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TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES

vILP – Unix - Command Usage

Content Manual

Version 1.1

December 2014
(ILP Guwahati)

1. Basic UNIX commands

The basic Unix commands discussed in this lesson are:

- echo
- who
- bc
- passwd
- uname
- tty
- stty

1.1. echo command

It displays a line text, echo the given string or strings to standard output.

Syntax:

echo [*OPTION*]... [*STRING*]...

Tag	Description
-n	do not output the trailing newline
-e	enable interpretation of backslash escapes
-E	disable interpretation of backslash escapes (default)
--help	display this help and exit
--version	output version information and exit
If -e is in effect, the following sequences are recognized:	
\NNNN	the character whose ASCII code is NNN (octal)
\\	backslash
\a	alert (BEL)
\b	backspace
\c	suppress trailing newline
\f	form feed

\n	new line
\r	carriage return
\t	horizontal tab
\v	vertical tab

Example:

```
$echo Hello world
Hello world
```

```
echo * | wc
```

Displays the number of files (and directories) in the current directory. It accomplishes this by piping the output of the echo command to the wc command, which simply counts the words in the output of echo.

```
$echo "\n\n\nI'm at lunch.\nI'll be back at 1:00."
"\n\n\nI'm at lunch.\nI'll be back at 1:00."
```

The above echo statement will print \n instead of new line, for newline -e has to be used with echo statement.

```
$echo -e "\n\n\nI'm at lunch.\nI'll be back at 1:00."

I'm at lunch.
I'll be back at 1:00.
```

Note: skips three lines and displays the message

```
x=5
echo "the number is $x"
outputs the following:
the number is 5
```

1.2. who command

who command prints information about all users who are currently logged in.

Syntax:

```
who [OPTION]... [ FILE ] [ am i ]
```

Options

-a, --all	Same as using the options -b -d --login -p -r -t -T -u .
-b, --boot	Display the time of the last system boot .
-d, --dead	Display dead processes .
-H, --heading	Print a line of column headings.
--ips	Print IP addresses instead of hostnames . with --lookup , canonicalizes based on stored IP, if available, rather than stored hostname.
-l, --login	Print system login processes.
--lookup	Attempt to canonicalize hostnames via DNS .
-m	Only print information about the user and host associated with standard input (the terminal where the command was issued). This method adheres to the POSIX standard.
-p, --process	Print active processes spawned by init .
-q, --count	Displays all login names, and a count of all logged-on users.
-r, --runlevel	Print the current runlevel .
-s, --short	Print only name, line, and time fields. This is the default.

Examples:

```
$ who
Displays the username, line, and time of all currently logged-in
sessions. For example:
lucy      pts/1      2014-01-17 22:42 (:0.0)
psmith   pts/2      2014-01-18 09:30 (:0.0)
alan      pts/3      2013-12-25 08:52 (:0.0)
neil      pts/4      2014-01-05 15:33 (:0.0)
martha    pts/0      2013-09-04 22:05 (:0.0)
```

Displays the same information, but only for the terminal session where the command was issued, for example:

```
$ who am I
alan      pts/3      2013-12-25 08:52 (:0.0)
```

Displays "all" information, and headers above each column of data, for example:

```
$ who -aH

NAME      LINE      TIME      IDLE      PID  COMMENT  EXIT
root      pts/1     2014-01-17 07:01 old        5352 (:0.0)
LOGIN     tty5      2014-01-17 07:01          2808 id=5
LOGIN     tty4      2014-01-17 07:01          2807 id=4
LOGIN     tty2      2014-01-17 07:01          2805 id=2
LOGIN     tty1      2014-01-17 07:01          2804 id=1
LOGIN     tty3      2014-01-17 07:01          2806 id=3
390119    pts/5     2014-01-17 11:31 10:10      2811 i
          pts/8     2014-06-09 16:27
```