**Using UNIX Basic Commands:**

1. To display the current working directory, the command is:

pwd

The output is as follows.

/home/trg1

2. Display the path to and name of your HOME directory.

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ echo $HOME

A black text on a white background

Description automatically generated

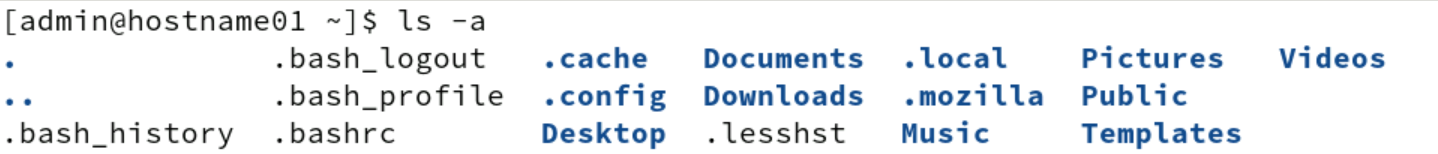
3. Display the login name using which you have logged into the system

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ whoami

A close up of a word

Description automatically generated

4. Display the hidden files of your current directory.



5. List the names of all the files in your home directory.

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ ls $home



6. Using the long listing format to display the files in your directory.

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ ls -l

A screenshot of a computer

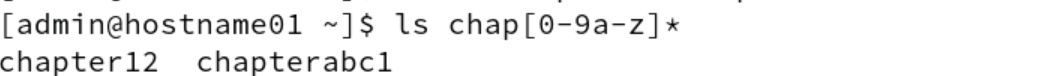
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7. List the files beginning with chap followed by any number or any lower case

alphabet. (Example , it should display all files whose names are like chap1, chap2,

chap3 ……., chapa,ahapb,chapc,……..)

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ ls chap[0-9a-z]\*



8. Give appropriate command to create a directory called C\_prog under your home

directory. (Note: Check the directory using ls )

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ mkdir ~/Cprog

9. Create the following directories under your home directory. (Note: Check using ls )

newdir

newdirectory



10. List the names of all the files, including the contents of the sub directories under

your home directory.

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ ls -R ~

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

11. Remove the directory called newdirectory from your working directory.

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ rmdir newdirectory

12. Create a directory called temp under your home directory.

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ mkdir ~/temp

13. Remove the directory called newdir under your home directory and verify the

above with the help of the directory listing command.



14. Create another directory directorynew under the temp directory.

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ mkdir ~/temp/directorynew

15. Change the directory to your home directory.

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ cd ~

16. From your home directory, change the directory to directorynew using relative and

absolute path.

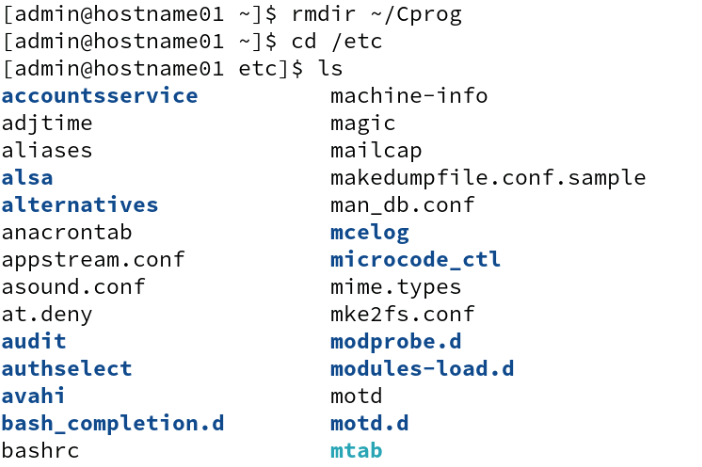
[admin@hostname01 ~]$ cd ../directorynew

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ cd ~/directorynew

17. Remove the directory called c\_prog, which is in your home directory.

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ rmdir ~/Cprog

18. Change to the directory /etc and display the files present in it.



19. List the names of all the files that begin with a dot in the /usr/bin directory.

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ ls -a /usr/bin directory | grep ‘^\.’

20. Create a file first.unix with the following contents.

Hi! Good Morning everybody.

Welcome to the First exercise on UNIX.

Hope you enjoy doing the assignments.

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ touch first.unix

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ echo “Hi! Good Morning everybody.

Welcome to the First exercise on UNIX.

Hope you enjoy doing the assignments.”

A close up of black text

Description automatically generated

21. Copy the file first.unix in your home directory to first.unics.

(Note: checked using ls, first.unix file also should exist along with first.unics)

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ cp ~/first.unix ~/first.unics

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ ls ~

A computer screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

22. List the contents of first.unix and first.unics with a single command.

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ cat ~/first.unix ~/first.unics

A close up of text

Description automatically generated

23. Create a new directory under the temp directory.

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ mkdir temp/newdir1

24. From your home directory, copy all the files to the directory created under the

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ temp sub directory.

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ cp ~/\* temp/newdir1

25. Move the file first.unix to the directory temp as second.unix

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ mv ~/first.unix temp/second.unix

26. Remove the file called first.unics from the home directory.

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ rm first.unics

27. Change your directory to temp and issue the command rm \*. What do you observe?

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ cd temp

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ rm

rm \* will remove all the files in temp directory and the subdirectory will remain same.

28. Move all files whose names end with a, c and o to the HOME directory.

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ mv \*[aco] ~

29. Copy all files that end with a ‘UNIX’ to the temp directory.

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ cp \*UNIX temp/

30. Issuing a single command, remove all the files from the directory temp and the

directory itself.

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ rm -rf temp

31. Try commands cp and mv with invalid number of arguments and note the results.

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ cp

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ mv

both command with an invalid arguments results as missing file operand A close-up of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

32. Use the cat command to create a file friends, with the following data:

Madhu 6966456 09/07/68

Jamil 2345215 08/09/67

Ajay 5546785 01/04/66

Mano 7820022 09/07/68

David 8281292 09/09/60

Simmi 7864563 12/12/70

Navin 2224311 30/05/68

The fields should be separated by a tab. A white text with black numbers

Description automatically generated

33. Display contents of the file friends.

A number with numbers on it

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

34. Copy contents of friends to newfriend without using the cp command.

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ cat friends > newfriends

35. Display contents of the file friends and newfriends in a single command.

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ cat friends newfriends

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

36. Find all users currently working on the system and store the output in a file named

as users.

A number of numbers and a number of text

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

37. Append contents of friends file to the file, users.

[admin@hostname01 ~]$ cat friends >> users

38. Display current system date and time and record your observations. How is the

time displayed?



39. Display calendar for the month and year of your birth.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

40. Try following commands and record your observations.

date “+ %”

date “+%m”

date “+%D”

date “+%/%Training Activity”

date “+%Training Activity”

date “+%r”

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Using Pipes and Filters:

1: Redirect the content of the help document ls, into a file called as lsdoc.

admin@hostname01 ~]$ ls --help > lsdoc

2: Display the content of the lsdoc page wise.

admin@hostname01 ~]$ less lsdoc

3: Create a file data.txt using input redirection. A close up of a text

Description automatically generated

4: Display data.txt.

A close-up of a sign

Description automatically generated

5: Remove the file data.txt.

admin@hostname01 ~]$ rm data.txt

6: Use error redirection to display data.txt, if any error stores it in errorlog.txt

admin@hostname01 ~]$ cat data.txt 2> errorlog.txt

7: Display errorlog file.

admin@hostname01 ~]$ cat errorlog.txt