

Following unix commands are used in CLI or command line interface of unix to perform specific functions.

(1) "whoami"

As the name suggests, it provides with the information of machine and tells which user is using the machine. It displays the name of user where command is executed.

Syntax -: `ojas@acus ~ whoami`

eg - `whoami`
output is -: `ojas`.

(2) "mkdir"

It is used to create a directory and the name `mkdir` also means 'make directory'.

Syntax -: `$ mkdir [option] dir-name.`

eg -: `$ mkdir newdir.`

Ojass

Grep is an acronym for global regular expression printer and is used for searching string of characters.

eg -: \$ grep -i "unix" hello.txt

Syntax -: \$ grep [option] pattern [file]

(4) 'wc'

wc command is used in counting purpose

eg -: wc names.txt

where names.txt is list of students

Syntax -: \$ wc [options] [file]

(5) 'pwd'

It shows the current directory the user is present in.

eg -: \$ pwd.

/home / ajas.

Syntax -: \$ pwd.

machine directory.

eg: `ls -l st` files containing st will be listed.
file name.

syntax: `ls [options] [path]`

(7) 'rm'

rm deletes the file from the filesystem just like `del` in dos.

eg: `$ rm *.o`

syntax: `rm [options] file.`

(8) 'chmod'

It is used to change permission of file in Unix

eg: `$ chmod u+x configure`
 ↓ → script name.
 permission to
 execute to
 current
 user

This command is used in Unix to copy a file

eg :- $cp -i \overset{I}{debian} \overset{II}{Debian}$.

prompt
before overwrite

I being the original file
and II being the copy.

Syntax :: \$ cp [option] source destination

(10) 'mv'

It is used to move or rename a file.

eg :- $mv -i unix Unix$

renaming of file from unix to Unix

Syntax :- \$ mv [options] [file].