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Practical NO : 2

Aim : To study and execute basic command related to open source ubuntu operating system.

(1) Date command : This command is used to display the current date and time.

Syntax: \$ cat <year> \$date

Output: \$ date

2) Calendar command : This command is used to print the arguments ^{Calendar or month} on the screen of particular year.

Syntax: \$ echo <text>

Multiline echo command : To have the output in the same line, the following command can be used.

(3) Echo command : This command is used to print the arguments on the screen.

Syntax: \$ echo <Text>



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Syntax: \$echo /text \r\n/text To have the output in different line, the following Command can be used.

Syntax: \$echo "text
 line 2
 line 3"

(4) Clear command : It is used to clear the screen

Syntax: \$clear

5) MAN command : It help us to know about the particular command and its options & working ; it is like 'help' command in the windows .

Syntax: \$ man {command name}

6) LIST command : It is used to list all the contents in the current working directory.



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Syntax: \$ ls ... display all files present
in current working directory.

\$ ls - for options & argument

If the command does not contain any
argument means it is working in the the
current directory.

options : a - used to list all the files
including the hidden files c - list all the
files columnwise d - list all the directories
m - list the files separated by commas p - list
file include , , / " to all the directories
r - list the files in reverse alphabetical
order . f - list the files based on the
list modification date.
x - list in column wise sorted order.

7) grep command and pipe (|)

Another basic linux command that is
undoubtedly helpful for everyday use it grep

c - display only the count of matching files.
-n shows the matching line and its number.



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The contents of the 'sample' file

home@virtual Box : - \$ cat sample

Bat

Goat

apple

Dog

first

Fat

Hide

Using 'grep' for searching Apple

home@virtual Box : - \$ cat sample | grep
Apple

Using 'grep' for searching Fat

home@virtual Box : - \$ cat sample |
grep Fat.

8) kill command

If you have an unresponsive program, you can terminate it manually by using the kill command. It will send a certain signal to the misbehaving app and instruct the app to terminate itself.

Syntax :

kill [signal option] PID

(9) history command

When you've been using Linux for a certain period of time, you'll quickly notice that you can run hundreds of commands every day. As such running history command is particularly useful if you want to review the command you've entered before.



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DIRECTORY RELATED COMMANDS:

(1) presents working Directory command :
To print the complete path of the current working directory.
Syntax : \$pwd

2) MK DIR Command : To create or make a new directory in a current directory
Syntax : \$mkdir <directory name>

3) CD Command : To change the or move the directory to the mentioned directory.
Syntax : \$cd <directory name>

a) RMDIR command : To remove a directory in the current directory & not the current directory itself.

Syntax : \$rmdir <directory name>



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FILE MANIPULATION

(a) cat : It is create, view and concatenate files.

creation : syn : \$cat > filename

viewing : Syn : \$cat filename
add text to an existing file : syn : \$cat >> filename

b) grep - used to search particular word or pattern related to that word from file.

syn : \$grep search word file

c) rm : deletes a file from a file system

syn : \$rm filename

e) cp : copies ~~the~~ file or ~~directories~~ 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. Eg : - \$mv i student student list (prompt when overwrite)

H) head - To display 10 lines from head (top) of a given file syn : \$head file name

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i) tail : display last 10 lines of the file syn:
\$ tail filename Eg: \$tail student To display
the bottom two lines:
Syn : \$tail - 2 student

j) chmod : used to change the permission of a
file or directory. syn : \$ch mod category operation
is use to assign or remove permission. perm-
ission is a type of permission file - are
used to assign or remove permission all
user ... Rwx
group ... Rwx
other ... Rwx

k) wc : it counts the number of lines, words,
characters in a specified file(s) with the
option as -l, -w, -c.

category operation permission user
g - group o - others + assign - remove
= assign absolutely
r - read w - write execute

Syn : \$wc - l filename \$wc - w filename
\$wc - c filename