AIM: Familiarization of Linux Commands

PROCEDURE

1. pwd

The pwd command is used to display the location of the current working directory.

Syntax:

```
student@S28:~$ pwd
```

Output:

```
student@S28:~$ pwd
/home/student
```

2. mkdir

The mkdir command is used to create a new directory under any directory.

Syntax:

```
student@S28:~$ mkdir ritty
```

Output:

```
student@S28:~$ mkdir ritty
```

3. Is

The Is command is used to display a list of content of a directory.

Syntax:

```
Output:

student@S28:~$ ls

student@S28:~$ ls

Desktop Documents Downloads examples.desktop Music Pictures Public ritty snap Templates Videos
```

• Is –I

Syntax:

Output:

```
student@S28:~$ ls -l
total 52
drwxr-xr-x 2 student student 4096 Feb 25 12:55 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 student student 4096 May 30
                                          2018 Documents
drwxr-xr-x 2 student student 4096 May 30
                                          2018 Downloads
-rw-r--r-- 1 student student 8980 May 30
                                          2018 examples.desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 student student 4096 May 30
                                          2018 Music
drwxr-xr-x 2 student student 4096 May 30
                                          2018 Pictures
drwxr-xr-x 2 student student 4096 May 30
                                          2018 Public
drwxr-xr-x 2 student student 4096 Mar 24 14:29 ritty
drwx----- 3 student student 4096 Feb 25 12:59 snap
                                          2018 Templates
drwxr-xr-x 2 student student 4096 May 30
drwxr-xr-x 2 student student 4096 May 30
                                          2018 Videos
```

Is –a

Syntax:

```
tudent@S16:~$ ls -a
```

Output:

```
student@S28:~$ ls -a
. .bash_logout .config Downloads .ICEauthority Music .profile snap Videos
.. .bashrc Desktop examples.desktop .local .oracle_jre_usage Public .ssh
.bash_history .cache Documents .gnupg .mozilla Pictures ritty Templates
```

Is −r

Syntax:

```
student@S16:~$ ls -r
```

Output:

```
student@528:~$ ls -r
Videos Templates snap ritty Public Pictures Music examples.desktop Downloads Documents Desktop
```

Is –al

Syntax:

```
student@S16:~$ ls -al
```

Output:

```
        student@516:~$ ls -al

        total 2400

        drwxr-xr-x
        5 student student
        4096 Mar 24 14:29 .

        drwxr-xr-x
        6 root root
        4096 Jan 13 14:14 ...

        -rw-rw-r-- 1 student student
        115 Mar 8 2019 12.py

        -rw-rw-r-- 1 student student
        4096 Feb 7 2019 ajce

        drwxr-xr-x 2 student student
        4096 Mar 28 2019 aravind

        drwxr-xr-x 2 student student
        4096 Mar 28 2019 aravind

        drwxr-xr-x 2 student student
        4096 Mar 28 2019 aravind

        drwxr-xr-x 2 student student
        4096 Mar 5 2020 asht

        drwxr-xr-x 2 student student
        4096 Mar 5 2020 asht

        rw-r---- 1 student student
        8762 Dec 6 11:43 absh history

        rw-r---- 2 student student
        20 Nov 22 2018 absh logout

        rw-r---- 28 student student
        4096 Feb 13 2019 'CD LAB'

        drwxr-xr-x 2 student student
        4096 Feb 10 2020 D1

        drwxr-xr-x 2 student student
        4096 Feb 10 2020 D2

        drwxr-xr-x 2 student student
        4096 Feb 10 2020 D2

        drwxr-xr-x 3 student student
        4096 Feb 10 2020 D2

        drwxr-xr-x 7 student student
        4096 Feb 10 2020 D2

        drwxr-xr-x 3 student student
        4096 Feb 10 2020 D2

        drwxr-xr-x 4 st
```

Syntax:

student@S16:~\$ ls -t

Output:

```
student@S28:~$ ls -t
ritty snap Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos examples.desktop
```

4. cd

The <u>cd</u> command is used to change the current directory.

Syntax:

```
student@S28:~$ cd ritty
```

```
student@S28:~$ cd -
/home/student/ritty
```

```
student@S28:~/ritty$ cd ..
```

```
student@S28:~/ritty$ cat > a.txt
network and system administration lab
```

Output:

```
student@S28:~$ cd ritty
```

```
student@S28:~$ cd -
/home/student/ritty
```

```
student@S28:~/ritty$ cd ..
```

```
student@S28:~/ritty$ cat > a.txt
network and system administration lab
```

5. cat

The cat command is a multi-purpose utility in the Linux system. It can be used to create a file, display content of the file, copy the content of one file to another file, and more.

Syntax:

```
student@S28:~/ritty$ cat >> a.txt
Rittxcgfbhjh
student@S28:~/ritty$ cat a.txt
network and system administration lab
```

```
student@S28:~/ritty$ cat a.txt . b.txt
network and system administration lab
Rittxcgfbhjh
cat: .: Is a directory
student@S28:~/ritty$ cat a.txt > b.txt
student@S28:~/ritty$ cat a.txt
network and system administration lab
Rittxcgfbhjh
student@S28:~/ritty$ cat a > b.txt
cat: a: No such file or directory
student@S28:~/ritty$ cat b.txt
network and system administration lab
Rittxcgfbhjh
```

Output:

```
student@S28:~/ritty$ cat >> a.txt
Rittxcgfbhjh
student@S28:~/ritty$ cat a.txt
network and system administration lab
student@S28:~/ritty$ cat a.txt . b.txt
network and system administration lab
Rittxcgfbhjh
cat: .: Is a directory
student@S28:~/ritty$ cat a.txt > b.txt
student@S28:~/ritty$ cat a.txt
network and system administration lab
Rittxcgfbhjh
student@S28:~/ritty$ cat a > b.txt
cat: a: No such file or directory
student@S28:~/ritty$ cat b.txt
network and system administration lab
Rittxcgfbhjh
```