

Aim

To study and execute unix commands.

Login

Type `telnet server - ipaddress` in run window. User has to authenticate himself by providing username and password. Once verified, a greeting and \$ prompt appears. The shell is now ready to receive commands from the user. Options suffixed with a hyphen (-) and arguments are separated by space.

General Commands

Command	Function
<code>Date</code>	Used to display the current system date and time.
<code>date +%D</code>	Displays date only
<code>date +%T</code>	Displays time only
<code>date +%Y</code>	Display the year part of date
<code>date +%H</code>	Displays the hour part of time
<code>cal</code>	Calendar of current month
<code>cal year</code>	Displays calendar for all months of the specified year

call month year	Displays calendar for the specified month
who	login details of all users such as their IP, Terminal No, user name
who am i	used to display the login details of user
Uname	Displays the operating system
Uname -r	Shows version number of the OS
Uname -n	Display domain name of the server
echo \$HOME	Display the user's home directory
BC	Basic calculator. press ctrl+d to quit
lp file	Allows the user to spool a job along with others in a print queue.
man cmdname	Manual for the given command. press q to exit.
history	To display the commands used by the user since log on.
Exit	Exit from a process. If shell is the only process then logs out.

Directory commands

Command	Function
pwd	path of the present working directory
mkdir dir	A directory is created in the given name under the current directory
mkdir dir1 dir2	A number of subdirectories can be created under one stroke.
cd subdir	change directory. If the subdir starts with / then path starts from root otherwise from current working directory
cd	To switch to the home directory
cd /	To switch to the root directory
cd ..	To move back to the parent directory
rmdir subdir	Removes an empty sub-directory

File commands

Command	Function
Cat >filename	To Create a file with some contents. To end typing press ctrl+d. The > symbol means redirecting output of a file.
Cat filename	Display the file contents
cat >>filename	Used to append contents to a file
cp src des	Copy files to given location. If already exists, it will be overwritten.
cp -i src des	warns the user prior to overwriting the destination files.
cp -r src des	Copies the entire directory, all its sub-directories and files.
mv old new	To rename an existing file or directory -i option can also be used.
mv f1 f2 f3 dir	To move a group of files to a directory
mv -v old new	Display name of each file as it is moved
rm file	Used to delete a file or group of files -i option can also be used
rm *	To delete all the files in the directory
rm -r *	Delete all files and sub directories
rm -f *	To forcibly remove even write-protected files
ls	List all files and subdirectories in Sorted manner
ls name	To check whether a file or directory exist
ls name*	Short-hand notation to list out filenames of a specific pattern.
ls -a	List all files including hidden files
ls -l dir name	To have specific listing of a directory
ls -R	Recursive listing of all files in subdirectories
ls -l	Long listing showing file access rights.

cmp file1 file2	used to compare two files. Displays nothing if files are identical.
wc file	It produces a statistics of lines (l), words and characters (c)
chmod perm file	Changes permission for the specified file. chmod 740 files set all rights for user, read only for groups and no rights.

The commands can be combined using the pipeline (|) operator. For example, number of users logged in can be obtained as.

who | wc -l

Finally to terminate the unix session execute the command exit or logout.

Result

Thus the study and execution of unix commands has been completed successfully.