UNIX COMMANDS

a) **date** –used to check the date and time

Syn: date

+%m	To display only month	$date+%m	06
+%h	To display month name	$date+%h	June
+%d	To display day of month	$date+%d	O1
+%y	To display last two digits of years	$date+%y	09
+%H	To display hours	$date+%H	10
+%M	To display minutes	$date+%M	45
+%S	To display seconds	$date+%S	55

Eg: date "DATE:%d%m%y%nTIME:%H%M%S"

b) **cal** –used to display the calendar

     Syn: cal 2 2009

c) **echo** –used to print the message on the screen.

     Syn: echo "text"

d) **ls** –used to list the files. Your files are kept in a directory.

     Syn: ls

     ls –s   All files (include files with prefix)

     ls –t   Order by creation time

     ls – u   Sort by access time

     ls –s   Order by size

     ls –r   Reverse order

e) **man** –used to provide manual help on every UNIX commands.

     Syn: man unix command

     Eg: man cat

f) **who & whoami** –it displays data about all users who have logged into the system currently. The next command displays about current user only.

     Syn: $who

     Syn: $whoami

g)**uptime** –tells you how long the computer has been running since its last reboot or power-off.

     Syn: uptime

h)**uname** –it displays the system information such as hardware platform, system name and processor, OS type.

        Syn: uname –a

j)**hostname** –displays and set system host name

        Syn: hostname

k)**bc** –stands for "best calculator"

Eg: bc   bc
   10/2*3   sqrt(25)
   15   5
   quit   quit

FILE MANIPULATION COMMANDS

a) **cat**–this create, view and concatenate files.

      Creation: Syn: cat>filename

      Viewing: Syn: cat filename

      Add text to an existing file: Syn: cat>>filename

      Concatenate: Syn: cat file1 file2>file3
                    cat file1 file2>>file3 (no over writing of file3)

b) **grep**–used to search a particular word or pattern related to that word from the file.
      Syn: grep search word filename
      Eg: grep anu student

c) **rm**–deletes a file from the file system
      Syn: rm filename

d) **cp**–copies the files or directories
      Syn: cp source_file destination_file
      Eg: cp student stud

f) **mv**–to rename the file or directory
      syn: mv old _file new_file

h)**head**–displays10 lines from the head(top)of a given file
      Syn: head filename
      Eg: head student
      To display the top two lines:
      Syn: head -2 student

i) **tail**–displays last 10 lines of the file
      Syn: tail filename
      Eg:tail student

To display the bottom two lines;
Syn: tail -2 student

k) **wc**–it counts the number of lines, words, character in a specified file(s) with the options as –l,-w,-c
Syn: wc –l filename
　　　wc –w filename
　　　wc –c filename