ASSIGNMENT 1

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BASIC LINUX COMMANDS

1. ls

Purpose : list files and directories in the current directory
Syntax : ls
       ls -a   "for listing all files"
sample input and output:
input   :   ls ak
output :   Desktop   Downloads   Music   Public   Videos
               Documents Pictures Templates

2. pwd

Purpose : print present working directory
Syntax : pwd
sample input and output:
input   :   pwd
output :   /home/ak

3. mv

Purpose : To move a file or directory from one to another
Syntax : locate <file/directory_name> <destination_folder>
sample input and output:
input   :   mv example1.txt s3/programs/
output :   file example1.txt moved into programs folder

6. cp

Purpose : To copy files and directories from one to another
Syntax : cp < file/directory> <destination file/directory>
       cp <source file/directory> <destination file/directory>
sample input and output:
input   :   cp file1.txt file2.txt
output :   If there is no existing file in the folder then create a new file named
              file2.txt and content in fille1.txt is saved into file2.txt .
              If file2.txt is already exists, the content of file2.txt will over write.

7. cd

Purpose : To change directory
Syntax : cd <directory path>
sample input and output:
input : cd Desktop
output : /Desktop$

8. cd ..

Purpose : To change the current working directory into parent directory
Syntax : cd ..

sample input and output:
input : ak@ak-Latitude-E4300:~$ cd ..
output :ak@ak-Latitude-E4300:/home$

9. cd /home
   Purpose :Change working directory into home
   Syntax : cd /home
   sample input and output:
   input : cd /home
   output : /home$

10. cd ~
   Purpose : To change working directory into root directory
   Syntax : cd ~
   sample input and output:
   input : ak@ak-Latitude-E4300:/home$ cd ~
   output : /home/ak
           ak@ak-Latitude-E4300:~$
11.touch
   Purpose : To create a file
   Syntax : touch <file name>
   sample input and output:
       input : touch file1
       output : new file created as file1
12. cat
   Purpose : To view content of file
   Syntax   : cat <file_name>
   sample input and output:
    input : cat file1.txt
    output : ak@ak-Latitude-E4300:~$ cat sample.txt
           cet
           welcomes
           you
           all
13. dd
   Purpose : convert and copy a file
   Syntax : dd if="<source file path>" of="<destignation file path>"
   sample input and output:
   input   :   dd if="/Desktop/s3/a.txt" of="/Desktop/s4/b.doc"
   output :   0+1 records in
              0+1 records out
14. ln
   Purpose : creates links between files
   Syntax : in <file1> <file2>
   sample input and output:
   input   :   ls file1.txt file2.txt
   output :   This will create link from file1 to file2
15. shutdown
   Purpose : To shutdown the system
   Syntax : shutdown
   sample input and output:
   input   :   shutdown
   output :   the system will shutdown

16. <u>Redirecting symbols : > , >> , <</u>
　　　Purpose : To write an output result into a file or read file content into terminal
　　　Syntax : These are used with other linux command
　　　sample input and output:
　　　input : ls > filename
　　　output : this will write output of ls command into file

　　　input : cat >> file1
　　　output : if a file with file name 'file1' exists it will append into the existing file. Else
　　　　　a new file with file name 'file1' will create and the content will write into that
file.

　　　input : cat < file1
　　　output : this will take input for cat command from file named file1

17. <u>sort</u>
　　　Purpose : to sort contents in the file
　　　Syntax : sort [-r] <file_name> , -r will sort the contents in reverse order
　　　sample input and output:
　　　input　:　sort sample.txt
　　　output :　ak@ak-Latitude-E4300:~$ sort sample.txt
　　　　　all
　　　　　cet
　　　　　welcomes
　　　　　you

18. <u>Pipelining</u> :　|
　　　　　Purpose : to connect to more commands and give output instead for typing
multiple　　　　　　　　commands.
　　　　　Syntax : <command 1> | <command 2> | <command 3>
　　　　　sample input and output:
　　　　　input　:　ls | sort
　　　　　output :　ak@ak-Latitude-E4300:~$ ls | sort
　　　　　　　Desktop
　　　　　　　Documents
　　　　　　　Downloads
　　　　　　　examples.desktop
　　　　　　　Music
　　　　　　　Pictures
　　　　　　　Public
　　　　　　　sample.txt
　　　　　　　Templates
　　　　　　　Videos

19.mkdir

      Purpose : creates new directory

      Syntax : mkdir <directory name>

           sample input and output:

           input   : mkdir s4

           output : creates a directory named s4

20. rmdir

      Purpose : to delete a directory

      Syntax : rmdir <directory name>

           sample input and output:

           input   : rmdir s4

           output : deletes directory named s4

21. man

      Purpose : to get details about a command

      Syntax : man <command>

           sample input and output:

           input   : man ls

           output : LS(1)   User Commands   LS(1)

           NAME

           ls - list directory contents

           SYNOPSIS

           ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...

           DESCRIPTION

           List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default).

           Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is speci

           fied.

           Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options

           too.

           -a, --all

                do not ignore entries starting with .

           -A, --almost-all

                do not list implied . and ..

           --author

                with -l, print the author of each file

           -b, --escape

                print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters

22. <u>head</u>

Purpose : to print first n lines of a file

Syntax : head -n <number of lines wanted to print> <file name>

sample input and output:

input   : ak@ak-Latitude-E4300:~$ head -n 3 sample.txt

output : cet

welcomes

you

23. <u>tail</u>

Purpose : to print last n lines of a file

Syntax : tail -n <number of lines wanted to print> <file name>

sample input and output:

input   : ak@ak-Latitude-E4300:~$ tail -n 3 sample.txt

output : welcomes

you

all

24. <u>grep</u>

Purpose : to print lines matching a given pattern

Syntax : grep <pattern> <file name>

sample input and output:

input   : ak@ak-Latitude-E4300:~$ grep 'a' sample.txt

output : all

<u>RESULT:</u>

Familiarized with various basic linux commands and its differnt uses.