

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE

(Affiliated to Tribhuvan University)

Maitighar, Kathmandu



OS Lab Assignment #2

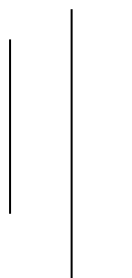
Linux Command Line

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018BSCIT019

2nd Year/4th Sem



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1.ls command

syntax: - ls [option] [directory/file]

ls Documents (list the contents of the documents directory)

```
milan@018BSCIT019:~$ ls ../..
bin boot cdrom dev etc home lib lib32 lib64 libx32 lost+found media mnt opt proc root run sbin snap srv swapfile sys tmp usr var
```

ls ~ (list the contents of the home directory)

```
milan@018BSCIT019:~$ ls ~
Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos
```

ls .. (list the contents of the one step back directory)

```
milan@018BSCIT019:~$ ls ..
milan
```

ls ../.. (list the contents of the two steps back directory)

```
milan@018BSCIT019:~$ ls ../..
bin boot cdrom dev etc home lib lib32 lib64 libx32 lost+found media mnt opt proc root run sbin snap srv swapfile sys tmp usr var
```

ls -l (list the contents of the directory in long format)

```
milan@018BSCIT019:~$ ls -l
total 32
drwxr-xr-x 4 milan milan 4096 अक्टूबर 9 20:58 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 5 milan milan 4096 अक्टूबर 9 22:06 Documents
drwxr-xr-x 2 milan milan 4096 अक्टूबर 6 17:15 Downloads
drwxr-xr-x 2 milan milan 4096 सितम्बर 24 11:23 Music
drwxr-xr-x 2 milan milan 4096 अक्टूबर 4 22:25 Pictures
drwxr-xr-x 2 milan milan 4096 सितम्बर 24 11:23 Public
drwxr-xr-x 2 milan milan 4096 सितम्बर 24 11:23 Templates
drwxr-xr-x 2 milan milan 4096 सितम्बर 24 11:23 Videos
```

ls -a (list the contents of the hidden files of the directory)

```
milan@018BSCIT019:~$ ls -a
.      .aspell.en.pws  .bash_logout  .config  Downloads  .mozilla  .profile  .sudo_as_admin_successful  .vboxclient-display-svga-x11.pid  Videos
..     .bash_aliases  .bashrc      Desktop  .gnupg     Music     Public     Templates  .vboxclient-draganddrop.pid
.aspell.en.prepl .bash_history  .cache       Documents .local     Pictures  .ssh      .vboxclient-clipboard.pid  .vboxclient-seanless.pid
```

ls -AL (list the contents of the hidden files in long format of the directory)

```
milan@018BSCIT019:~$ ls -AL
.aspell.en.prepl  .bash_history  .cache  Documents  .local  Pictures  .ssh  .vboxclient-clipboard.pid  .vboxclient-seanless.pid
.aspell.en.pws   .bash_logout  .config  Downloads  .mozilla  .profile  .sudo_as_admin_successful  .vboxclient-display-svga-x11.pid  Videos
.bash_aliases    .bashrc      Desktop  .gnupg     Music     Public     Templates  .vboxclient-draganddrop.pid
```

ls -ls (list the contents of the directory sorted by size)

```
milan@018BSCIT019:~$ ls -ls
total 32
4 drwxr-xr-x 4 milan milan 4096 अक्टूबर 9 20:58 Desktop
4 drwxr-xr-x 5 milan milan 4096 अक्टूबर 9 22:06 Documents
4 drwxr-xr-x 2 milan milan 4096 अक्टूबर 6 17:15 Downloads
4 drwxr-xr-x 2 milan milan 4096 सितम्बर 24 11:23 Music
4 drwxr-xr-x 2 milan milan 4096 अक्टूबर 4 22:25 Pictures
4 drwxr-xr-x 2 milan milan 4096 सितम्बर 24 11:23 Public
4 drwxr-xr-x 2 milan milan 4096 सितम्बर 24 11:23 Templates
4 drwxr-xr-x 2 milan milan 4096 सितम्बर 24 11:23 Videos
```

ls Documents/*.HTML (list the contents of the documents directory with .HTML extension only)

```
milan@018BSCIT019:~$ ls Documents/*.html
Documents/game.html Documents/micro.html Documents/word.html
```

ls Documents/*.* (list the contents of the documents directory with all the extensions)

```
milan@018BSCIT019:~$ ls Documents/*.*
Documents/add.txt Documents/game.html Documents/in.txt Documents/micro.html Documents/out.txt Documents/word.html
```

ls -ls > outfox (save the list of the directory in outfox text file)

```
milan@018BSCIT019:~$ ls -ls>outfox.txt
milan@018BSCIT019:~$ cat outfox.txt
total 32
4 drwxr-xr-x 4 milan milan 4096 अक्टूबर 9 20:58 Desktop
4 drwxr-xr-x 5 milan milan 4096 अक्टूबर 9 22:06 Documents
4 drwxr-xr-x 2 milan milan 4096 अक्टूबर 6 17:15 Downloads
4 drwxr-xr-x 2 milan milan 4096 सितम्बर 24 11:23 Music
0 -rw-rw-r-- 1 milan milan 0 अक्टूबर 9 22:20 outfox.txt
4 drwxr-xr-x 2 milan milan 4096 अक्टूबर 4 22:25 Pictures
4 drwxr-xr-x 2 milan milan 4096 सितम्बर 24 11:23 Public
4 drwxr-xr-x 2 milan milan 4096 सितम्बर 24 11:23 Templates
4 drwxr-xr-x 2 milan milan 4096 सितम्बर 24 11:23 Videos
```

ls -d */ (list only the directories of the directory)

```
milan@018BSCIT019:~$ ls -d */
Desktop/ Documents/ Downloads/ Music/ Pictures/ Public/ Templates/ Videos/
```

man ls (manual dictionary of ls command)

q (quit the terminal)


```
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 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

  -B, --ignore-backups
      do not list implied entries ending with ~

  -c      with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last modification of file status information); with -l: show ctime and sort by name; otherwise:
          sort by ctime, newest first

  -C      list entries by columns

  --color[=WHEN]
      colorize the output; WHEN can be 'always' (default if omitted), 'auto', or 'never'; more info below

  -d, --directory
      list directories themselves, not their contents

  -D, --dired

Manual page ls(1) line 5 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

2. CD command

syntax: - **CD** [directory]

CD (change to home directory)

CD / (change to root directory)

CD ~ (change to home directory)

CD .. (change to parent directory)

CD Documents (change to documents directory) *absolute or relative path*

CD My\ Books (change the directory with space in document name)

CD 'My Books' (change the directory with space in document name)

CD "My Books" (change the directory with space in document name)

```
milan@018BSCIT019:~$ cd
milan@018BSCIT019:~$ cd /
milan@018BSCIT019:/$ ls
bin boot cdrom dev etc home lib lib32 lib64 libx32 lost+found media mnt opt proc root run sbin snap srv swapfile sys tmp usr var
milan@018BSCIT019:/$ cd -
milan@018BSCIT019:~$ ls
Desktop Documents Downloads Music outfox.txt Pictures Public Templates Videos
milan@018BSCIT019:~$ cd ..
milan@018BSCIT019:/home$ ls
milan
milan@018BSCIT019:/home$ cd milan/
milan@018BSCIT019:~$ cd Documents/
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Documents$ cd My\ Books
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Documents/My Books$ ls ..
add.txt dummy game.html in.txt micro.html 'My Books' out.txt power stance word.html
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Documents/My Books$ cd ..
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Documents$ cd 'My Books'
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Documents/My Books$ cd ..
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Documents$ cd "My Books"
```

3. cat command (display, combine/copy and create text file)

syntax:- **cat** [options] [file1,file2,...]

cat

hello world

echo enter

Ctrl+d (out of cat command)

cat list outfox (display the contents of the outfox)

cat list out.txt in.txt (display the contents of the out.txt and in.txt)

cat -b out.txt (display the contents of the out.txt with the line numbers in non blank lines)

cat -n in.txt (display the contents of the in.txt with the line numbers in all lines)

cat -s in.txt (display the contents of the in.txt with only one blank line even there are number of blank lines)

cat -E in.txt (display the \$ sing at the end of every lines of the in.txt)

```
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Documents$ cat
hello world
hello world
echo
echo
^Z
[4]+  Stopped                  cat
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Documents$ cat outfox
Nepal
Country
HunterxHunter
One Piece
Luffy
Naruto
Death Note

milan@018BSCIT019:~/Documents$ cat out.txt in.txt
Nepal
Kathmandu
Bhaktapur
lalitpur
Maitighar
Putalisadak
New Road

milan@018BSCIT019:~/Documents$ cat -b out.txt
 1 Nepal
 2 Kathmandu
 3 Bhaktapur
 4 lalitpur
 5 Maitighar
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Documents$ cat -n in.txt
 1 Putalisadak
 2 New Road
 3
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Documents$ cat -s in.txt
Putalisadak
New Road

milan@018BSCIT019:~/Documents$ cat -E in.txt
Putalisadak$
New Road$
$
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Documents$
```

man cat (manual of cat command)

```
CAT(1) User Commands CAT(1)

NAME
  cat - concatenate files and print on the standard output

SYNOPSIS
  cat [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION
  Concatenate FILE(s) to standard output.
  With no FILE, or when FILE is -, read standard input.

  -A, --show-all
      equivalent to -vET
  -b, --number-nonblank
      number nonempty output lines, overrides -a
  -e
      equivalent to -ve
  -E, --show-ends
      display $ at end of each line
  -n, --number
      number all output lines
  -s, --squeeze-blank
      suppress repeated empty output lines
  -t
      equivalent to -vt
  -T, --show-tabs
      display TAB characters as ^I
  -u
      (ignored)
  -v, --show-nonprinting
      use ^ and M- notation, except for LFD and TAB
  --help
      display this help and exit
  --version
      output version information and exit

EXAMPLES
  cat f - g
      Output f's contents, then standard input, then g's contents.
  cat
      Copy standard input to standard output.

AUTHOR
  Written by Torbjorn Granlund and Richard M. Stallman.

REPORTING BUGS
  GNU coreutils online help: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
  Report cat translation bugs to <https://translationproject.org/team/>

COPYRIGHT
  Copyright © 2018 Free Software Foundation, Inc.  license GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <https://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>.
  This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.  There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.

SEE ALSO
  tac(1)

  Full documentation at: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/cat>
  or available locally via: info '(coreutils) cat invocation'

GNU coreutils 8.30 September 2019 CAT(1)

Manual page cat(1) line 1/09 (END) (press h for help or q to quit)
```

4. I/O redirection (capturing output from the file/program/command and send it as input to another file/program/command)

output >file

cat > out.txt

line 1

line 2

line 3

Ctrl+d (end of the file)

cat out.txt (display out.txt)

cat > out.txt (over write the file out.txt)

line 4

line 5

Ctrl+d (end of the file)

cat out.txt (display out.txt)

cat >>out.txt (add the new contents in the out.txt)

line 6

line 7

Ctrl+d (end of the file)

cat out.txt (display out.txt)

cat out.txt in.txt > add.txt (combine the contents of the file out.txt and in.txt and save to a new file add.txt)

cat add.txt (display add.txt)

cat out.txt>> in.txt (combine the contents of the out.txt and in.txt and save to a same old file in.txt)

cat in.txt (display in.txt)

```
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ cat > out.txt
line 1
line 2
line 3
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ cat out.txt
line 1
line 2
line 3
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ cat > out.txt
line 4
line 5
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ cat out.txt
line 4
line 5
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ cat>>out.txt
line 6
line 7
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ cat out.txt
line 4
line 5
line 6
line 7
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ cat > in.txt
line 8
line 9
line 10
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ cat out.txt in.txt > add.txt
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ cat add.txt
line 4
line 5
line 6
line 7
line 8
line 9
line 10
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ cat out.txt >> in.txt
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ cat in.txt
line 8
line 9
line 10
line 4
line 5
line 6
line 7
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$
```

5. mkdir (creating a new directory)

mkdir sxc (creating a new directory sxc)

mkdir sxc/os (creating a new sub-directory os in present working directory sxc)

mkdir -p department/computer (creating a new directory department and creating a sub-directory computer under the department directory)

mkdir --parents department/computer (creating a new directory department and creating a sub-directory computer under the department directory)

mkdir -p science/{CSIT,BIM} (creating a new directory science and creating multiple sub-directories CSIT and BIM under the science directory)

mkdir -p science{CSIT,BIM} (creating new directories scienceCSIT and scienceBIM)

```
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ mkdir sxc
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ mkdir sxc/os
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ ls
sxc
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ cd sxc/
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop/sxc$ ls
os
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop/sxc$ cd ..
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ cd ..
milan@018BSCIT019:~$ cd Desktop/
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ mkdir -p department/computer
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ cd department/
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop/department$ ls
computer
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop/department$ cd ..
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ mkdir --parents department/computer/
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ ls
department sxc
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ cd department/
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop/department$ ls
computer
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop/department$ cd computer/
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop/department/computer$ ls
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop/department/computer$ cd ..
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop/department$ cd ..
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ mkdir -p science/{CSIT,BIM}
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ ls
department science sxc
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ cd science/
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop/science$ ls
BIM CSIT
```

6. rmdir (remove the directory)

syntax:- **rmdir [option] [dir name]**

rmdir sxc (remove the directory sxc)

```
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ rmdir -p sxc/os
```

rmdir sxc/os (remove the sub-directory os under the directory sxc)

```
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ rmdir sxc/os
```

rmdir -p sxc/os (remove the sub-directory os as well as the root directory sxc)

```
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ rmdir -p sxc/os
```


rmdir -p science/{CSIT,BIM} (remove the all sub-directories CSIT and BIM as well as the root directory science)

```
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ rmdir -p science/{CSIT,BIM}
```

rmdir -pv science/{CSIT,BIM} (remove the all sub-directories CSIT and BIM as well as the root directory science and shows the removing process: *v verbose*)

```
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ rmdir -pv science/{CSIT,BIM}
rmdir: removing directory, 'science/CSIT'
rmdir: removing directory, 'science'
rmdir: failed to remove directory 'science': Directory not empty
rmdir: removing directory, 'science/BIM'
rmdir: removing directory, 'science'
```

7. rm (remove the directory/file)

syntax:- **rm [option] [dir/file name]**

mkdir -p a/b/c/d/e (create a root of the directories a/b/c/d/e)

cd a/b/ (change the working directory b)

cat >abc.txt (creating the new file abc.txt)

This is the test. (write a contents in abc.txt file)

Ls -R (list the roots of the directories)

rm -rv a (remove all the tree directories and files: *r recursive*)

```
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ mkdir -p a/b/c/d/e
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ ls
a
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ cd a/b/
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop/a/b$ ls
c
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop/a/b$ cat > abc.txt
This is the test
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop/a/b$ ls -r
c abc.txt
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop/a/b$ ls -R
.:
abc.txt c
./c:
d
./c/d:
e
./c/d/e:
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop/a/b$ cd ..
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop/a$ cd ..
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ ls
a
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ ls -R
.:
a
./a:
b
./a/b:
abc.txt c
./a/b/c:
d
./a/b/c/d:
e
./a/b/c/d/e:
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ rm -rv a
removed directory 'a/b/c/d/e'
removed directory 'a/b/c/d'
removed directory 'a/b/c'
removed 'a/b/abc.txt'
removed directory 'a/b'
removed directory 'a'
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$
```

8. cp (copy files/ directory)

syntax:- **cp [option] [source] [destination]**

cp add.txt sub.txt (copy the contents of add.txt and creat a new file sub.txt and pest the contents of add.txt in it)

cat add.txt (display the contents of add.txt)

cat sub.txt (display the contents of sub.txt)

cp add.txt sxc (copy the file add.txt to the directory sxc)

cp in.txt out.txt sxc (copy the file in.txt and out.txt to the directory sxc)

cp -i in.txt sxc (copy the file in.txt to the directory sxc: *i interactive; gives a options to over write*)

cd sxc (change directory sxc)

cp ../in.txt ../out.txt . (copy the files in.txt and out.txt to the current working directory: . *current working directory*)

ls -a (list the contents of current directory)

cp -r sxc computer (copy the contents of directory sxc and create a new directory computer then paste the contents in it)

cp -rv sxc computer (copy the directory sxc into the directory computer which is already present)

```
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ ls
add.txt  in.txt  out.txt  sxc
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ cp add.txt sub.txt
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ cat add.txt
Nepal is a country in Asia
Nepal is a landlocked country
Nepal is border to Asia and india
Nepal is rich is natural resources
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ cat sub.txt
Nepal is a country in Asia
Nepal is a landlocked country
Nepal is border to Asia and india
Nepal is rich is natural resources
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ cp in.txt out.txt sxc
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ cp -i in.txt sxc/
cp: overwrite 'sxc/in.txt'? y
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ cd sxc/
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop/sxc$ ls
in.txt  out.txt
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop/sxc$ cp ../in.txt ../out.txt
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop/sxc$ ls -a
.  ..  in.txt  out.txt
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop/sxc$ cp -r sxc computer
cp: cannot stat 'sxc': No such file or directory
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop/sxc$ cd ..
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ cp -r sxc computer
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ ls
add.txt  computer  in.txt  out.txt  sub.txt  sxc
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ cp -rv sxc computer/
'sxc' -> 'computer/sxc'
'sxc/in.txt' -> 'computer/sxc/in.txt'
'sxc/out.txt' -> 'computer/sxc/out.txt'
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ ls
add.txt  computer  in.txt  out.txt  sub.txt  sxc
```

9. mv command (move)

syntax:- **mv [option] [source] [destination]**

mv add.txt what.txt (change fine name add.txt to what.txt)

mv what.txt why.txt (remove the file what.txt and move the contents in a new file why.txt)

mv why.txt sxc (move the file why.txt to the directory sxc)

cat >why.txt (create a new file why.txt)

this is the over written

mv why.txt sxc (move the file why.txt to the directory sxc) *overwrite the contents*

mv -i why.txt sxc (move the file why.txt to the directory sxc) gives a options to *overwrite the contents*

mkdir how (create a directory how)

mv sxc how (move the directory sxc to directory how): *transfer*

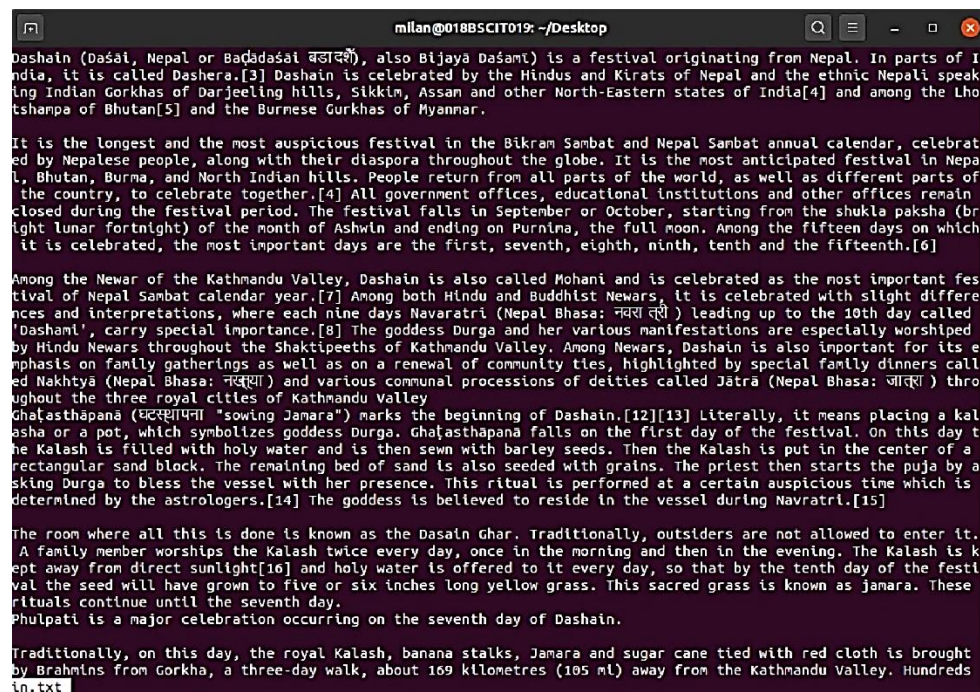
mv sxc who (create a new direcorry who and paste the contents of directory sxc) *rename*

```
milan@0188SCIT019:~/Desktop$ mv add.txt what.txt
milan@0188SCIT019:~/Desktop$ mv what.txt why.txt
milan@0188SCIT019:~/Desktop$ mv why.txt sxc
milan@0188SCIT019:~/Desktop$ cat > why.txt
Nepal is beautiful country
milan@0188SCIT019:~/Desktop$ mv why.txt sxc
milan@0188SCIT019:~/Desktop$ mv -i why.txt sxc
mv: overwrite 'sxc/why.txt'? y
milan@0188SCIT019:~/Desktop$ cd sxc/
milan@0188SCIT019:~/Desktop/sxc$ cat why.txt
Nepal is beautiful country
milan@0188SCIT019:~/Desktop/sxc$ cd ..
milan@0188SCIT019:~/Desktop$ mkdir how
milan@0188SCIT019:~/Desktop$ mv sxc how
milan@0188SCIT019:~/Desktop$ ls
computer  how  in.txt  out.txt
milan@0188SCIT019:~/Desktop$ cd how/
milan@0188SCIT019:~/Desktop/how$ mkdir who
milan@0188SCIT019:~/Desktop/how$ ls
sxc  who
milan@0188SCIT019:~/Desktop/how$ mv sxc/ who/
milan@0188SCIT019:~/Desktop/how$ ls
who
milan@0188SCIT019:~/Desktop/how$
```

10. less command

less file

```
milan@0188SCIT019:~/Desktop$ less in.txt
```



Dashain (Daśai, Nepal or Baḍādaśai बडादशैं), also Bijaya Daśami) is a festival originating from Nepal. In parts of India, it is called Dasherā.[3] Dashain is celebrated by the Hindus and Kirats of Nepal and the ethnic Nepali speaking Indian Gurkhas of Darjeeling hills, Sikkim, Assam and other North-Eastern states of India[4] and among the Lhotshampa of Bhutan[5] and the Burmese Gurkhas of Myanmar.

It is the longest and the most auspicious festival in the Bikram Sambat and Nepal Sambat annual calendar, celebrated by Nepalese people, along with their diaspora throughout the globe. It is the most anticipated festival in Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, and North Indian hills. People return from all parts of the world, as well as different parts of the country, to celebrate together.[4] All government offices, educational institutions and other offices remain closed during the festival period. The festival falls in September or October, starting from the shukla paksha (bright lunar fortnight) of the month of Ashwin and ending on Purnima, the full moon. Among the fifteen days on which it is celebrated, the most important days are the first, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and the fifteenth.[6]

Among the Newar of the Kathmandu Valley, Dashain is also called Mohani and is celebrated as the most important festival of Nepal Sambat calendar year.[7] Among both Hindu and Buddhist Newars, it is celebrated with slight differences and interpretations, where each nine days Navaratri (Nepal Bhasa: नवरा त्री) leading up to the 10th day called 'Dashain', carry special importance.[8] The goddess Durga and her various manifestations are especially worshiped by Hindu Newars throughout the Shaktipeeths of Kathmandu Valley. Among Newars, Dashain is also important for its emphasis on family gatherings as well as on a renewal of community ties, highlighted by special family dinners called Nakhtya (Nepal Bhasa: नखत्या) and various communal processions of deities called Jātrā (Nepal Bhasa: जात्रा) throughout the three royal cities of Kathmandu Valley.

Ghaṭasthāpanā (घटस्थापना "sowing Jamara") marks the beginning of Dashain.[12][13] Literally, it means placing a kalasha or a pot, which symbolizes goddess Durga. Ghaṭasthāpanā falls on the first day of the festival. On this day the kalash is filled with holy water and is then sewn with barley seeds. Then the Kalash is put in the center of a rectangular sand block. The remaining bed of sand is also seeded with grains. The priest then starts the puja by asking Durga to bless the vessel with her presence. This ritual is performed at a certain auspicious time which is determined by the astrologers.[14] The goddess is believed to reside in the vessel during Navratri.[15]

The room where all this is done is known as the Dasain Ghar. Traditionally, outsiders are not allowed to enter it. A family member worships the Kalash twice every day, once in the morning and then in the evening. The Kalash is kept away from direct sunlight[16] and holy water is offered to it every day, so that by the tenth day of the festival the seed will have grown to five or six inches long yellow grass. This sacred grass is known as jamara. These rituals continue until the seventh day.

Phulpati is a major celebration occurring on the seventh day of Dashain.

Traditionally, on this day, the royal Kalash, banana stalks, Jamara and sugar cane tied with red cloth is brought by Brahmins from Gorkha, a three-day walk, about 169 kilometres (105 mi) away from the Kathmandu Valley. Hundreds in.txt

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Goddess Durga, symbolizing valor and prowess, is worshipped and offered sacrifices to ensure the devotees' progress and prosperity. During the first ten days, pilgrims flock to various river confluences early in the morning and sacred shrines in the evening. Ghatasthapana, Phool Pati, Mahaastami, Nawami and Vijaya Dashami are the series of the events under Dashain each marked with a different set of rituals. This is the longest Hindu festival in Nepal, traditionally celebrated for two weeks with prayers and offerings to Durga, the Universal Mother Goddess. The great harvest festival of Nepal, Dashain is a time for family reunions, exchange of gifts and blessings, and elaborate pujas. Dashain honors the Goddess Durga, who was created out of the shakti or energy of all the gods, armed with weapons from each of them.

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Traditionally, on this day, the royal Kalash, banana stalks, Jamara and sugar cane tied with red cloth is brought by Brahmins from Gorkha, a three-day walk, about 169 kilometres (105 mi) away from the Kathmandu Valley. Hundreds
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Traditionally, on this day, the royal Kalash, banana stalks, Jamara and sugar cane tied with red cloth is brought by Brahmins from Gorkha, a three-day walk, about 169 kilometres (105 mi) away from the Kathmandu Valley. Hundreds of government officials gather together in the Tundikhel grounds in conventional formal dress to witness the event. The king used to observe the ceremony in Tundikhel while the Phulpati parade was headed towards the Hanuman Dhoka royal palace. Then there is a majestic display of the Nepalese Army along with a celebratory firing of weapons that continues for ten to fifteen minutes honoring Phulpati. The Phulpati is taken to the Hanuman Dhoka Royal Palace by the time the occasion ends in Tundikhel, where a parade is held.[17]

Since 2008, when the royal family was overthrown, the two-century old tradition is changed so that the holy offering of Phulpati goes to the residence of the president. The President has taken over the king's social and religious roles after the fall of the royal government.

This is the longest Hindu festival in Nepal, traditionally celebrated for two weeks with prayers and offerings to Durga, the Universal Mother Goddess. The great harvest festival of Nepal, Dashain is a time for family reunions, exchange of gifts and blessings, and elaborate pujas. Dashain honors the Goddess Durga, who was created out of the shakti or energy of all the gods, armed with weapons from each of them.

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11. touch command (create new empty file/change the time stamp)

touch file1 (create a file file1)

touch file1.txt (create a file file1.txt)

touch file1.txt (change the time stamp of the file file1.txt)

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milan@018BSCIT019: ~
milan@018BSCIT019:~$ touch file1
milan@018BSCIT019:~$ touch file1.txt
milan@018BSCIT019:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  file1.txt  Music      Public     Videos
Documents file1       how       Pictures   Templates
milan@018BSCIT019:~$ touch file1.txt
milan@018BSCIT019:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  file1.txt  Music      Public     Videos
Documents file1       how       Pictures   Templates
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