**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.

Answer: **echo $HOME**

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

Answer: **whoami**

4. Display the hidden files of your current directory.

Answer: **ls -a**

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

Answer: **ls ~**

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

Answer: **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,……..)

Answer: **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 )

Answer: **mkdir ~/C\_prog**

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

newdir

newdirectory

Answer: **mkdir ~/newdir ~/newdirectory**

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

your home directory.

Answer: **ls -R ~**

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

Answer: **rmdir ~/newdirectory**

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

Answer: **mkdir ~/temp**

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

above with the help of the directory listing command.

Answer: **rmdir ~/newdir**

**ls ~**

14. Create another directory directorynew under the temp directory.

Answer: **mkdir ~/temp/directorynew**

15. Change the directory to your home directory.

Answer: **cd ~**

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

absolute path.

Answer: **Relative Path: cd temp/directorynew**

**Absolute Path: cd ~/temp/directorynew**

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

Answer: **rmdir ~/C\_prog**

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

Answer: **cd /etc**

**ls**

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

Answer: **ls -a /usr/bin | grep “^\.”**

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.

Answer: **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)

Answer: **cp ~/first.unix ~/first.unics**

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

**Answer: cat ~/first.unix ~/first.unics**

23. Create a new directory under the temp directory.

**Answer: mkdir ~/temp/new\_directory**

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

temp sub directory.

Answer: **cp ~/first.unix ~/first.unics ~/temp/new\_directory/**

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

Answer: **mv ~/first.unix ~/temp/second.unix**

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

Answer: **rm ~/first.unics**

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

Answer: **cd ~/temp**

**rm \* -- removes all the files in the temp directory.**

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

Answer: **mv \*[a,c,o] ~/**

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

Answer: **cp \*UNIX ~/temp/**

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

directory itself.

Answer: **rm -rf /temp/new\_directory**

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

Answer: **cp : missing file operand.**

**mv : missing file operand.**

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.

Answer: **cat > ~/friends <<EOF**

**Madhu 3224234 09/07/68**

**Jamil 3238289 08/09/65**

**Ajay 4739843 07/03/64**

**Mano 5456789 09/09/60**

**David 0886758 12/11/66**

**Simmi 7856545 03/10/68**

**Navin 3479708 14/12/67**

**EOF**

33. Display contents of the file friends.

Answer: **cat ~/friends**

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

Answer: **cat ~/friends > ~/newfriends**

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

Answer: **cat ~/friends ~/newfriends**

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

as users.

Answer: **who > ~/users**

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

Answers**: cat ~/friends >> ~/users**

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

time displayed?

Answer: **date**

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

Answer: **cal 9 2002**

40. Try following commands and record your observations.

date “+ %” **-- %**

date “+%m” -- **01**

date “+%D” – **01/17/25**

date “+%/%Training Activity” -- **%/02:00:34raining Activity**

date “+%Training Activity” -- **02:01:22raining Activity**

date “+%r” – **02:02:31 AM**

Using Pipes and Filters:

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

Answer: **ls –help > ~?lsdoc**

2: Display the content of the lsdoc page wise.

Answer: **less ~/lsdoc**

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

Answer: **cat > ~/data.txt**

4: Display data.txt.

Answer: **cat ~/data.txt**

5: Remove the file data.txt.

Answer: **rm ~/data.txt**

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

Answer: **cat ~/data.txt > ~/errorlog.txt**

7: Display errorlog file.

Answer: **cat ~/errorlog.txt**