**Linux Basic Shell Script Commands**

1. $ date

It displays the system date and time.

1. $ Name =”OS Lab”

echo $Name

Here Name will set its value as OS Lab and then echo will display the line of text that are passed as an argument.

1. $ echo $$

It display the process ID of the current running process.

1. $ echo $?

It will display whether the last command is successful. If it display answer as 0 which means ‘yes’.

1. $ ls

It display what files are in the directory you are in.

1. $ ls -l

It will list the permissions of the files and directories as well as other attributes such ass folder names, file and directory sizes, and modified date and time.

1. $ ls -a

It will list the hidden files. Hidden files are usually system files that begins with a full or a period.

1. $ top

It will show the linux processes.

1. $ ls \*.c > c

It will search for files with extension of .c (c programming files) and then this output will be redirected to the *c* file

1. $ ls \*.c < c

It will display .c extension files

1. $ ls -l|grep “Nov”

It will list the file which match a word “Nov” (it is modified in Nov month). ‘grep’ processes text line by line and prints any lines which match a specified pattern.

1. Ping 172.16.19.1

It is used to diagnosing network connectivity issues. It works by sending one or more ICMP.

Here it start sending ICMP packages to the destination IP.

If the destination IP is reachable it will respond back prints a line that includes data bytes, IP address of the destination, ICMP sequence number, Time to live, ping time.

1. $ ls d\*

It will display all the files starting with the letter ‘d’

1. $ history

It will show all of the last commands that have been recently used.

1. $ ifconfig

It is used to configure the kernel – resident network interfaces. It is usually used when needed during debugging or when you need system tuning.

1. $ vi hi.txt

Create a file *hi.txt* If it already does not exist, otherwise opens an existing file.

Syntax: vi filename

In hi.txt write some content into the file

1. $ cat hi.txt

It will redirect the output of the file *hi.txt* in terminal.

1. $ wc hi.txt

It will return the number of lines in a file , number of character in a file and number of words in a file. Here the filename is *hi.txt*

Syntax: wc filename

1. $ cp hi.txt hisow.txt

It is used to copy files or group of files or directory.

Syntax: cp source destination

1. $mv hi.txt hisow.txt

It will move file from hi.txt to hisow.txt

Syntax: mv source destination

1. $ rm hisow.txt

It will remove the file hisow.txt

Syntax: rm filename

1. $ pwd

It will print the full system path of the current working directory to standard output.

1. $ mkdir sowmi

It will allow user to create the directory.

Syntax: mkdir directory name

1. $ rmdir sowmi

It will the directory sowmi from the filesystem.

Syntax: rmdir directory name

1. $ ps

It is used to display or view information related to the processes running in a system.

1. $ ps -f

It will give complete process listing which includes user\_id, process\_id, parent id, how many process time it is taking, start time, cpu timing, command, etc.