Exp No: 1
Date:

LINUX BASIC COMMANDS - I

Aim:

To learn Linux basic commands and directory structure, file execution and directory operations.

Description:

A directory in Linux is similar to a folder in windows OS. Files are organized in to directories and sub- directories. In Linux, path begins at the root directory which is the top-level of the file system and is represented as a forward slash (/) . Forward slash is used to separate directory and file names.

Basic commands:

PURPOSE	COMMAND SYNTAX	EXAMPLE
To see date	date	$ date
To see who is using system	who	$ who
Print current working directory	pwd	$ pwd
To make new directory	mkdir	$ makdir pascal
To create a new file	vi {filename}	$ vi test.txt
To change your working directory	cd	$ cd pascal
List name of files in current working directory	ls	$ ls
To insert text to a file, create a text file and press **i** to start inserting text and type some text .To save and quit, press "**ESC"** key and enter" **:wq!** "And press the enter key.		
To see (display)text files	cat {file name}	$ cat myfile
To display file one full screen at a time	more {file name}	$ more myfile
To see all files and directories, including hidden one	ls -a	$ ls -a
To remove a file	rm { filename}	$ rm myfile
To remove a directory	rm -r {dirname}	$ rm –r pascal
To remove an empty directory	rmdir {dirname}	$ rmdir pascal
To remove all files in given directory/subdirectory	rm -rf {dirname}	$ rm –rf oldfiles
A file/directory can be renamed by moving it.	mv {file1} {file2}	$ mv sales sales.1
To get more information about a command	man {cmd name}	$ man rmdir
To see the differences in two files	diff {file1} {file2}	$ diff test test3
To read your mail	mail	$ mail
To see more about currently login person	who am i	$ who am i
To print file	pr {file name}	$ pr myfile
To use to compare files	cmp {file1} {file2}	$ cmp test test3
To copy contents of one file to another	cp {file1} {file2}	$ cp test test3
To login out	Logout (CTRL+D)	$ logout

Exercise1:
Create a directory called **address** and create a file **myaddress.txt** in it .Type your address and save the file. Display the content of the file.

Exercise 2:
Create a file called **myfile.txt** and type your subject's name in it. Display the content of the file.

Exercise 3:
Display the contents of the directory **address**

Exercise 4:
Change the name of the file as **myaddress1.text** and **myfile1.txt** respectively and display the file names.

Exercise 5:
Copy the content of the file **myaddress1.text** into **myaddress2.txt** and display the content of the file also.

Result:

Thus the LINUX basic commands are successfully executed and verified.

Viva voice Questions:
1. What you meant by shell?
2. How to create a directory and a file?
3. How to remove a file and a directory?
4. What is the difference between ls command and cat command?
5. How to copy the contents of one file in to another?