

# GOA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

FARMAGUDI, PONDA GOA

## LINUX COMMANDS

**EXPT NO: 1**

**DATE:**

### AIM

To study and execute Linux Commands.

### THEORY:

All the Linux commands run in the terminal provided by the Linux system. This terminal is just like the command prompt of the Windows OS. Linux commands are case sensitive. The terminal can be used to accomplish all administrative tasks. This includes installation, file manipulation, and user management. Linux terminal is user-interactive. The terminal outputs the results of commands which are specified by the user itself. Execution of typed command is done only after you press the Enter key.

Sr No	Commands	Description
1	date	Displays current date and time of the system
2	tput clear	Clears the terminal script
3	who	Displays information about system users
4	whoami	Currently logged user information
5	ps	Shows details about processes running in the system
6	ls	List all files and directories in the current working directories
7	cal	Displays the calendar  cal <year>: Display calendar of the mentioned year cal <month ><year>: Displays the specified month of that year.
8	cat	Creates a new file with specified name
9	wc	Word Count No of chars, words and lines in that particular file.
10	exit	Closes the terminal
11	echo	Used to display a message
12	cd	Used to change the directory
13	echo \$path	Gives the sequence of directories

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14	pipng	Piping is used to combine two or more commands, and in this, the output of one command acts as input to another command, and this command's input may act as input to the next command and so on
15	uname	For explaining the features of OS
16	man	Gives the manual of a particular command
17	tty	Displays identity of the currently working terminal
18	stty	Used for changing the settings of a terminal
19	pwd	Present working directory
20	script	It records the session
21	mkdir	To create a directory
22	rmdir	To remove a directory
23	rm	To delete a file
24	mv	To rename a file
25	cp	To copy a file Eg: cp <src.txt><dest.txt>
26	cmp	To compare a file Returns first position of difference in the file

## OUTPUT:

```
lloyd@LLOYD: /mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop
lloyd@LLOYD:~$ date
Fri Sep  9 19:54:11 IST 2022
lloyd@LLOYD:~$ whoami
lloyd
lloyd@LLOYD:~$ ps
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
   10 pts/0    00:00:00 bash
   85 pts/0    00:00:00 ps
lloyd@LLOYD:~$ cd /mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop$ ls
9c76d1a95bc918864acc9478b6b60600--vector-flowers-flower-clipart.jpg  Models
Colorful-flower-and-green-leaves-Clipart-PNG.png                    'Myrick Assignment'
'DaVinci Resolve.lnk'                                               OS
'Engineering - SEM I.lnk'                                           Spotify.lnk
'Engineering SEM II.lnk'                                           'Untitled Document.pdf'
'Engineering SEM III.lnk'                                          'VS CODE Shortcuts.jpg'
'Engineering SEM IV.lnk'                                           'VirtualDJ 2021.lnk'
'Engineering SEM V.lnk'                                           coldv164Windows.jar
'Google Classroom.lnk'                                           craftozs.svg
'IBM Skillsbuild Learning'                                         desktop.ini
IOI.cpp                                                            hello
IOI.exe                                                            temp.pdf
lloyd                                                              '~'
MilkDelivery_heapVersion.cpp                                       '~\WRL0003.tmp'
```

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```
lloyd@LLOYD: /mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop$ cal 6 2002
    June 2002
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
                1
 2  3  4  5  6  7  8
 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20 21 22
23 24 25 26 27 28 29
30
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop$ cat >>test1.txt
Hello World!!!
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop$ cat test1.txt
Hello World!!!
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop$ wc test1.txt
 1  2 15 test1.txt
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop$ echo "Hello Linux!"
Hello Linux!
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop$ cd hello
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop/hello$ cd ..
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop$ ls|wc
    29      49     539

lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop$ man ls -c
ls(1)                                User Commands

NAME
    ls - list directory contents

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

DESCRIPTION
    List information about the FILES (the current directory by default). Sort entries alphabetically if no
    -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

    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 ..

    --author
        with -l, print the author of each file

    -b, --escape
        print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters

    --block-size=SIZE
        with -l, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them; e.g., '--block-size=M'; see SIZE format below

Manual page ls(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

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```
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop$ uname
Linux
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop$ tty
/dev/pts/0
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop$ pwd
/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop$ bc
bc 1.07.1
Copyright 1991-1994, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2012-2017 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
This is free software with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
For details type `warranty'.
10+20
30
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop$ mkdir Hello2
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop$ rmdir Hello2
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop/Test2$ mkdir test01
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop/Test2$ mv test01 test02
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop/Test2$ cd test01
-bash: cd: test01: No such file or directory
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop/Test2$ cd test02
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop/Test2/test02$

lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop/Test2$ mkdir test01
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop/Test2$ mv test01 test02
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop/Test2$ cd test01
-bash: cd: test01: No such file or directory
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop/Test2$ cd test02
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop/Test2/test02$ mkdir test03
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop/Test2/test02$ mkdir test04
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop/Test2/test02$ cmp test03 test04
cmp: test03: Is a directory
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop/Test2/test02$ cat>>t1.txt
ram
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop/Test2/test02$ cat>>t2.txt
sham
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop/Test2/test02$ cmp t1.txt t2.txt
t1.txt t2.txt differ: byte 1, line 1
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop/Test2/test02$

lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop/Test2/test02$ cp t1.txt t2.txt
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop/Test2/test02$ cat t1.txt
ram
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop/Test2/test02$ catt2.txt
catt2.txt: command not found
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop/Test2/test02$ cat t2.txt
ram
lloyd@LLOYD:/mnt/c/Users/lloyd/Desktop/Test2/test02$ █
```

## CONCLUSION:

All the Basics Linux commands were successfully executed in the Linux Terminal.