



# ubuntu

Ubuntu Manual

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## Ubuntu Commands Manual

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Ubuntu 12.04  
Shell Commands  
Version 1.1

Welcome to getting started with Ubuntu 12.04 Server.

This System Administrator Manual

guide to be simple to follow,

with step-by-step instructions

with screenshots

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- 1.Installation of Ubuntu 12.04 Server (64 bit) Version.
- 2.Ubuntu File Structure
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## 1- Installation of Ubuntu 12.04 Server (64 bit) Version.

- Download the image of Kick Start DVD of Ubuntu 12.04 Server 64 bit Version with Desktop Version 11.0.iso from  
<https://ask.otc.nic.in/downloads/os/kickstart/>
- Burn the image on DVD.
- Insert DVD in media of Server / PC Client.
- Installation process is started.
- After completion of installation, the system will reboot.

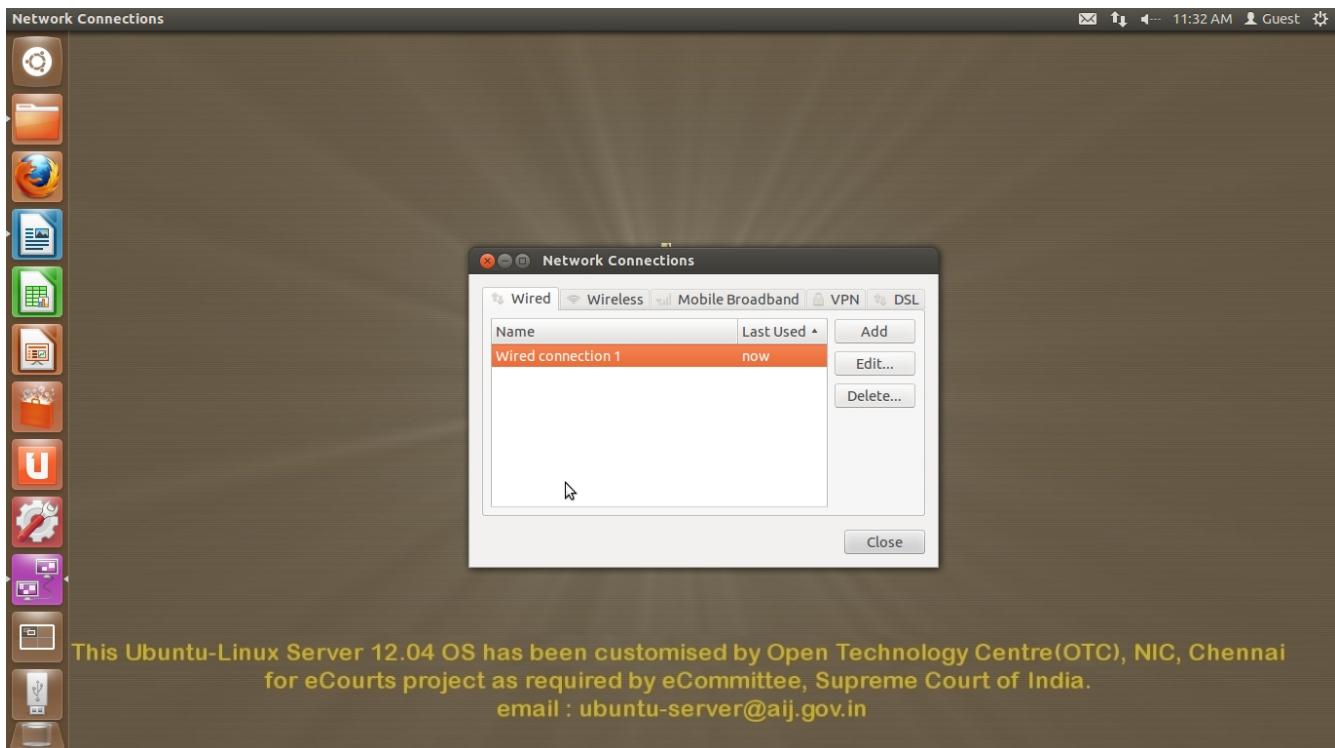
## 2. Ubuntu File Structure

All filesystems are contained within one directory hierarchy. The root directory is the top level directory, and all its subdirectories make up the directory hierarchy.

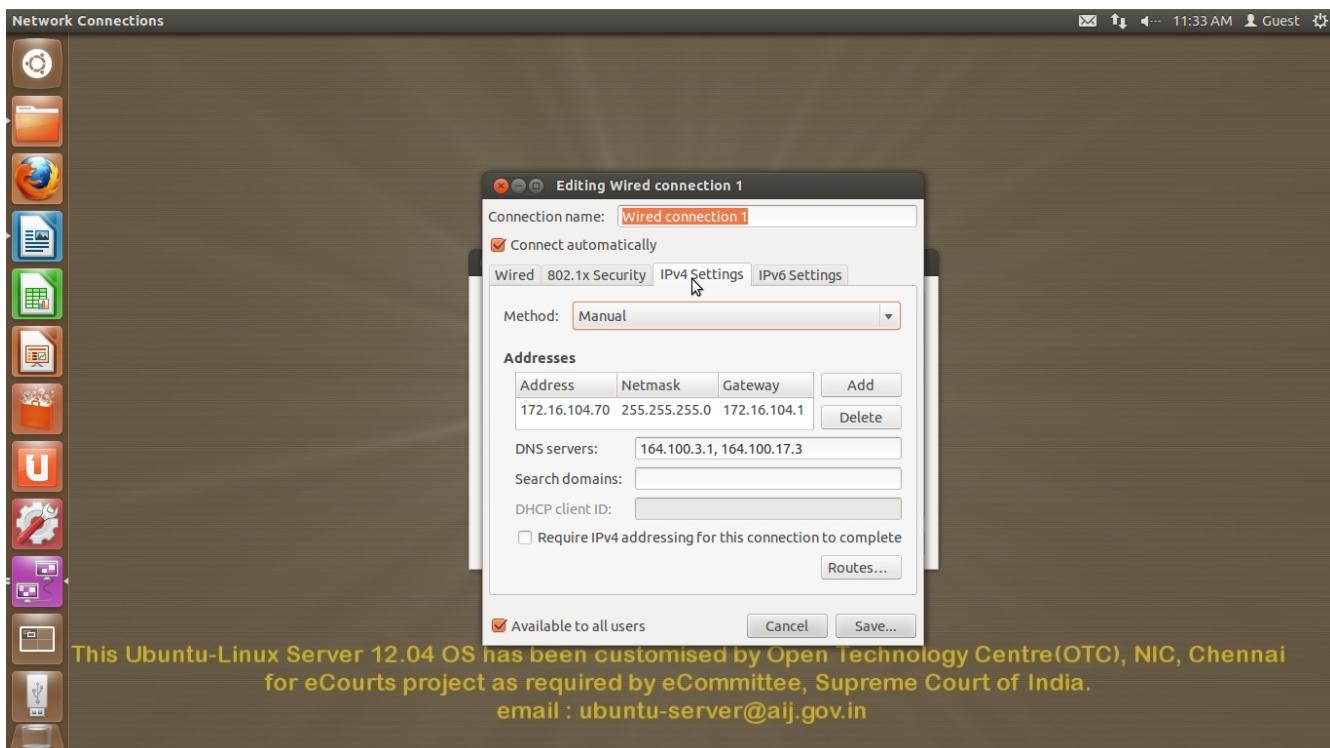
- /bin -- binary applications (most of your executable files)
- /boot -- files required to boot (such as the kernel, etc)
- /dev -- your devices (everything from drives to displays)
- /etc -- just about every configuration file for your system
- /etc/rc.d -- contains a number of shell scripts that are run on bootup at different run levels.
- /etc/X11 -- configuration files for the X Window system
- /home -- locally stored user files and folders
- /lib -- system libraries (similar to Program Files)
- /media -- mounted (or loaded) devices such as cdroms, digital cameras, etc.
- /mnt -- mounted file systems
- /opt -- location for “optionally” installed programs
- /sbin -- system-only binaries
- /sys -- contains information about the system
- /tmp -- temporary files
- /usr -- applications mainly for regular users
- /var -- mainly logs, databases, etc.

### 3- Assignment of IP to Server / Client.

- Login as root.
- Click on Network Connection Icon on taskbar.
- Click on Edit Connection.



- Select Edit option.
- Go to the IPv4 Setting Tab.
- Select Manual from Method Drop Down.
- Click on Add
- Assign the IP Address, Netmask, Gateway and DNS Server.
- Click on Save.
- Reboot the Server / Client.

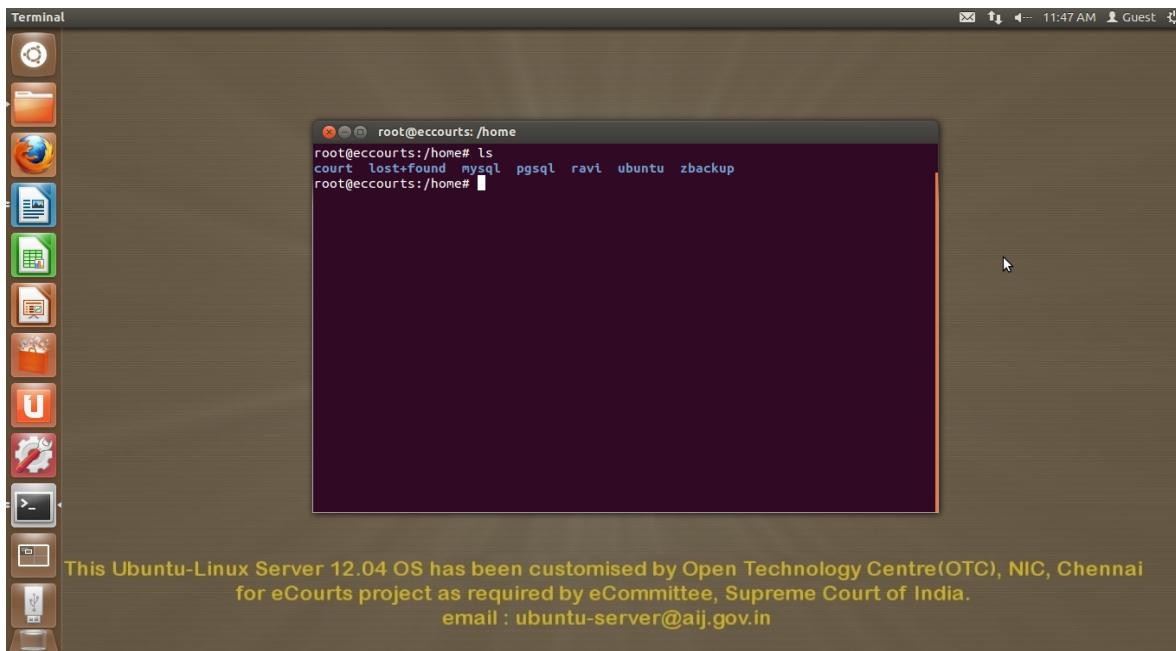


## 4- Shell Commands

### 1. ls : list directory contents

(The **ls** command will show you the list of files in your current directory.)

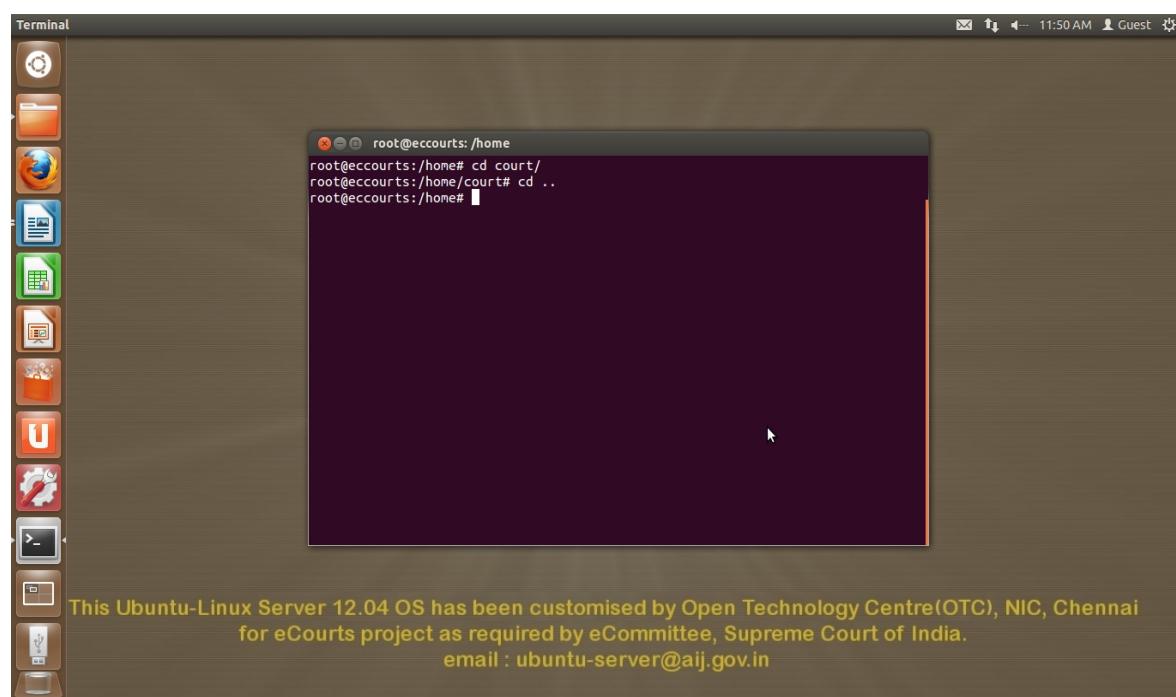
```
# ls
```



### 2. cd : Change Directory

(The **cd** command will allow you to change directories.)

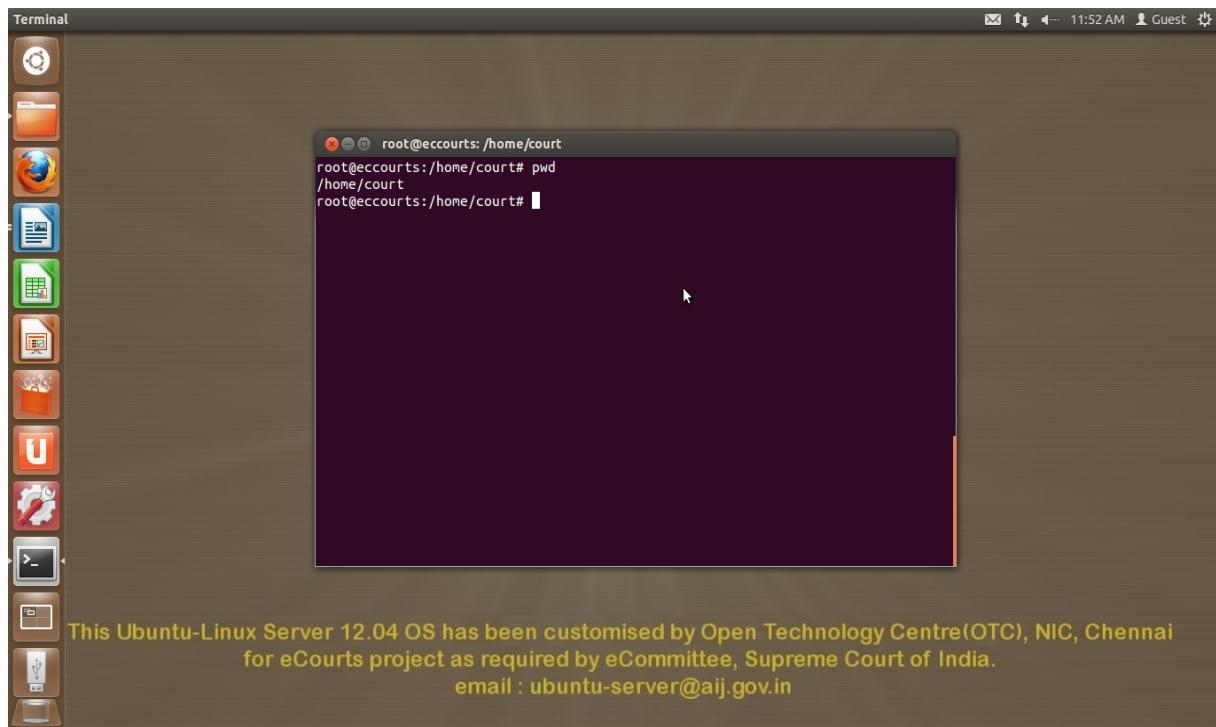
```
# cd
```



### 3. **pwd** : print the current/working directory

(The **pwd** command will allow you to know in which directory you are located)

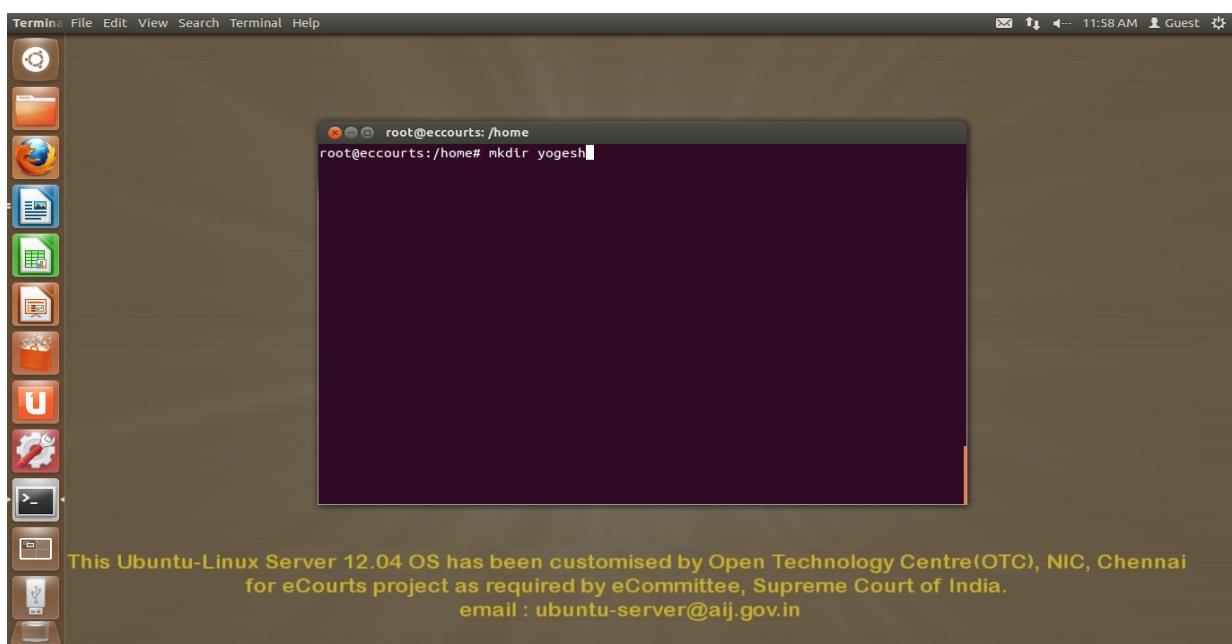
```
# pwd
```



### 4. **mkdir** : make/create directory.

( The **mkdir** command will allow you to create directories. )

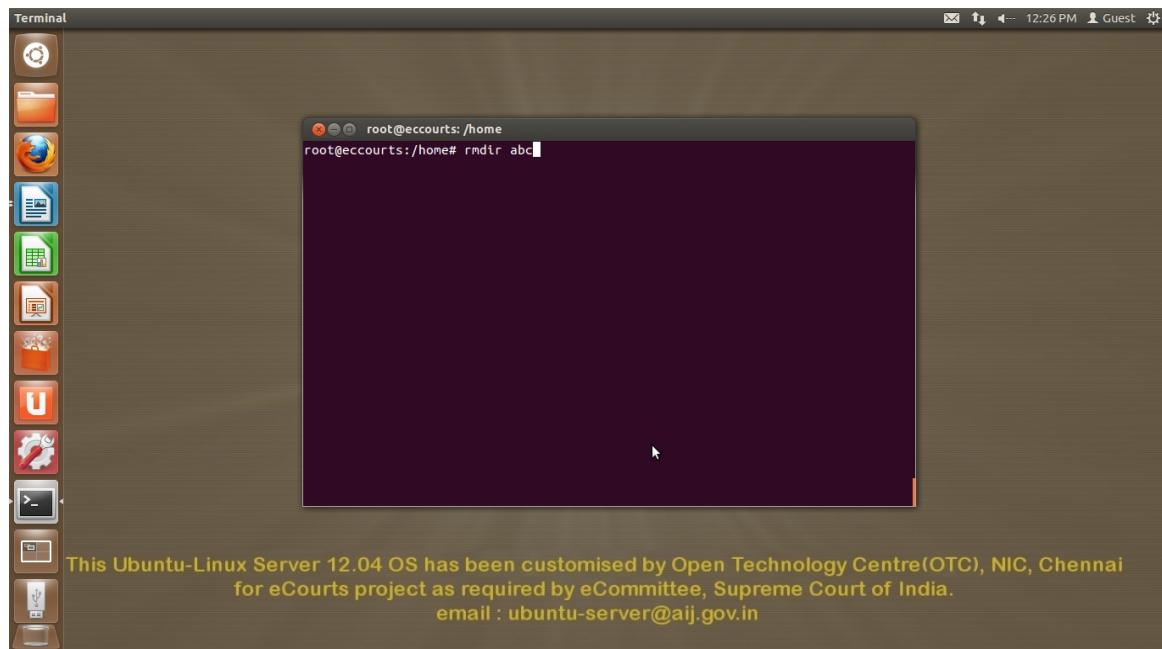
```
# mkdir
```



## 5. rmdir : remove the directory

(The **rmdir** command will delete an *empty* directory.)

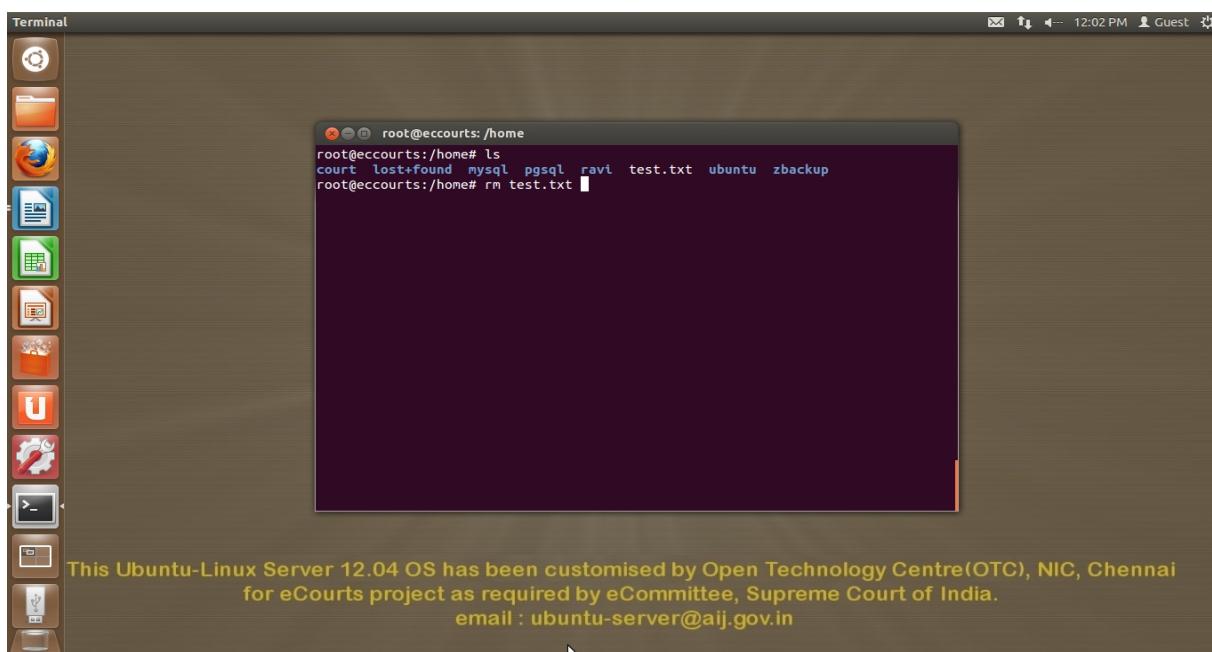
# rmdir



## 6. rm : remove/delete file.

(This command to remove or delete a file in your directory.)

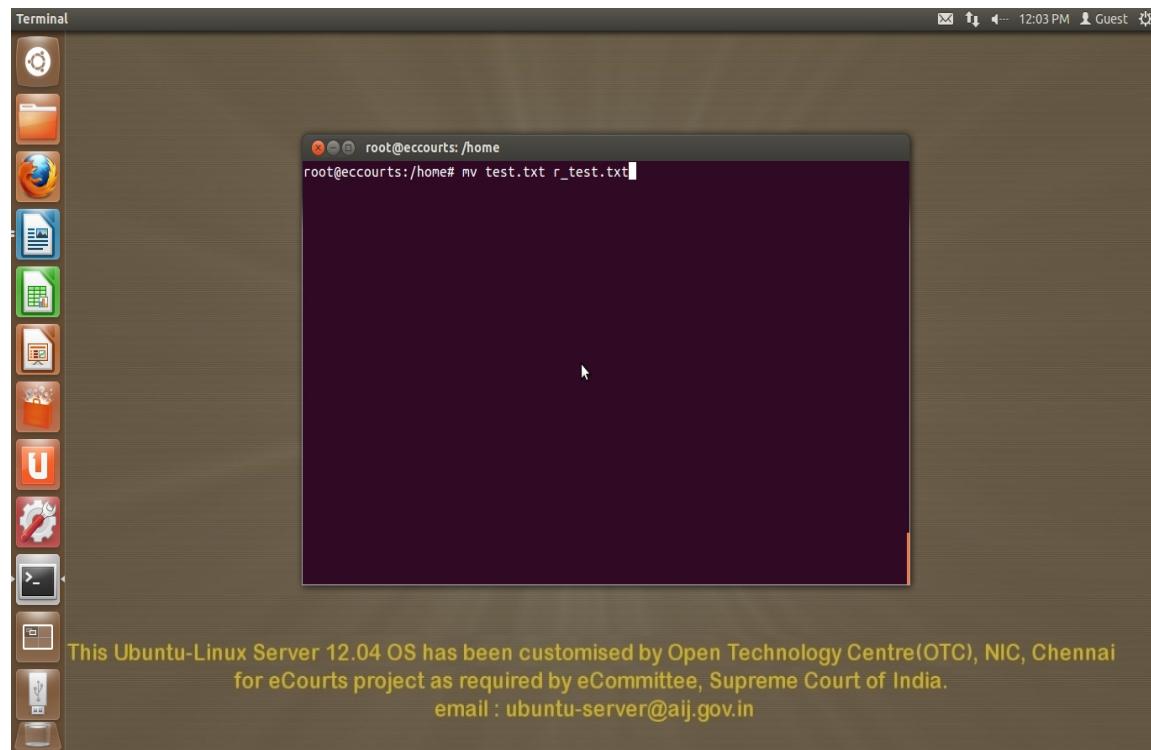
# rm



## 7. mv : rename or move a file/directory

(The **mv** command will move a file to a different location or will rename a file.)

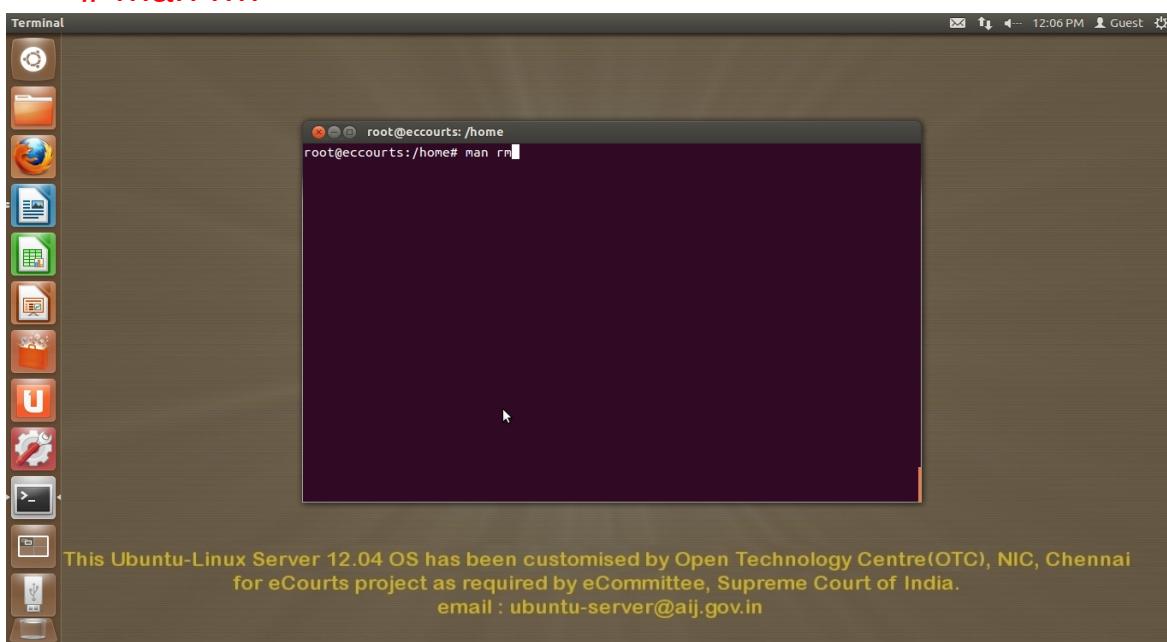
```
# mv
```



## 8. man : Manual pages for shell commands.

(The **man** command is used to show you the manual of other commands.)

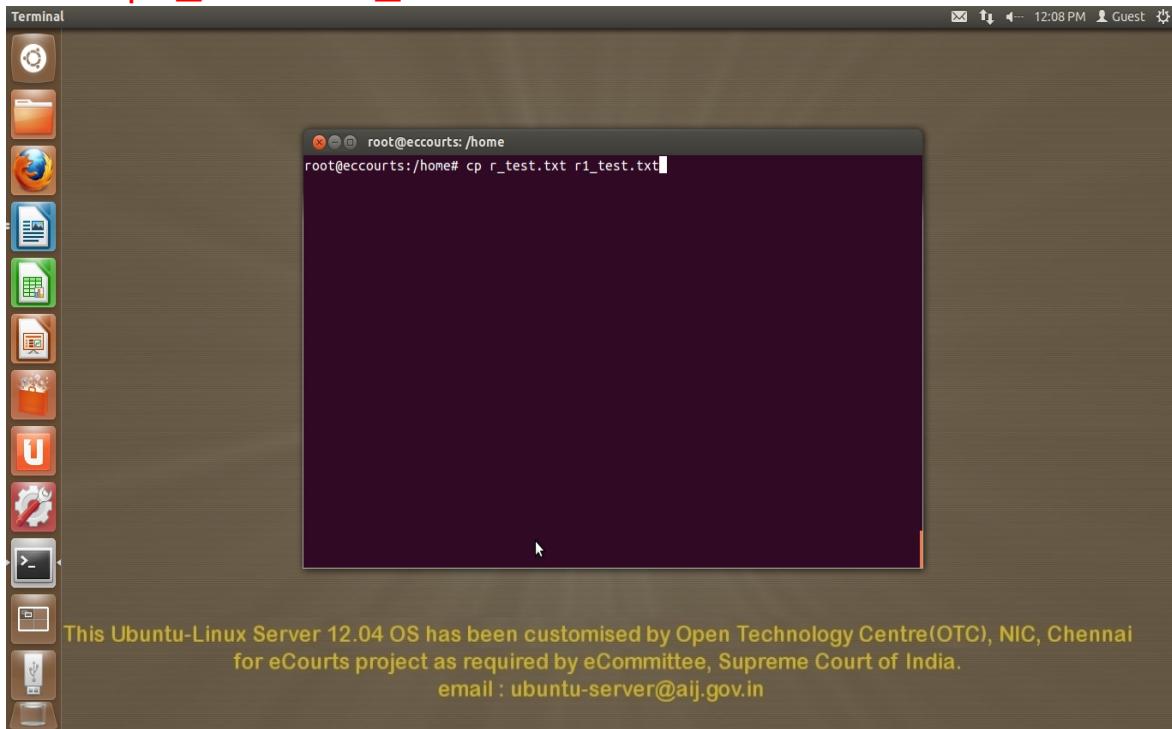
```
# man rm
```



## 9. cp : Copy Files

(The **cp** command will make a copy of a file for you.)

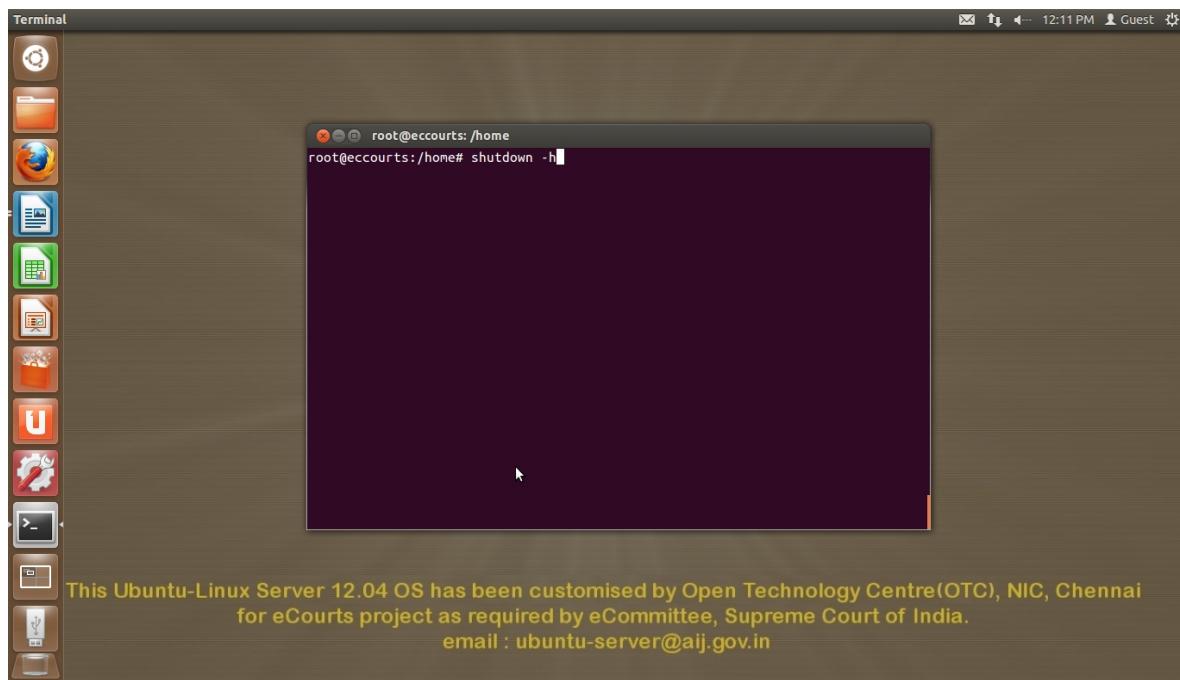
```
# cp r_test.txt r1_test.txt
```



## 10. shutdown : Shutdown the computer from terminal

( This command shutdown the computer )

```
# shutdown -h          or      # init 0
```



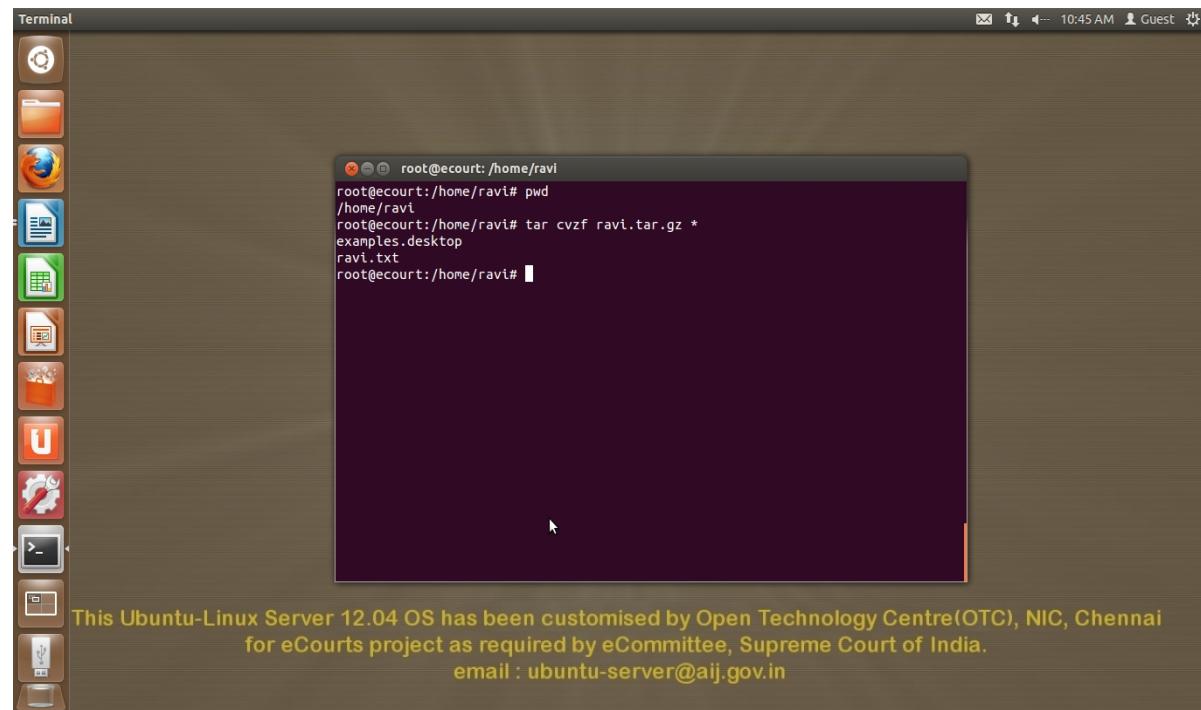
11. adduser : Addition of new user  
( This command creating the new user in /home directory)  
# adduser ravi

The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal window title is 'Terminal'. Inside the terminal, the command 'root@ecourt:~\$ adduser ravi' is entered, followed by the output of the command. The output shows the creation of a new user 'ravi' with a home directory in /home/ravi, and prompts for a password and other user information like full name and room number. The user 'ravi' is added successfully, and the terminal prompt returns to 'root@ecourt:~\$'. Below the terminal window, there is a message about the customisation of the OS by Open Technology Centre (OTC), NIC, Chennai for eCourts project.

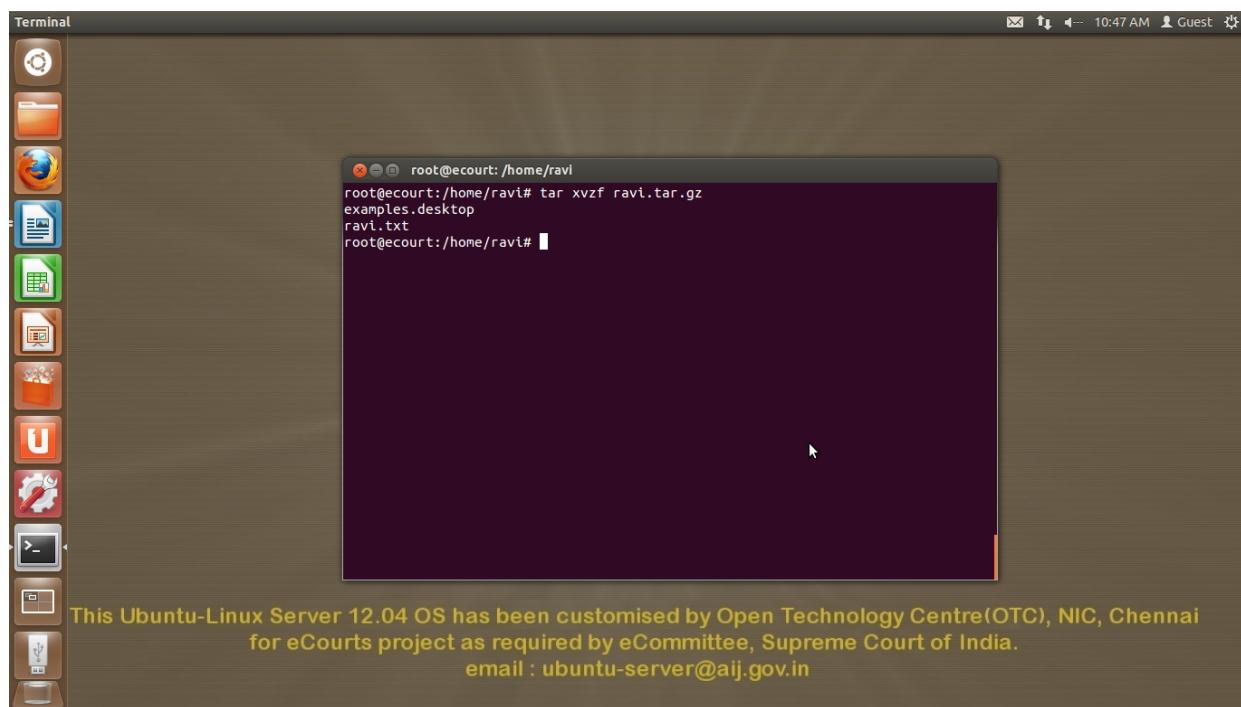
12. passwd : Change password for user  
( This command change the password of specific user)  
# passwd ravi

The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal window title is 'Terminal'. Inside the terminal, the command 'root@ecourt:~\$ passwd ravi' is entered, followed by the output of the command. The output shows the password for user 'ravi' being updated successfully. The terminal prompt returns to 'root@ecourt:~\$'. Below the terminal window, there is a message about the customisation of the OS by Open Technology Centre (OTC), NIC, Chennai for eCourts project.

13. tar : Creates and extracts files from a tape or disk archive.  
(This command stores and extracts files from a tape or disk)  
# tar cvzf ravi.tar.gz \*



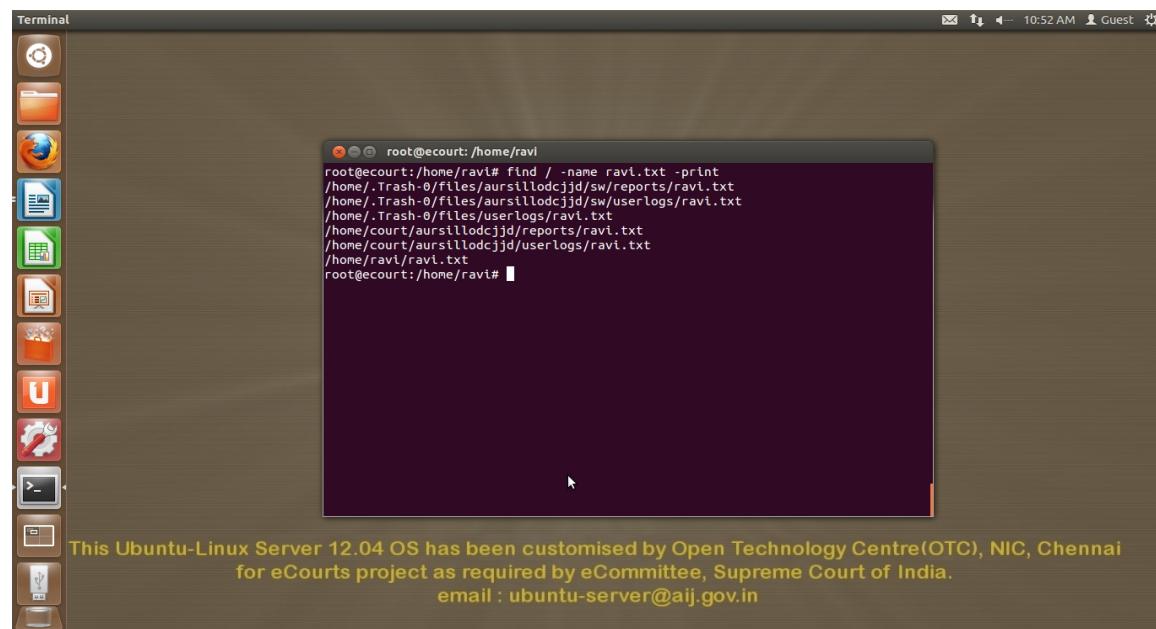
14. tar : Creates and extracts files from a tape or disk archive.  
(This command stores and extracts files from a tape or disk)  
# tar xvzf ravi.tar.gz



**15. find : find searches the file located at /**

(This command find searches the directory tree rooted at each given file)

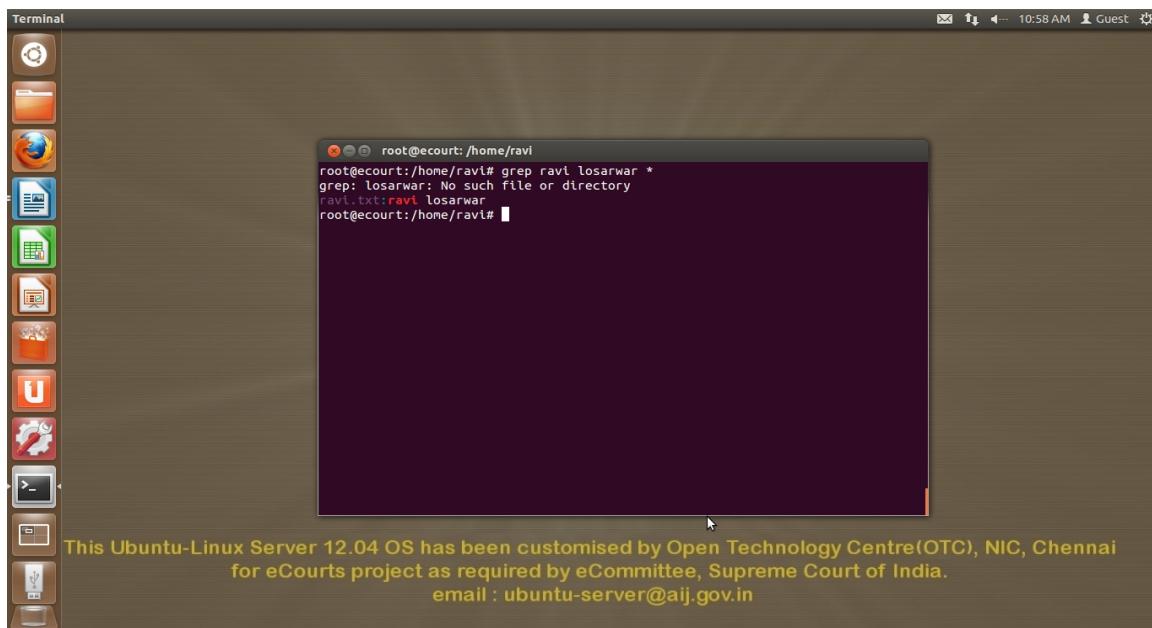
```
# find / -name ravi.txt -print
```



**16. grep : print lines matching a pattern**

(This command searches the named input files for lines containing a match to the given pattern.)

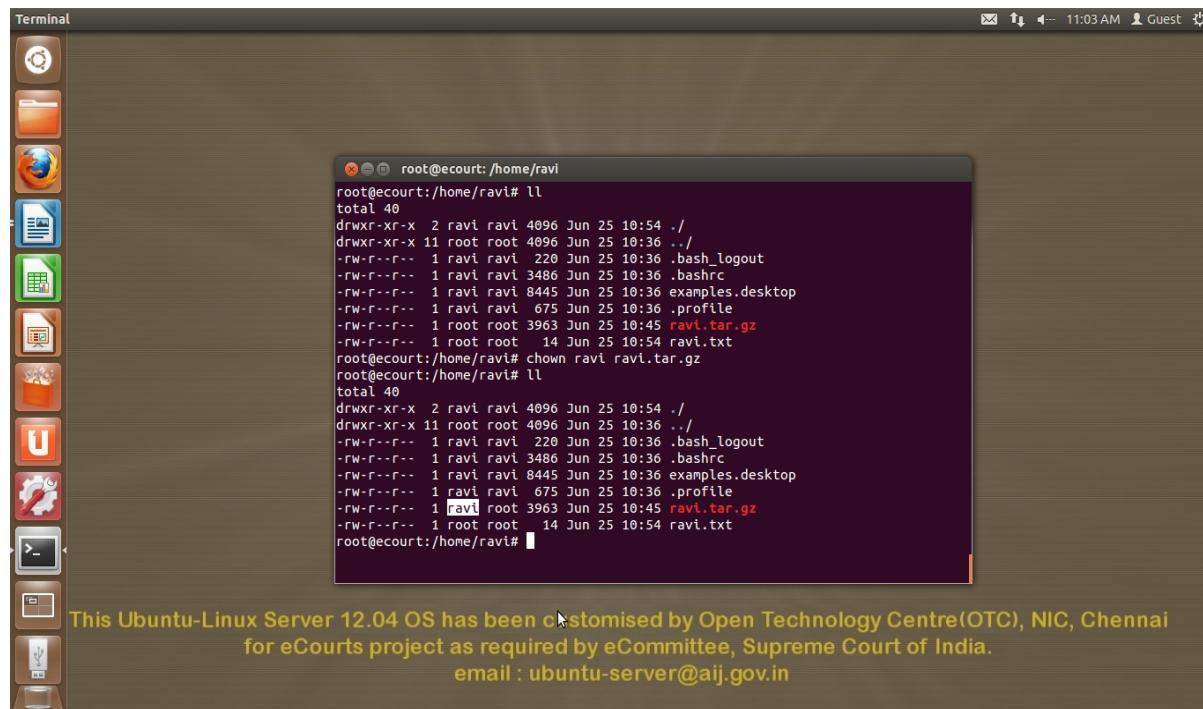
```
# grep ravi losarwar *
```



## 17. chown : change file owner and group

(This command changes the user and/or group ownership of each given file.)

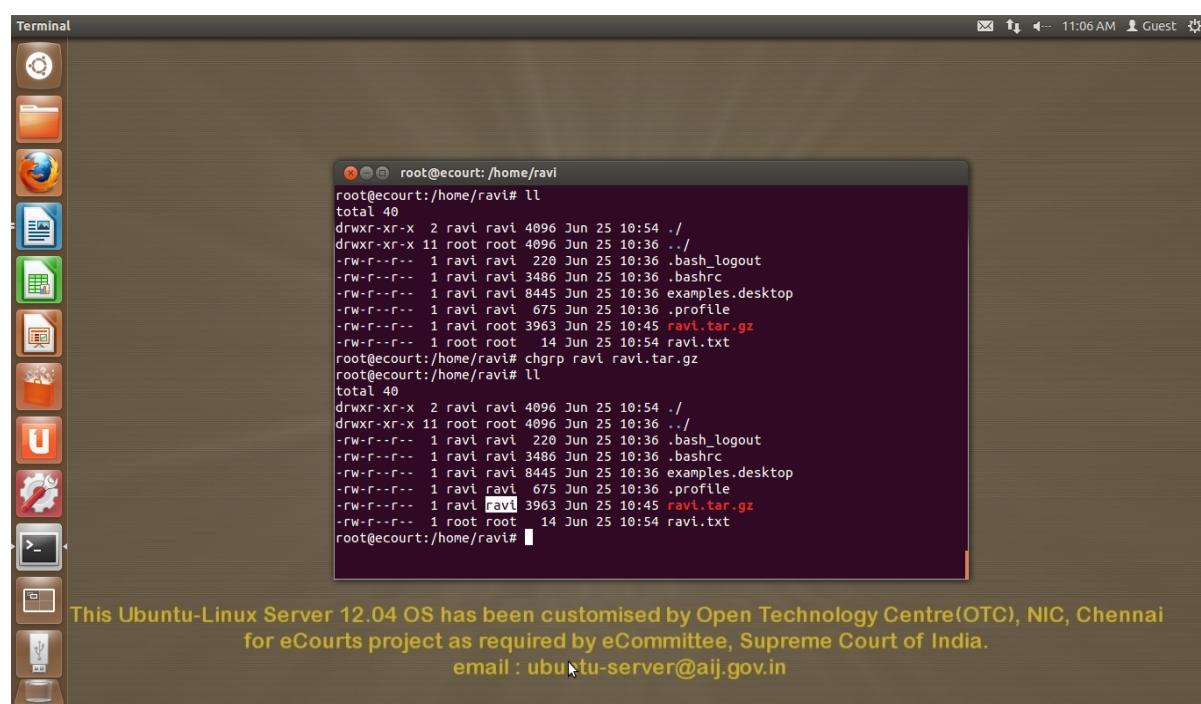
```
# chown ravi ravi.tar.gz
```



## 18. chgrp : change group ownership

(This command change the group of each file to group)

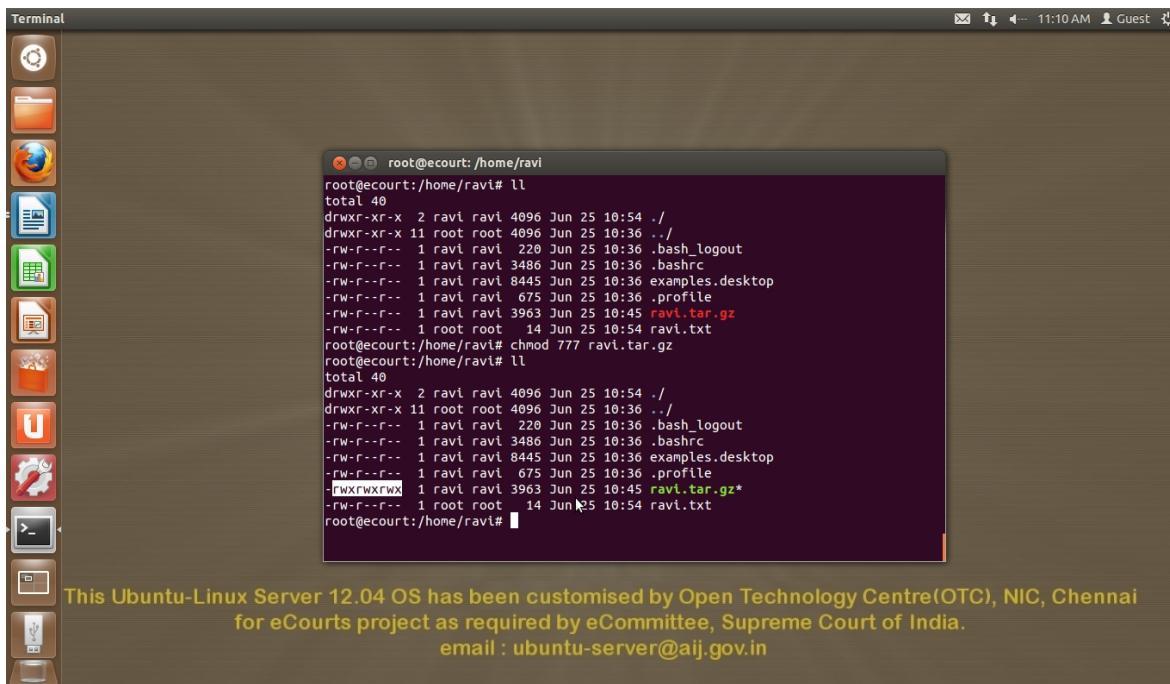
```
# chgrp ravi ravi.tar.gz
```



## 19. chmod : change file mode bits

(This command changes the file mode bits of each given file according to mode)

```
# chmod 777 ravi.tar.gz
```



This image shows a screenshot of the Ubuntu Linux Server 12.04 desktop environment. A terminal window is open at the root prompt (root@ecourt:/home/ravi). The user has run the command `chmod 777 ravi.tar.gz`, which changes the file mode bits of the file `ravi.tar.gz` to 777. The terminal also shows the output of the `ll` command, listing files with their permissions. Below the terminal, a status message from the eCourts project is displayed.

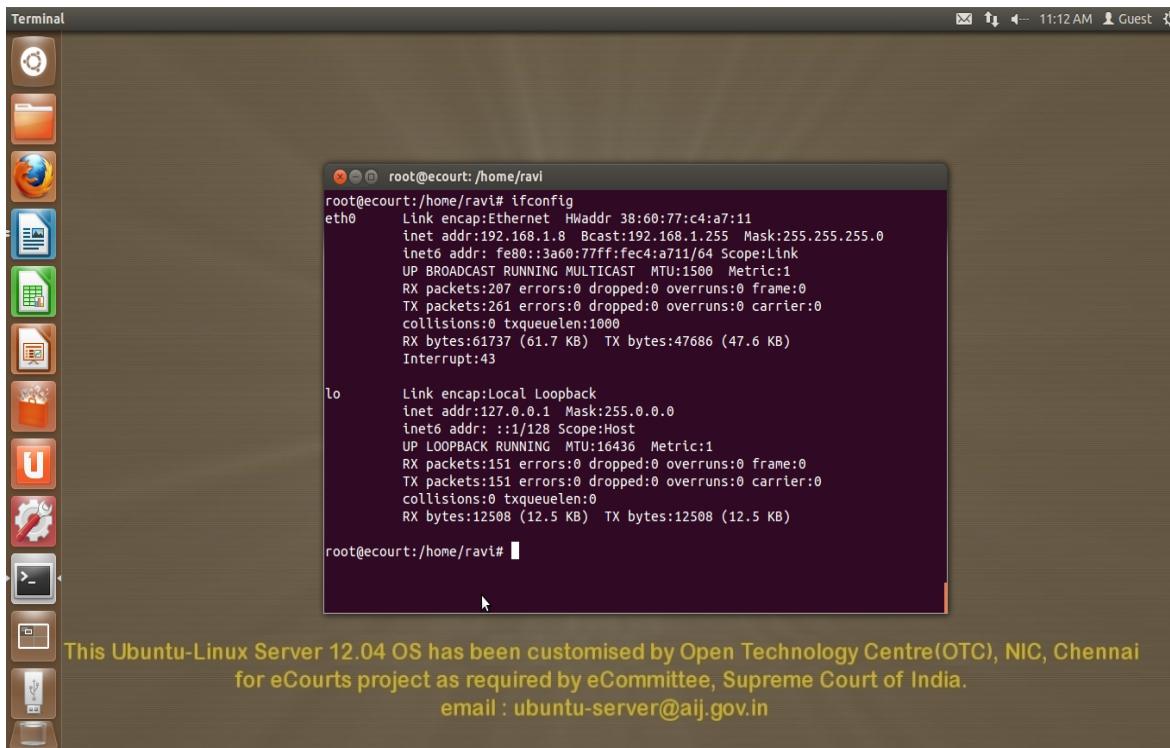
```
root@ecourt:/home/ravi# ll
total 40
drwxr-xr-x  2 ravi ravi 4096 Jun 25 10:54 .
drwxr-xr-x 11 root root 4096 Jun 25 10:36 ..
-rw-r--r--  1 ravi ravi  220 Jun 25 10:36 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--  1 ravi ravi 3486 Jun 25 10:36 .bashrc
-rw-r--r--  1 ravi ravi 8445 Jun 25 10:36 examples.desktop
-rw-r--r--  1 ravi ravi  675 Jun 25 10:36 .profile
-rw-r--r--  1 ravi ravi 3963 Jun 25 10:45 ravi.tar.gz
-rw-r--r--  1 root root  14 Jun 25 10:54 ravi.txt
root@ecourt:/home/ravi# chmod 777 ravi.tar.gz
root@ecourt:/home/ravi# ll
total 40
drwxr-xr-x  2 ravi ravi 4096 Jun 25 10:54 .
drwxr-xr-x 11 root root 4096 Jun 25 10:36 ..
-rw-r--r--  1 ravi ravi  220 Jun 25 10:36 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--  1 ravi ravi 3486 Jun 25 10:36 .bashrc
-rw-r--r--  1 ravi ravi 8445 Jun 25 10:36 examples.desktop
-rw-r--r--  1 ravi ravi  675 Jun 25 10:36 .profile
-rw-rw-rw-  1 ravi ravi 3963 Jun 25 10:45 ravi.tar.gz*
-rw-r--r--  1 root root  14 Jun 25 10:54 ravi.txt
root@ecourt:/home/ravi#
```

This Ubuntu-Linux Server 12.04 OS has been customised by Open Technology Centre(OTC), NIC, Chennai  
for eCourts project as required by eCommittee, Supreme Court of India.  
email : ubuntu-server@aij.gov.in

## 20. ifconfig : configure a network interface

(This command is used to configure the kernel-resident network interfaces)

```
# ifconfig
```



This image shows a screenshot of the Ubuntu Linux Server 12.04 desktop environment. A terminal window is open at the root prompt (root@ecourt:/home/ravi). The user has run the command `ifconfig`, which displays information about the network interfaces on the system. The terminal shows details for the `eth0` and `lo` interfaces. Below the terminal, a status message from the eCourts project is displayed.

```
root@ecourt:/home/ravi# ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 38:60:77:c4:a7:11
          inet addr:192.168.1.8 Bcast:192.168.1.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::3a60:77ff:fe4:a711/64 Scope:Link
            UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
            RX packets:207 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
            TX packets:261 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
            collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
            RX bytes:61737 (61.7 KB) TX bytes:47686 (47.6 KB)
            Interrupt:43

lo       Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1 Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
            UP LOOPBACK RUNNING MTU:16436 Metric:1
            RX packets:151 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
            TX packets:151 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
            collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
            RX bytes:12508 (12.5 KB) TX bytes:12508 (12.5 KB)

root@ecourt:/home/ravi#
```

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email : ubuntu-server@aij.gov.in