

NETWORKING & SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION LAB**Experiment No.: 5****Aim**

Familiarization of the Linux commands.

Procedure

Name: JUSTIN V KALAPPURA

Roll No: 10

Batch: MCA

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1. cut -d ' ' f2

This command in Linux allows you to select the second part of the content that split by ' ' delimiter.

Syntax:- \$ cut -d ' ' f2 filename.txt

Output:-

```
justin@justin-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ cut -d ' ' -f2 j.txt
10
100
20
30
```

2. cut -b 2

This command in Linux allows to select only these bytes.

Syntax:- \$ cut -b 2 filename

Output:-

```
justin@justin-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ cut -b 2 j.txt
n
a
i
a
```

3. cut --complement

This command helps to exclude given bytes.

Syntax:- \$ cut --complement -c 1 filename

Output:-

```
justin@justin-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ cut --complement -c 1 j.txt
nglish 10
alayalam 100
indi 20
anskrit 30
```

4. paste

This command helps to paste contents to other file

Syntax:- \$ paste filename > filename2

Output:-

```
justin@justin-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ paste j.txt >ju.txt
justin@justin-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ cat ju.txt
english 10
malayalam 100
hindi 20
sanskrit 30
```

5. paste a b > c

This command helps to paste from multiple files.

Syntax:- \$ paste file1 file2 > file3

Output:

```
justin@justin-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ cat j.txt
english 10
malayalam 100
hindi 20
sanskrit 30
justin@justin-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ cat jack.txt
I
AM
A
GOOD
BOY.
justin@justin-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ paste j.txt jack.txt >justi.txt
justin@justin-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ cat justi.txt
english 10      I
malayalam 100   AM
hindi 20        A
sanskrit 30     GOOD
              BOY.
```

6. paste -d ' '

This command helps to paste contents with ' ' delimiter.

Syntax:- \$ paste -d ' ' file1 file 2 > file3

Output:-

```
justin@justin-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ paste -d ' ' j.txt jack.txt>justi.txt
justin@justin-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ cat justi.txt
english 10 I
malayalam 100 AM
hindi 20 A
sanskrit 30 GOOD
BOY.
```

7. paste -d '-'

This command helps to contents from multiple files with '-' delimiter.

Syntax:- \$ paste -d '-' file1 file2 > file3

Output:

```
justin@justin-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ paste -d '-' j.txt jack.txt>justi.txt
justin@justin-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ cat justi.txt
english 10-I
malayalam 100-AM
hindi 20-A
sanskrit 30-GOOD
-BOY.
```

8. paste -s

This command helps to paste on file at a time instead of in parallel.

Syntax:- \$ paste -s file1 file2 > file3.

Output:-

```
justin@justin-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ paste -s j.txt jack.txt>justi.txt
justin@justin-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ cat justi.txt
english 10      malayalam 100    hindi 20      sanskrit 30
I      AM      A      GOOD    BOY.
```

9. more

More command is used to view the text files in the command prompt, displaying one screen at a time in case the file is large.

Syntax:- \$ more filename.

Output:-

```
justin@justin-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ more i.txt
Philosophy (from Greek: φιλοσοφία, philosophia, 'love of wisdom')[1][2] is t
he study of general and fundamental questions, such as those about existence
, reason, knowledge, values, mind, and language.[3][4] Such questions are of
ten posed as problems[5][6] to be studied or resolved. Some sources claim th
e term was coined by Pythagoras (c. 570 – c. 495 BCE);[7][8] others dispute
this story,[9][10] arguing that Pythagoreans merely claimed use of a preexis
ting term.[11] Philosophical methods include questioning, critical discussio
n, rational argument, and systematic presentation.[12][13][i]
```

SPACE Key is act as a NEXT button.

Historically, philosophy encompassed all bodies of knowledge and a practitioner was known as a philosopher.[14] From the time of Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle to the 19th century, "natural philosophy" encompassed astronomy, medicine, and physics.[15] For example, Newton's 1687 Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy later became classified as a book of physics. In the 19th century, the growth of modern research universities led academic philosophy and other disciplines to professionalize and specialize.[16][17] Since then, various areas of investigation that were traditionally part of philosophy have become separate academic disciplines, and namely the social sciences such as psychology, sociology, linguistics, and economics.

B Key act as a PREVIOUS button.

Today, major subfields of academic philosophy include metaphysics, which is concerned with the fundamental nature of existence and reality; epistemology, which studies the nature of knowledge and belief; ethics, which is concerned with moral value; and logic, which studies the rules of inference that allow one to derive conclusions from true premises.[18][19] Other notable subf

--More-- (92%)

ENTER key is used to view line by line.

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--More-- (92%)

10. more -s

This command is used to squeeze multiple blank lines into one.

Syntax:- \$ more -s filename.

Output:-

Philosophy (from Greek: φιλοσοφία, philosophia, 'love of wisdom')[1][2] is the study of general and fundamental questions, such as those about existence, reason, knowledge, values, mind, and language.[3][4] Such questions are often posed as problems[5][6] to be studied or resolved. Some sources claim the term was coined by Pythagoras (c. 570 – c. 495 BCE);[7][8] others dispute this story,[9][10] arguing that Pythagoreans merely claimed use of a preexisting term.[11] Philosophical methods include questioning, critical discussion, rational argument, and systematic presentation.[12][13][i]

Historically, philosophy encompassed all bodies of knowledge and a practitioner was known as a philosopher.[14] From the time of Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle to the 19th century, "natural philosophy" encompassed astronomy, medicine, and physics.[15] For example, Newton's 1687 Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy later became classified as a book of physics. In the 19th century, the growth of modern research universities led academic philosophy and other disciplines to professionalize and specialize.[16][17] Since then, various areas of investigation that were traditionally part of philosophy have become separate academic disciplines, and namely the social sciences such as psychology, sociology, linguistics, and economics.

11. more –(no.)

This command helps to view content based on specified number of lines.

Syntax:- \$ more -4 filename.

Output:-

```
justin@justin-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ more -5 i.txt
Philosophy (from Greek: φιλοσοφία, philosophia, 'love of wisdom')[1][2] is t
he study of general and fundamental questions, such as those about existence
, reason, knowledge, values, mind, and language.[3][4] Such questions are of
ten posed as problems[5][6] to be studied or resolved. Some sources claim th
e term was coined by Pythagoras (c. 570 - c. 495 BCE);[7][8] others dispute
```