Experiment No : 6

Date: 14-03-2023

AIM

Familiarization of LINUX Commands.

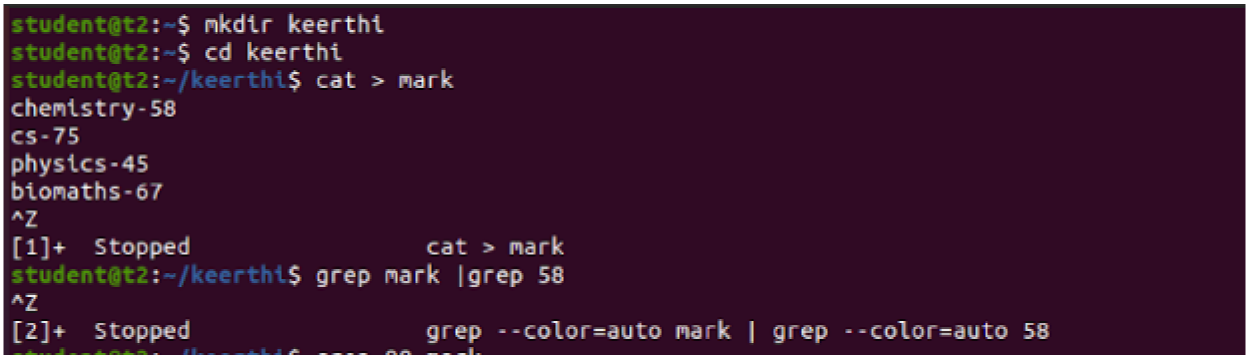
CO2

Perform system administration task.

Procedure

1. grep

grep command is used to filter and display contents accordingly which makes our search easy.



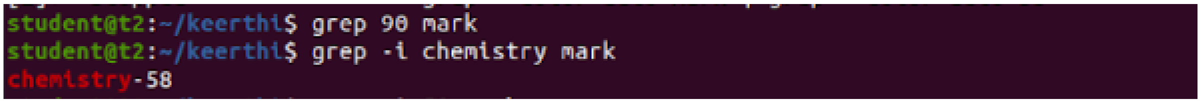
```
student@t2:~$ mkdir keerthi
student@t2:~$ cd keerthi
student@t2:~/keerthi$ cat > mark
chemistry-58
cs-75
physics-45
biomaths-67
^Z
[1]+  Stopped                 cat > mark
student@t2:~/keerthi$ grep mark |grep 58
^Z
[2]+  Stopped                 grep --color=auto mark | grep --color=auto 58
```

1.1) grep –i [pattern] [filename]

used to search the pattern and display contents accordingly, -i implies the search is insensitive.

$grep –i chemistry mark

Output



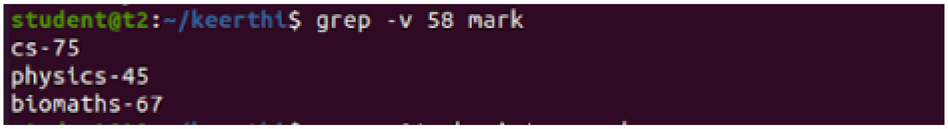
```
student@t2:~/keerthi$ grep 90 mark
student@t2:~/keerthi$ grep -i chemistry mark
chemistry-58
```

1.2) grep –v [pattern] [filename]

performs inverted search which implies displaying all the contents which does not have the specified pattern.

$ grep –v 58 mark

Output



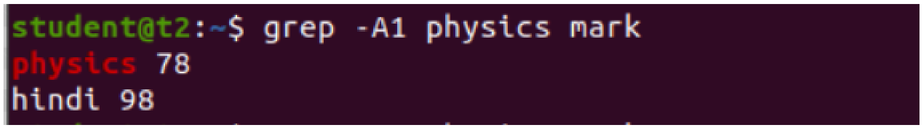
```
student@t2:~/keerthi$ grep -v 58 mark
cs-75
physics-45
biomaths-67
```

1.3) grep –A1 [pattern] [filename]

displays the searched content along with a line after it.

$ grep –A1 physics mark

Output



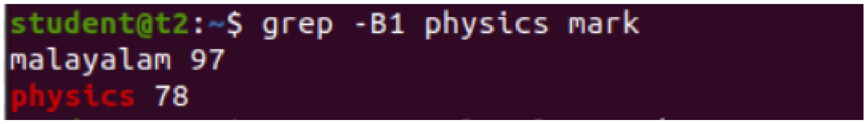
```
student@t2:~$ grep -A1 physics mark
physics 78
hindi 98
```

1.4) grep –B1 [pattern] [filename]

displays the searched content along with a line before it.

$ grep –B1 physics mark

Output



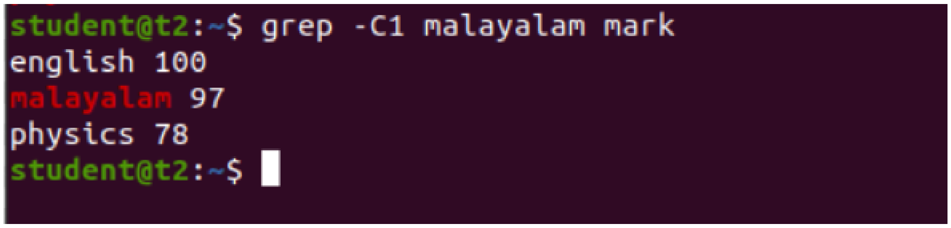
```
student@t2:~$ grep -B1 physics mark
malayalam 97
physics 78
```

1.5) grep –C1 [pattern] [filename]

displays the searched content along with a line before and after it. It works as a combination of –A1 and –B1 option of grep command.

$ grep –C1 malayalam mark

Output



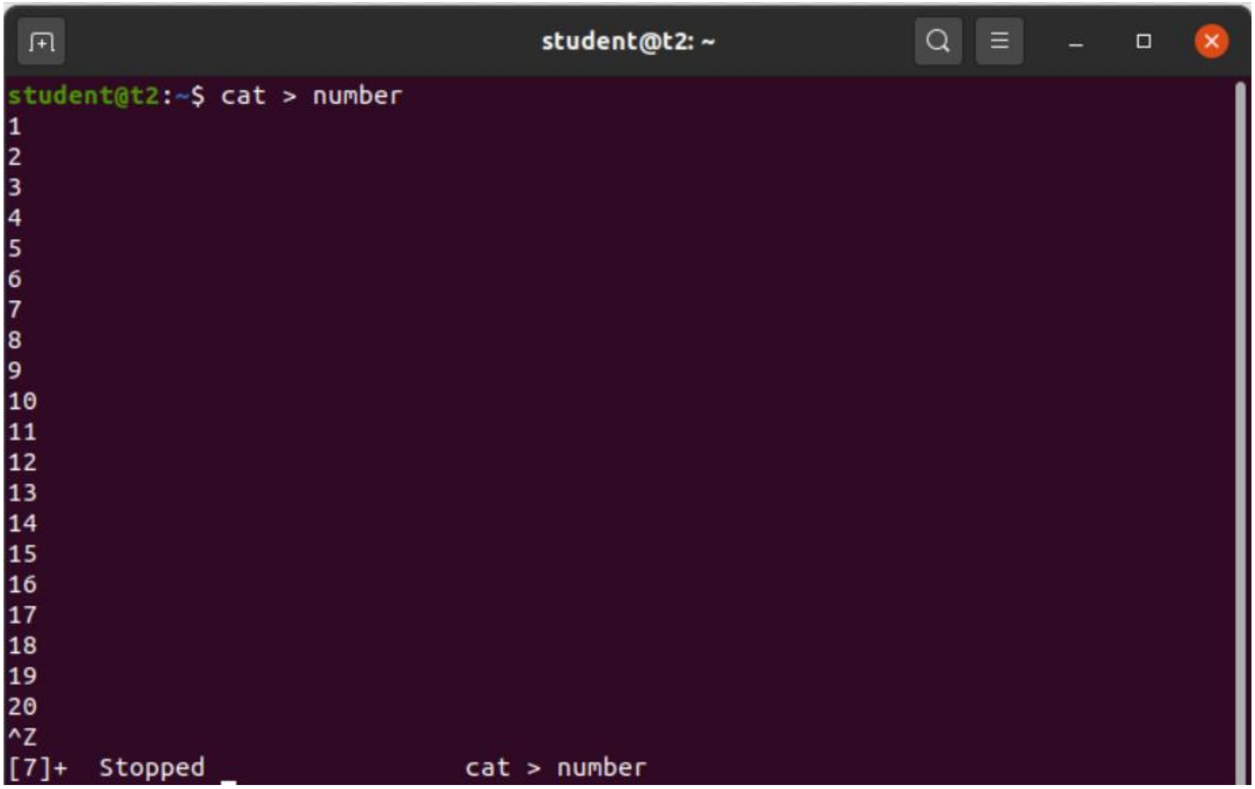
```
student@t2:~$ grep -C1 malayalam mark
english 100
malayalam 97
physics 78
student@t2:~$ 
```

2. head

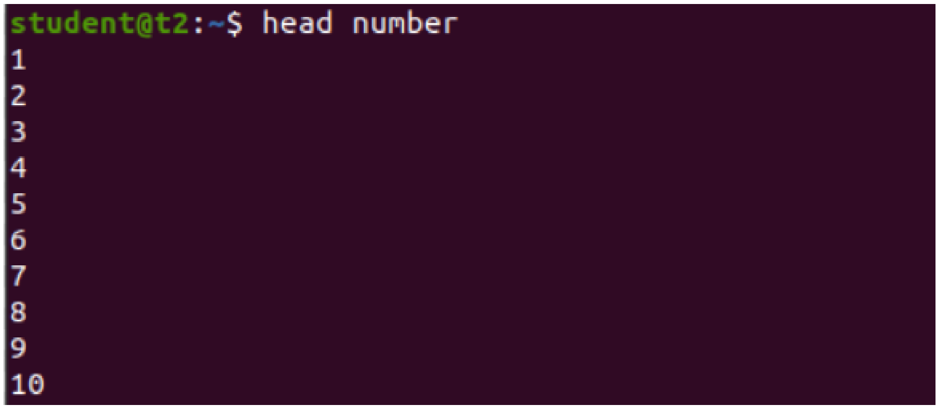
displays the top contents of a file. By default, it displays first 10 lines of file.

$ head number

Output



```
student@t2:~$ cat > number
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
^Z
[7]+  Stopped                 cat > number
```



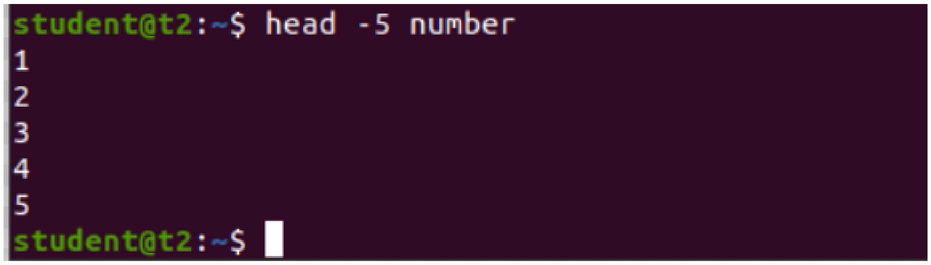
```
student@t2:~$ head number
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
```

2.1) head –[number of lines] [filename]

displays only the number of lines specified by the user.

$ head -5 number

Output



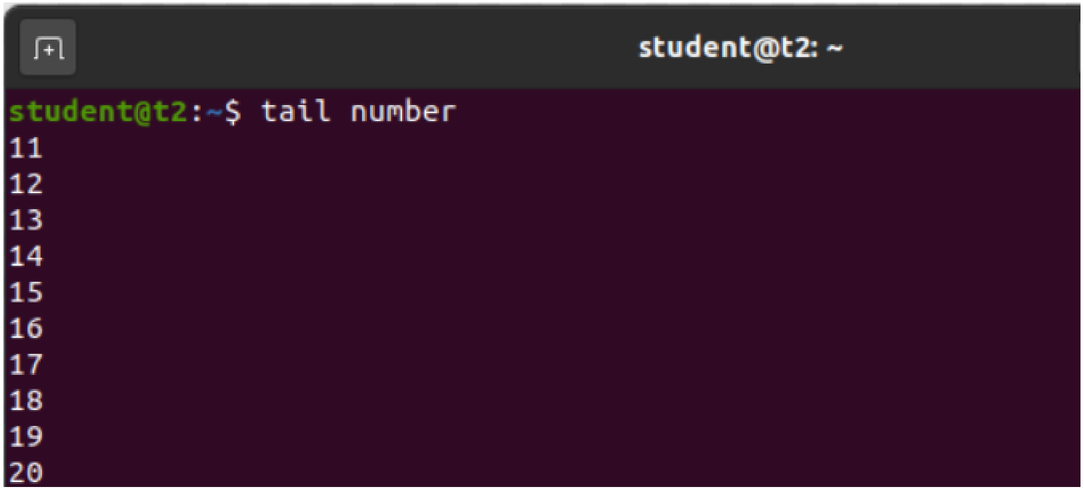
```
student@t2:~$ head -5 number
1
2
3
4
5
student@t2:~$ 
```

3. tail

displays the bottom contents of a file. By default, it displays last 10 lines of file.

$ tail number

Output



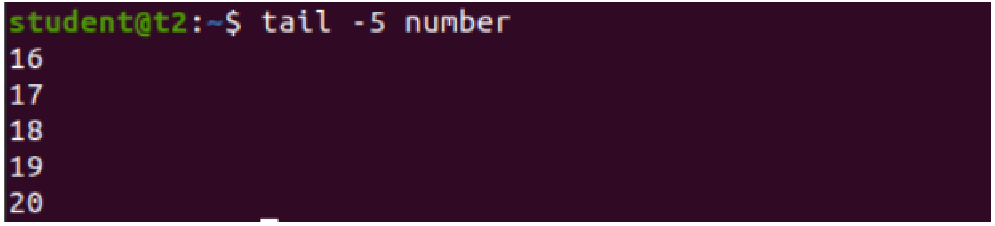
```
student@t2:~$ tail number
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
```

3.1) tail –[number of lines] [filename]

displays only the number of lines specified by the user.

$ tail -5 number

Output



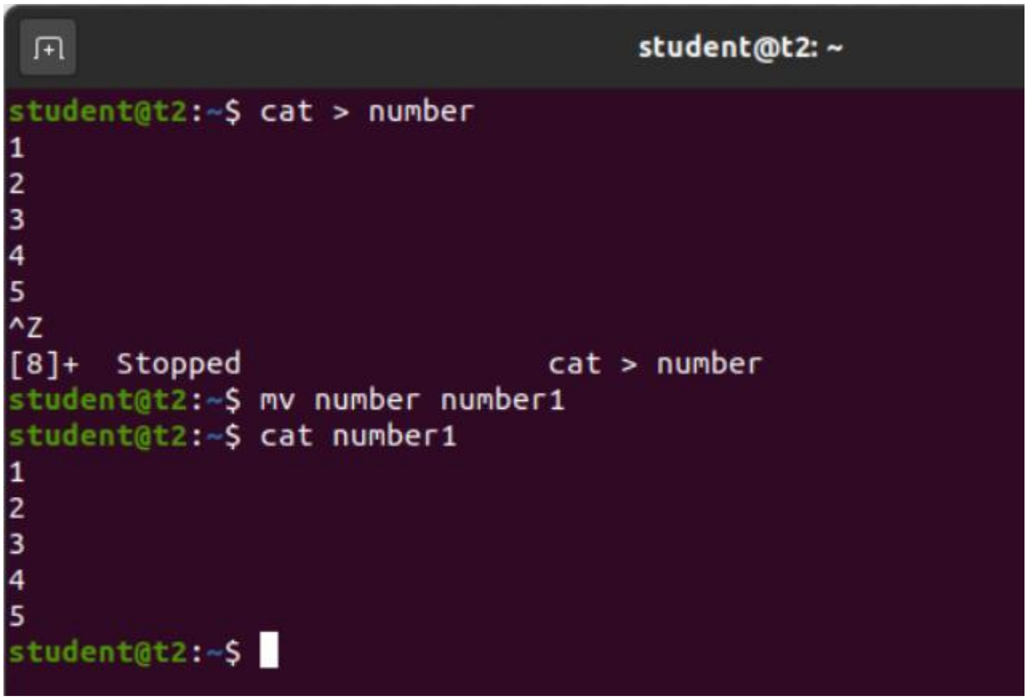
```
student@t2:~$ tail -5 number
16
17
18
19
20
```

4) mv [source file] [copy file]

To move the contents of file 1 to file 2 by overwriting the contents of file and replacing it with new name.

$ mv number number1

Output



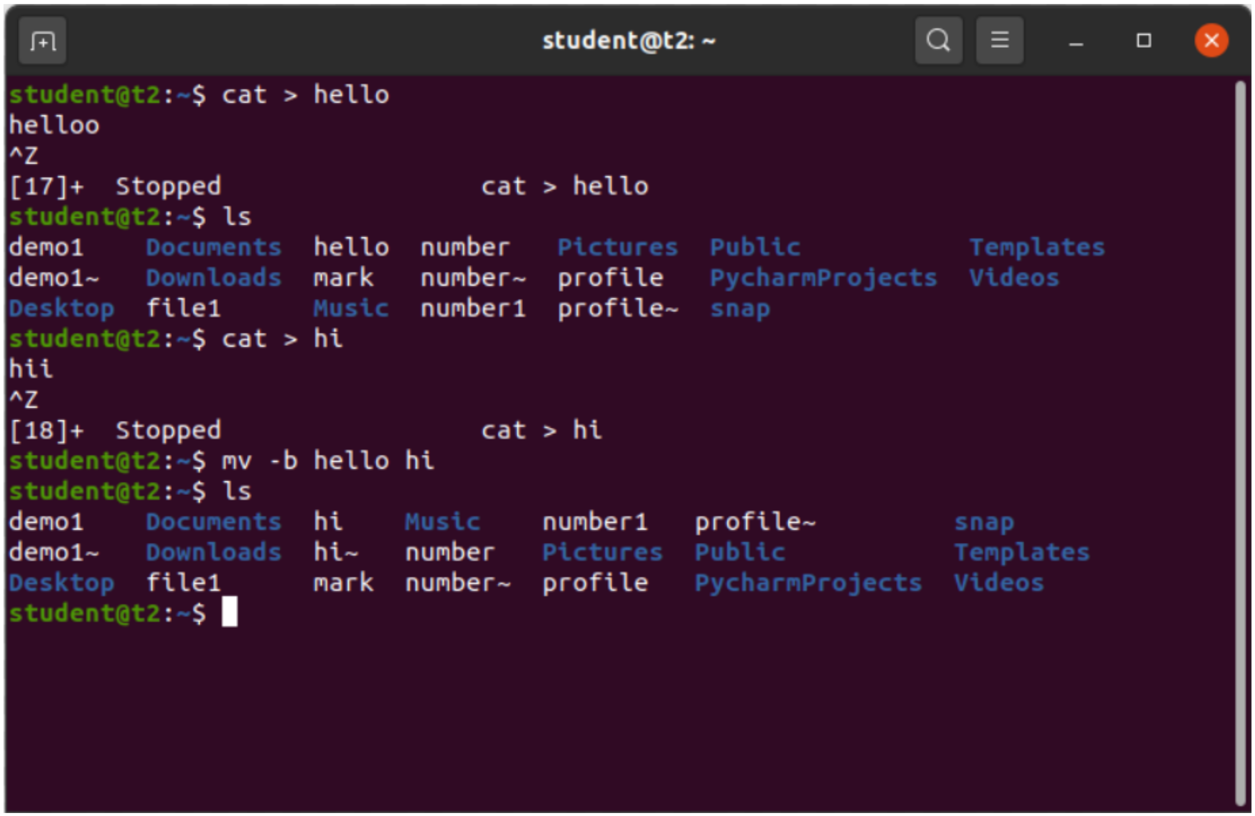
```
student@t2:~$ cat > number
1
2
3
4
5
^Z
[8]+  Stopped                 cat > number
student@t2:~$ mv number number1
student@t2:~$ cat number1
1
2
3
4
5
student@t2:~$ 
```

4.1) mv –b [source file] [copy file]

To move the contents of file 1 to file 2 while keeping a backup of original file.

$ mv –b hello hi

Output



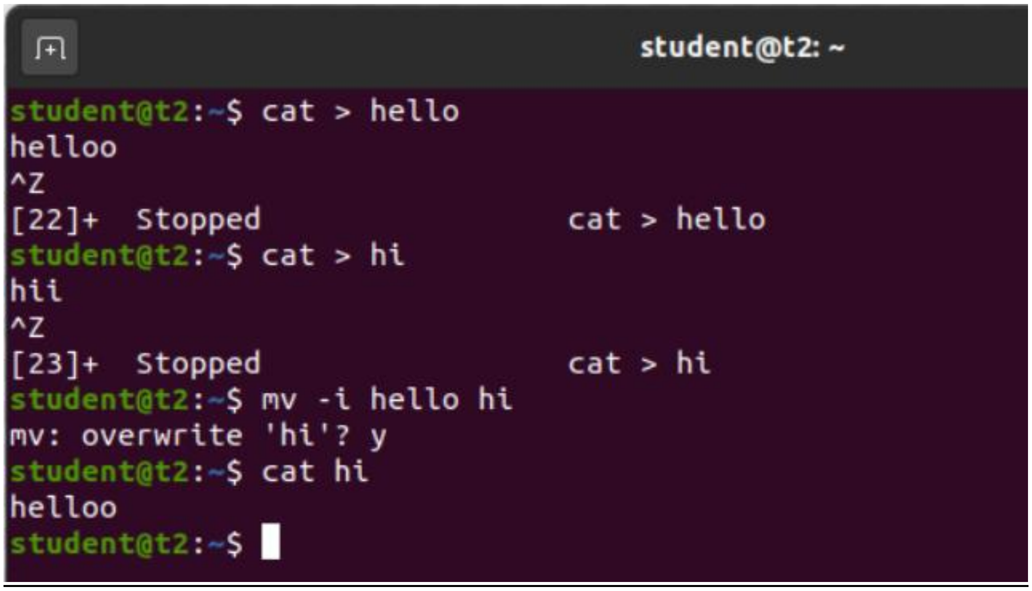
```
student@t2:~$ cat > hello
helloo
^Z
[17]+  Stopped                 cat > hello
student@t2:~$ ls
demo1     Documents  hello  number   Pictures  Public          Templates
demo1~    Downloads  mark   number~  profile   PycharmProjects  Videos
Desktop   file1      Music  number1  profile~  snap
student@t2:~$ cat > hi
hii
^Z
[18]+  Stopped                 cat > hi
student@t2:~$ mv -b hello hi
student@t2:~$ ls
demo1     Documents  hi    Music    number1   profile~         snap
demo1~    Downloads  hi~   number   Pictures  Public           Templates
Desktop   file1      mark  number~  profile   PycharmProjects  Videos
student@t2:~$ 
```

4.2) mv –i [source file] [copy file]

To move the contents of file 1 to file 2 by overwriting the original file.

$ mv –i hello hi

Output



```
student@t2:~$ cat > hello
helloo
^Z
[22]+  Stopped                 cat > hello
student@t2:~$ cat > hi
hii
^Z
[23]+  Stopped                 cat > hi
student@t2:~$ mv -i hello hi
mv: overwrite 'hi'? y
student@t2:~$ cat hi
helloo
student@t2:~$ 
```

Result

The program has been executed and output has been verified.