NETWORKING&SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION LAB

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Roll No: 10

Batch: MCA

Date:22/04/22

Experiment No.: 6

Aim:

Familiarization of basic linux commands.

Procedure:

1.read– used to read the content of a line to a variable

Syntax:

$read name - to store the contents temporarily to a variable.

$ echo $name – to display the temporarily stored contents in the variable.

Output:

```
student@S10:~$ read name
He said one day,u leave this world behind.
```

```
student@S10:~$ echo $name
He said one day,u leave this world behind.
```

2. locate - used to locate a particular file or directory and displaying the path also.

Syntax:

$locate j.txt = Case sensitive search

$locate -i j.txt = Non-case sensitive search

Output:

```
student@S10:~$ locate j.txt
/home/student/.local/share/Trash/files/j.txt
/home/student/.local/share/Trash/files/good/j.txt
/home/student/.local/share/Trash/files/new.2/j.txt
/home/student/.local/share/Trash/files/new.3/j.txt
/home/student/.local/share/Trash/files/new1/new/j.txt
/home/student/.local/share/Trash/files/new1.2/new/j.txt
/home/student/.local/share/Trash/info/j.txt.trashinfo
/home/student/love/j.txt
/home/student/peace/j.txt
```

```
student@S10:~$ locate -i j.txt
/home/student/.local/share/Trash/files/j.txt
/home/student/.local/share/Trash/files/good/j.txt
/home/student/.local/share/Trash/files/new.2/j.txt
/home/student/.local/share/Trash/files/new.3/j.txt
/home/student/.local/share/Trash/files/new1/new/j.txt
/home/student/.local/share/Trash/files/new1.2/new/j.txt
/home/student/.local/share/Trash/info/j.txt.trashinfo
/home/student/love/j.txt
/home/student/peace/j.txt
```

3. **find** – used to find the file within a particular directory.

Syntax:

find doc1.txt

Output:

```
student@S10:~$ find peace
peace
peace/s.txt
peace/j.txt
peace/u.txt
```

4.**df**– used to get a report of system disk space usage

Syntax:

$df = used to see the report in kilobytes

$df -m = used to see the report in mega bytes.

Output:

```
student@S10:~$ df
Filesystem     1K-blocks     Used Available Use% Mounted on
udev             3989464        0   3989464   0% /dev
tmpfs             803792     1820    801972   1% /run
/dev/sda6      114460828 36950032  71653416  35% /
tmpfs            4018952    11132   4007820   1% /dev/shm
tmpfs               5120        4      5116   1% /run/lock
tmpfs            4018952        0   4018952   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
```

```
student@S10:~$ df -m
Filesystem     1M-blocks  Used Available Use% Mounted on
udev                3896     0      3896   0% /dev
tmpfs                785     2       784   1% /run
/dev/sda6         111779 36084     69975  35% /
tmpfs               3925    11      3914   1% /dev/shm
tmpfs                  5     1         5   1% /run/lock
tmpfs               3925     0      3925   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/loop2             1     1         0 100% /snap/bare/5
/dev/loop1           249   249         0 100% /snap/gnome-3-38-2004/99
```

5.du – to check how much space is allocated to the current directory or file.

Syntax:

$du

Output:

```
student@S10:~$ du
4       ./E3
8       ./untitled1/.idea/inspectionProfiles
32      ./untitled1/.idea
4       ./untitled1/venv/lib/python3.6/site-packages
8       ./untitled1/venv/lib/python3.6
12      ./untitled1/venv/lib
4       ./untitled1/venv/include
16      ./untitled1/venv/bin
```

6.wc - used for counting purpose.

Syntax:

$wc -l doc1.txt = it is used to find the number of lines in a text.

$wc -w doc1.txt = it is used to find the no of words in a text.

$wc -c doc1.txt = it is used to find the no of characters in a text.

$wc -m doc1.txt = it is used to find the no of bytes in a text.

Output:

```
student@S10:~$ wc -l doc1.txt
1 doc1.txt
student@S10:~$ wc -w doc1.txt
5 doc1.txt
student@S10:~$ wc -c doc1.txt
28 doc1.txt
student@S10:~$ wc -m doc1.txt
28 doc1.txt
student@S10:~$
```

7. grep - used to search a particular word in a given text file.

to search particular word in a file.

Syntax:

$ grep Heal j.txt = to display all lines with that word.

$ grep -i Heal j.txt = Case insensitive display of lines with that word.

$ grep -v heal j.txt = reverse display ie, display rest of the sentence which doesn't contain this particular word.

$ grep -a Heal j.txt = All lines with that word will be highlighted.

$ grep -A1 Heal j.txt = to display all the sentences with this word and one sentence which is coming after the first sentence with this particular word.

$ cat j.txt | grep heal = to hightlight that particular word.

Output:

```
justin@justin-VirtualBox:~$ cat j.txt
Heal the world.
Make it a better place.
For u and for heal.
Make it a better place.
For u and for me.
```

```
justin@justin-VirtualBox:~$ grep Heal j.txt
Heal the world.
```

```
justin@justin-VirtualBox:~$ grep -i Heal j.txt
Heal the world.
For u and for heal.
```

```
justin@justin-VirtualBox:~$ grep -v Heal j.txt
Make it a better place.
For u and for heal.
Make it a better place.
For u and for me.
```

```
justin@justin-VirtualBox:~$ grep -a Heal j.txt
Heal the world.
```

```
justin@justin-VirtualBox:~$ grep -A1 Heal j.txt
Heal the world.
Make it a better place.
```

```
justin@justin-VirtualBox:~$ cat j.txt | grep heal
For u and for heal.
```