**Using UNIX Basic Commands:**

1. To display the current working directory, the command is:

pwd

The output is as follows.

/home/trg1

2. Display the path to and name of your HOME directory.

echo $HOME

3. Display the login name using which you have logged into the system

whoami

4. Display the hidden files of your current directory.

ls -a

5. List the names of all the files in your home directory.

ls ~

6. Using the long listing format to display the files in your directory.

ls -l

7. List the files beginning with chap followed by any number or any lower case

alphabet. (Example , it should display all files whose names are like chap1, chap2,

chap3 ……., chapa,ahapb,chapc,……..)

ls chap[0-9a-z]\*

8. Give appropriate command to create a directory called C\_prog under your home

directory. (Note: Check the directory using ls )

mkdir ~/C\_prog

9. Create the following directories under your home directory. (Note: Check using ls )

newdir

newdirectory

mkdir ~/newdir ~/newdirector

ls

10. List the names of all the files, including the contents of the sub directories under

your home directory.

ls -R ~

11. Remove the directory called newdirectory from your working directory.

rmdir ~/newdirectory

12. Create a directory called temp under your home directory.

mkdir ~/temp

13. Remove the directory called newdir under your home directory and verify the

above with the help of the directory listing command.

rmdir ~/newdir

14. Create another directory directorynew under the temp directory.

mkdir ~/temp/directorynew

15. Change the directory to your home directory.

cd ~

16. From your home directory, change the directory to directorynew using relative and

absolute path.

Relative Path: cd temp/directorynew

Absolute Path: cd ~/temp/directorynew

17. Remove the directory called c\_prog, which is in your home directory.

rmdir ~/C\_prog

18. Change to the directory /etc and display the files present in it.

cd /etc

ls

19. List the names of all the files that begin with a dot in the /usr/bin directory.

ls -d /usr/bin/.\*

20. Create a file first.unix with the following contents.

Hi! Good Morning everybody.

Welcome to the First exercise on UNIX.

Hope you enjoy doing the assignments.

echo “Hi! Good Morning everybody.” > ~/first.unix

echo “Welcome to the first exercise on Unix.” >> ~/first.unix

echo “Hope you enjoy doing the assignments.” >> ~/first.unix

21. Copy the file first.unix in your home directory to first.unics.

(Note: checked using ls, first.unix file also should exist along with first.unics)

cp ~/first.unix ~/first.unics

22. List the contents of first.unix and first.unics with a single command.

cat ~/first.unix ~/first.unics

23. Create a new directory under the temp directory.

mkdir ~/temp/newdi

24. From your home directory, copy all the files to the directory created under the

temp sub directory.

cp ~/first.unix ~/first.unics ~/temp/new\_directory/

25. Move the file first.unix to the directory temp as second.unix

mv ~/first.unix ~/temp/second.unix

26. Remove the file called first.unics from the home directory.

rm ~/first.unics

27. Change your directory to temp and issue the command rm \*. What do you observe?

cd ~/temp

rm \*

28. Move all files whose names end with a, c and o to the HOME directory.

mv \*[aco] ~

29. Copy all files that end with a ‘UNIX’ to the temp directory.

cp \*UNIX ~/temp

30. Issuing a single command, remove all the files from the directory temp and the

directory itself.

rm -rf /temp/new\_directory

31. Try commands cp and mv with invalid number of arguments and note the results.

Cp

mv

32. Use the cat command to create a file friends, with the following data:

Madhu 6966456 09/07/68

Jamil 2345215 08/09/67

Ajay 5546785 01/04/66

Mano 7820022 09/07/68

David 8281292 09/09/60

Simmi 7864563 12/12/70

Navin 2224311 30/05/68

The fields should be separated by a tab.

33. Display contents of the file friends.

cat ~/friends

34. Copy contents of friends to newfriend without using the cp command.

cat ~/friends > ~/newfriends

35. Display contents of the file friends and newfriends in a single command.

cat friends newfriends

36. Find all users currently working on the system and store the output in a file named

as users.

who > users

37. Append contents of friends file to the file, users.

cat friends >> users

38. Display current system date and time and record your observations. How is the

time displayed?

date

39. Display calendar for the month and year of your birth.

cal 7 2002

40. Try following commands and record your observations.

date “+ %” -- %

date “+%m” -- 01

date “+%D” – 01/17/25

date "+%/%Training Activity" :: %/Training Activity or error

date "+%Training Activity"

date "+%r":: HH:MM:SS AM/PM

Using Pipes and Filters:

1: Redirect the content of the help document ls, into a file called as lsdoc.

ls –help > ~?lsdoc

2: Display the content of the lsdoc page wise.

less lsdoc

3: Create a file data.txt using input redirection.

cat > ~/data.txt

4: Display data.txt.

cat ~/data.txt

5: Remove the file data.txt.

rm ~/data.txt

6: Use error redirection to display data.txt, if any error stores it in errorlog.txt

cat ~/data.txt > ~/errorlog.txt

7: Display errorlog file.

cat ~/data.txt > ~/errorlog.txt