Experiment No.: 3 Date: 07-03-2023

Aim

Familiarisation of linux commands

CO1

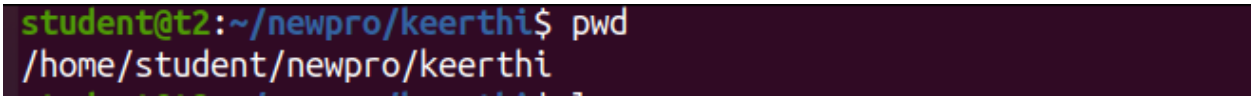
Perform system administration task.

Procedure

1:pwd : print the working directory

$pwd

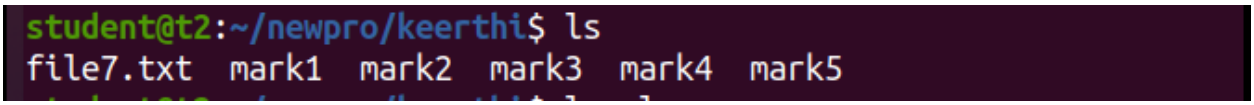
Output Screenshot



2. ls : View the content of the directory

$ ls

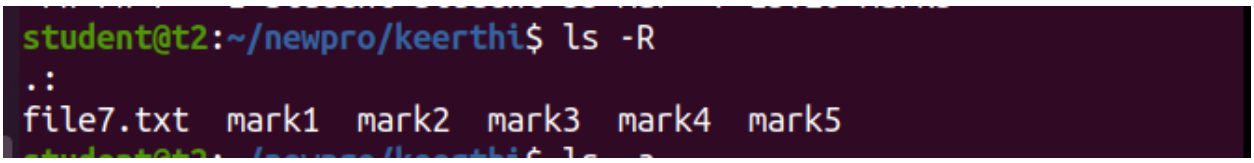
Output Screenshot



2.1: ls –R : All files in subdirectory

$ls –R

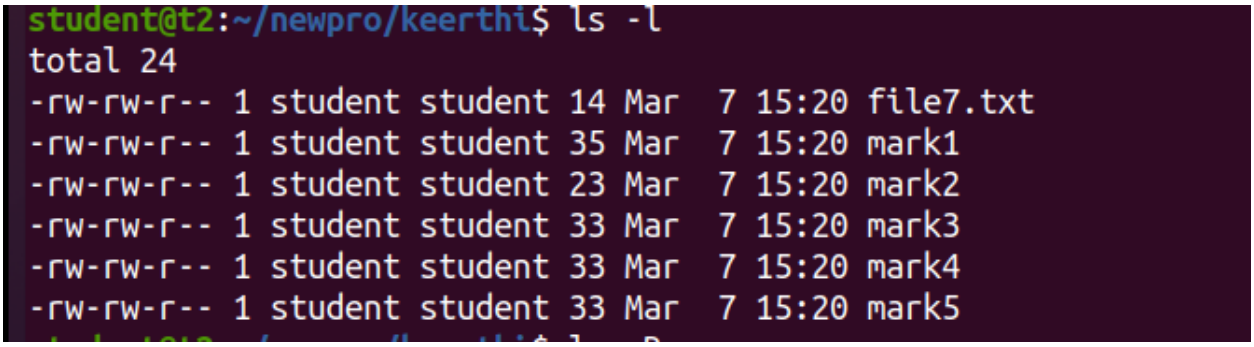
Output Screenshot



2.2: ls –l: long listing

$ ls -l

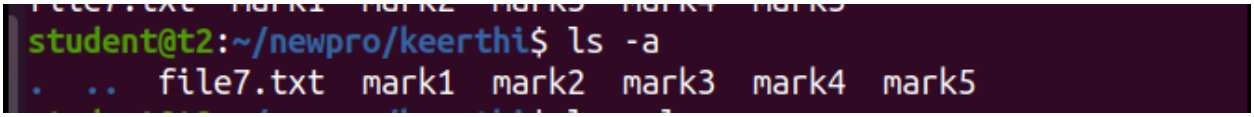
Output Screenshot



2.3: ls -a : To list the all hidden files

$ ls -a

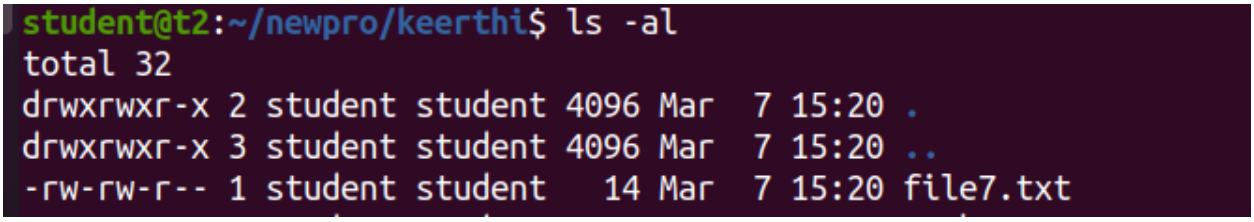
Output Screenshot



2.4: ls -al : List the files and directory with detailed information

$ls –al

Output Screenshot



2.5. ls -t : List the file sorted in the order of the last modified file.

$ls –t

Output Screenshot

```
student@t2:~/newpro/keerthi$ ls -t
file7.txt  mark1  mark2  mark3  mark4  mark5
```

2.6. ls -r : To reverse the natural sorting order

$ ls –r

Output Screenshot

```
student@t2:~/newpro/keerthi$ ls -r
mark5  mark4  mark3  mark2  mark1  file7.txt
```

3. history : To review the commands that have been previously executed for certain period of time.

$history

Output Screenshot

```
student@t2:~/newpro/keerthi$ history
    1  ./studio.sh
    2  ./studio.sh
    3  su mca
    4  12
    5  344
    6  pwd
    7  ls
    8  ls-R
    9  ls -R
   10  ls -l
   11  ls -a
   12  ls -al
   13  ls -t
   14  ls -r
   15  history
   16  man ls
   17  man cat
   18  mkdir keerthi
   19  pwd
   20  cd keerthi
   21  pwd
```

4. man : we can learn and understand different commands write from the shell using man command

$man ls

Output Screenshot

```
student@t2:~/newpro/keerthi$ man ls

[1]+  Stopped                 man ls
```

```
LS(1)                          User Commands                          LS(1)

NAME
       ls - list directory contents

SYNOPSIS
       ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION
       List  information  about  the FILEs (the current directory by default).
       Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort  is  speci-
       fied.

       Mandatory  arguments  to  long  options are mandatory for short options
       too.

       -a, --all
              do not ignore entries starting with .

       -A, --almost-all
              do not list implied . and ..
```

5. mkdir : Creates new directory

$ mkdir newprogram

Output Screenshot

```
student@t2:~/newpro/keerthi$ mkdir newprogram
```

```
student@t2:~/newpro/keerthi$ cd newprogram
student@t2:~/newpro/keerthi/newprogram$ rmdir newprogram
rmdir: failed to remove 'newprogram': No such file or directory
```

7. touch : To create new file

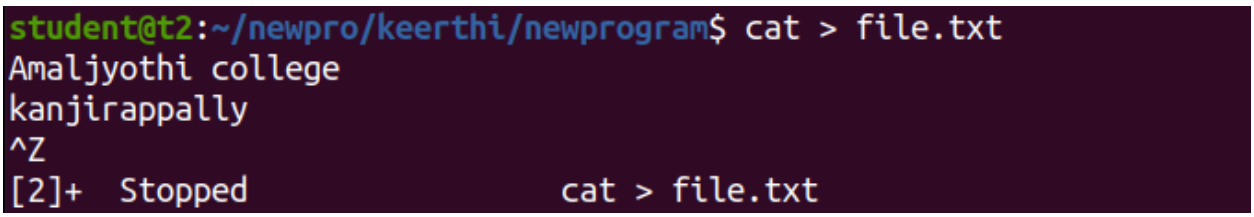
$touch file.txt

Output Screenshot

8. cat > [filename] : Create a new file and open it to add content.

$cat > file .txt

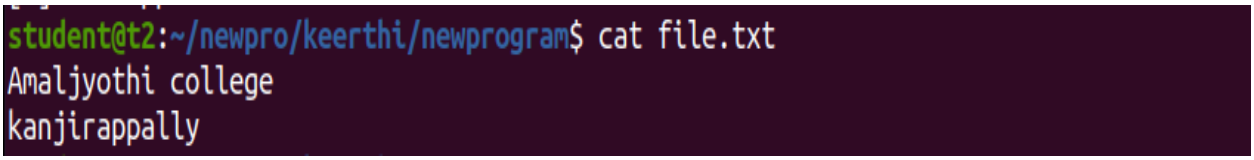
Output Screenshot

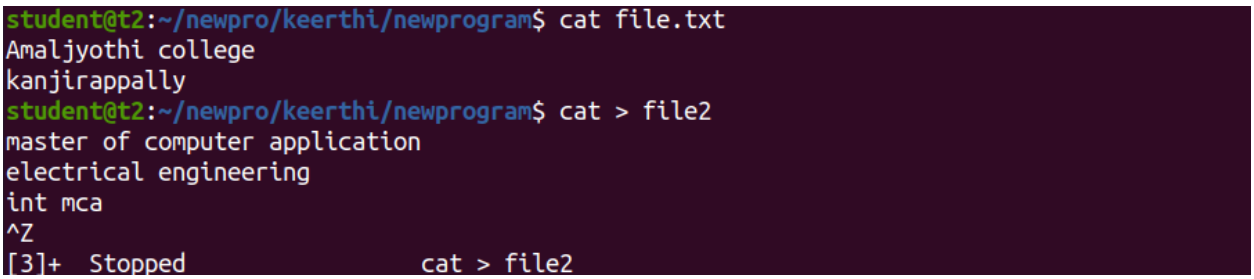


8.1.cat filename: To display the file content

$ cat file.txt

Output Screenshot





8.2. cat >> [filename] : to append new contents to existing file contents

$cat file.txt file2 >file3

$ cat file3

Output Screenshot

```
student@t2:~/newpro/keerthi/newprogram$ cat file.txt file2 > file3
student@t2:~/newpro/keerthi/newprogram$ cat file3
Amaljyothi college
kanjirappally
master of computer application
electrical engineering
int mca
```

8.3. cat -n [filename] : To display content with line numbers

$cat -n file3

```
student@t2:~/newpro/keerthi/newprogram$ cat -n file3
     1  Amaljyothi college
     2  kanjirappally
     3  master of computer application
     4  electrical engineering
     5  int mca
```

8.4. cat -e [filename] : To display $ character at the end of each line.

$cat -e file3

Output Screenshot

```
student@t2:~/newpro/keerthi/newprogram$ cat -e file3
Amaljyothi college $
kanjirappally$
master of computer application$
electrical engineering$
int mca$
```

Result

The program was executed and the result was successfully obtained. Thus CO1 was obtained.