NETWORKING&SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION LAB

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Aim

Familiarization of Linux Commands

Procedure

1. read

To read the content of a line to a variable

Syntax:

$read Variable_name

Output:

```
student@S37:~$ read name
my name is aamii
student@S37:~$ echo $name
my name is aamii
```

2. locate

The Locate command is used to find the files by name

Syntax:

$locate –I filename.txt

Output:

```
student@S37:~$ locate aamii.txt
student@S37:~$ locate file1.txt
/home/student/file1.txt
/home/student/E1/file1.txt
/home/student/nandu/file1.txt
/home/student/shambu/file1.txt
```

3. locate -i

The locate -i command is used for display the file name that is in both capital and small letters

Syntax:

$locate –I fiename.txt

Output:

```
/home/android/.gradle/wrapper/dists/gradle-4.4-all/9br9xq1tocpiv8o6njlyu5op1/gradle-4.4/samples/userguide/files/archiveNamir
/home/android/.gradle/wrapper/dists/gradle-4.4-all/9br9xq1tocpiv8o6njlyu5op1/gradle-4.4/samples/userguide/tutorial/zipWithAr
le.txt
/home/android/.gradle/wrapper/dists/gradle-4.4-all/9br9xq1tocpiv8o6njlyu5op1/gradle-4.4/samples/userguide/tutorial/zipWithCu
ile.txt
/home/android/Android/Sdk/platform-tools/systrace/catapult/devil/devil/android/sdk/test/data/push_file.txt
/home/android/SDK/platform-tools/systrace/catapult/devil/devil/android/sdk/test/data/push_file.txt
/home/student/.local/share/Trash/files/file.txt
/home/student/.local/share/Trash/info/file.txt.trashinfo
/home/student/Desktop/file.txt
/home/student/ritty/file.txt
/usr/local/glassfish-4.1.1/glassfish/legal/3RD-PARTY-LICENSE-WEB-PROFILE.txt
/usr/share/doc/alsa-base/driver/Procfile.txt.gz
```

4. grep

The grep command will let you search through all the text in a given file.

Syntax:
$grep word filename.txt
Output:

```
student@S37:~$ grep aamii file1.txt
hii iam aamii.iam studying in amal jyothy college of engineering.
student@S37:~$ grep hii file1.txt
hii iam aamii.iam studying in amal jyothy college of engineering.
hii how are you...?
hii....
```

5. grep -A1

To display the line after the result.

Syntax :
$ grep –A1 word file.txt
Output:

```
student@S37:~$ grep A1 file1.txt
student@S37:~$ grep -A1 hii file1.txt
hii iam aamii.iam studying in amal jyothy college of engineering.
hii how are you...?
hii....
```

6. grep -B1

To display the line before the result.

Syntax :

$grep –B1 word file.txt
Output:

```
student@S37:~$ grep -B1 hii file1.txt
hii iam aamii.iam studying in amal jyothy college of engineering.
hii how are you...?
hii....
```

7. grep -C1

To display both the line before and after the result.

Syntax :

$grep –c1 word filename.txt
Output:

```
student@S37:~$ grep -C1 amal file1.txt
hii iam aamii.iam studying in amal jyothy college of engineering.
hii how are you...?
student@S37:~$
```

8.grep -i

This command is used for an case insesitive search

Syntax :

$grep –I word filename.txt
Output:

```
student@S37:~$ grep -i file1.txt
grep -A1 aamii file1.txt
grep -A1 aamii file1.txt
grep -A1 file1.txt
grep -A1 file1.txt
^Z
[1]+  Stopped                 grep --color=auto -i file1.txt
```

9.grep -v

This command is used for an inverted search (it excluding the line that contains the particular word)

Syntax :
$grep –v word filename.txt
Output:

```
student@S28:~$ grep -v maths mark1
english 67
science 76
z
```

10. df

The df command is used to get a report on system disk space usage.

Syntax :
$df
Output:

```
student@S28:~$ df
Filesystem     1K-blocks     Used Available Use% Mounted on
udev             3989828        0   3989828   0% /dev
tmpfs             803864     1800    802064   1% /run
/dev/sda6      114460828 41795352  66808096  39% /
tmpfs            4019316        0   4019316   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs               5120        4      5116   1% /run/lock
tmpfs            4019316        0   4019316   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/loop6        144128   144128         0 100% /snap/gnome-3-26-1604/104
/dev/loop3          3840     3840         0 100% /snap/gnome-system-monitor/45
```

11. df -m

This command is used to see the reports in mega bytes.

Syntax :

$df -m

Output:

```
student@S37:~$ df -m
Filesystem     1M-blocks  Used Available Use% Mounted on
udev                3897     0      3897   0% /dev
tmpfs                785     2       784   1% /run
/dev/sda6         111779 42774     63285  41% /
tmpfs               3925     0      3925   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs                  5     1         5   1% /run/lock
tmpfs               3925     0      3925   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/loop6           141   141         0 100% /snap/gnome-3-26-1604/78
/dev/loop10          203   203         0 100% /snap/vlc/770
/dev/loop15            4     4         0 100% /snap/gnome-system-monitor/57
/dev/loop0             3     3         0 100% /snap/gnome-calculator/920
/dev/loop4           296   296         0 100% /snap/vlc/2344
/dev/loop5           141   141         0 100% /snap/gnome-3-26-1604/104
/dev/loop7            56    56         0 100% /snap/core18/2344
/dev/loop9            15    15         0 100% /snap/gnome-logs/45
/dev/loop8             3     3         0 100% /snap/gnome-system-monitor/174
/dev/loop24            3     3         0 100% /snap/gnome-calculator/884
/dev/loop11            1     1         0 100% /snap/bare/5
```

12. du

This command is used to check how much space a file or directory takes.

Syntax :

```
student@S37:~$ du
4       ./E3
4       ./.ssh
4       ./E1/E11
4       ./E1/E12
20      ./E1
4       ./.gimp-2.8/tmp
4       ./.gimp-2.8/gflare
4       ./.gimp-2.8/environ
4       ./.gimp-2.8/fractalexplorer
4       ./.gimp-2.8/scripts
4       ./.gimp-2.8/gradients
4       ./.gimp-2.8/plug-ins
4       ./.gimp-2.8/palettes
4       ./.gimp-2.8/tool-options
4       ./.gimp-2.8/templates
```

14. wc

This command is used for counting purpose, it is used to find the number of lines, the number of words, the number of characters and the number of bytes.

```
student@S28:~$ wc marvel1
 5  8 46 marvel1
```

1. wc -w

This command is used for finding the number of words.

Syntax :

Output:

```
student@S37:~$ wc -w marvel2
5 marvel2
```

2. wc -m

This command is used for finding the number of bytes.

Output:

3. wc -l

This command is used for finding the number of lines.

Output:

4. wc -c

This command is used for finding the number of characters.