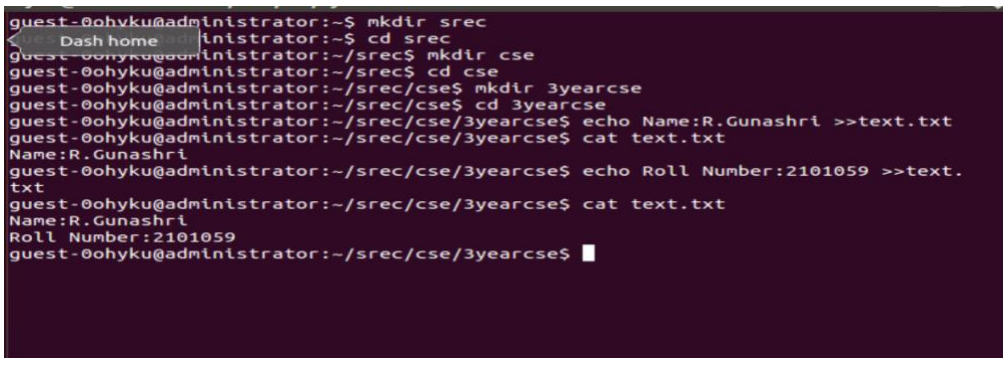
AIM:

To create a directory named SREC which contains a sub directory named CSE which contains another sub directory named 3rd year CSE and to create a text document which contains the name and roll number.

COMMANDS:

- mkdir srec
- cd srec
- mkdir cse
- cd cse
- mkdir 3rd year cse
- cd 3rd year cse
- touch file.txt
- cat>file.txt
- Name : XXXX and Roll Number : XXXX
- more file.txt

OUTPUT:



RESULT:

Thus, the given question statement is created and verified successfully in the Linux terminal.