

Lab Assignment - I

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1) Listing contents in a directory (ls, ls-l, ll)

✓ ls: This ls command is used to display a list of content of a directory.

✓ ls-l or ll: This command is used to list all the files and directories. Here you will get more details about the files and directories present in the current directory. You will see the permission set, creation date, file/directory size.

2) Reading files in linux - (cat, more, less)

✓ cat: This command is used to display the contents of a file. You can read the content of the file using cat command.

✓ more: More is used to view the text files in the cmd prompt, displaying one screen at a time in case the file is large. This allows users to scroll up and down the page.

✓ less: less can be used to read contents of file one page at a time. It has faster access because if the file is large it does not access the complete file, but access it page by page.

3) Manipulating files (cp, mv, rm, mkdir)

✓ cp: This command is used to copy files/directories.

✓ cp-R: This command is used to copy directories recursively (copy all the files and folders inside the directory).

- ✓ mv: This command is used to move the file or directory.
- ✓ rm: This command is used to move the file or directory.
- ✓ mkdir: This command is used to create a new directory.
- 4) tar - tar stands for tape archive, it is used to create Archive and extract the Archive files .tar.
- ✓ grep - The grep filter searches a file for a particular pattern of characters and displays all lines that contain that pattern.
grep - globally search for regular expression and printout)
- ✓ find - command for walking a file hierarchy. It can be used to find files and directories
- ✓ ssh - ssh stands for "secure shell". It is a protocol used to securely connect to a remote server system. It transfers data in encrypted form between the host and the client.
- ✓ diff - diff stands for difference. This command is used to display the differences in the files by comparing the files line by line.
- ✓ sort - sort command is used for arranging the files records in a particular order. By default is sort in ASCII Ascending order.
- ✓ pwd - print working directory → prints the ~~current~~ path of the current working directory.

✓ **gzip** - gzip command compress the files. Each single file is compressed into single file. The compressed file consists of a GNU zip header and deflated data.

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✓ **ps** - ps cmd is used to list the current running processes and their PID's along with some other information depending on different options.

✓ **free** - Gives info about used and unused memory usage and swap memory of a system.

✓ **kill** - this cmd is used to terminate ~~all~~ process manually.

5) **chmod** (Changing permissions)

chmod syntax : `chmod [who] op-code permissions filename.`

who argument tells chmod the user class and may be any of the following: **u** User, **g** Group, **o** other, **a** All.

op-code argument represents the operation to ~~permo~~ performed by chmod.

+ add specified permissions

- removes indicated permissions

= assigns the indicated permissions.

Examples

`chmod o+r-wx mydata.c` (add read permission, remove write & execute)

`chmod go+wx file1.txt` (Add write, execute for group and other)