Operating System LAB 01

```
1.
# echo Shahjalal University of Science and Technology
echo prints everything after it.
On terminal:
Shahjalal University of Science and Technology
# echo -n SUST
-n do not output the new line
On terminal:
SUSTeesha@eesha-HP-ProBook-6360b:~$
# echo "SUST"
prints
SUST
# variable="SUST"
  echo Varsity name is $variable or echo "Varsity name is $variable"
which prints
Varsity name is SUST
# echo -e "Varsity \t SUST" or echo -e 'Varsity \t SUST'
-e enable interpretation of backslash escapes
prints
Varsity
           SUST
# echo -e "Varsity \n SUST"
\n means newline
prints
Varsity
 SUST
# echo -e "Varsity \a SUST"
\a alerts (bell)
prints
Varsity SUST
```

```
# echo -e "Varsity\bSUST"
\b backspace
prints
VarsitSUST
# echo -e "Varsity \e SUST"
\e escape
prints
Varsity [] SUST
# echo -e "Varsity\c SUST"
\c not further output
prints
Varsityeesha@eesha-HP-ProBook-6360b:~$
# echo -e "Varsity\rSUST"
\r carriage return (3 characters behind) Space not added in output
prints
SUSTITY
ОΓ
echo -e "Varsity \r SUST"
prints
 SUSTty
# echo -e "Varsity \f SUST"
\f form feed
Varsity
    SUST
# echo -e "Varsity \v SUST"
\v vertical tab
Varsity
    SUST
# echo -E "Varsity \n SUST"
-E disable everything
Varsity \n SUST
```

2.

echo \$SHELL prints /bin/bash current user

man man man **keyword** it displays:

Synopsis, Description, Examples, Overview, Defaults, Options, Exit status, Environment, Files, History

Description:

man is the system's manual pager. Each page argument given to man is normally the name of a program, utility or function. The manual page associated with each of these arguments is then found and displayed.

A manual page consists of several sections.

Conventional section names include NAME, SYNOPSIS, CONFIGURATION, DESCRIPTION, OPTIONS, EXIT STATUS, RETURN VALUE, ERRORS, ENVIRONMENT, FILES, VERSIONS, CONFORMING TO, NOTES, BUGS, EXAMPLE, AUTHORS, and SEE ALSO.

Types of manual pages be like:

- 1 Executable programs or shell commands
- 2 System calls (functions provided by the kernel)
- 3 Library calls (functions within program libraries)
- 4 Special files (usually found in /dev)
- 5 File formats and conventions eg /etc/passwd
- 6 Games
- 7 Miscellaneous (including macro packages and conventions)
- 8 System administration commands (usually only for root)
- 9 Kernel routines [Non standard]

man -a keyword displays all available <u>keyword</u> manual pages contained within the manual.

man -k keyword

Search the short descriptions and manual page names for the keyword as regular expression.

man –help It displays many options of helping out.

man -f keyword

Lookup the manual pages referenced by keyword and print out the short descriptions of any found. Equivalent to **whatis** keyword.

man -C file

Use this user configuration file rather than the default of ~/.manpath.

man -d Print debugging information.

man -a, --all All manual pages

man -u or man - -update updated the things

man -V, --version Display the version information

man --usage Usage message and exit