

SUBJECT: OPERATING SYSTEMS.

PRACTICAL NO. 2.

Aim: Study of basic commands in LINUX OS.

THEORY:

1) `cmp`: compares two files byte by byte.
`cmp [option] File 1 [File 2 [skip] [skip]]`.

-b --print byte: print different byte.

-l --verbose: output byte numbers and value of differing bytes.

2) `comm`: compares two files line by line.
`comm [option] File 1 File 2`

Description: Compare sorted files File 1 & File 2 line by line with no option produces three column output.

Column 1 contains line's unique to File 1, column 2 to File 2 and Column 3 to both.

3) `diff`: compare files line by line.
`diff [option] Files.`

-i --ignore-case ignore case differences in file contents.

-w --ignore-all-space ignore all white space.

4) `date`: print or set system date and time.

date [option] [Format].

date [MM DD hh mm].

Display the current time in the given format or set the current date.

5) head: output the first part of the file.
head [option] [File]

print first 10 lines of each file to standard output with more than one File, proceed each with header giving the File name.

6) tail: output the last part of Files.
tail [option] [File]

print the last 10 lines of each File for standard output with more than one File proceed each with header giving the file name.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

7) sleep: delay for a specified amount of time in seconds.

sleep Number [suffix].

sleep option

"pause" for "Number" seconds suffix may be "s"

- 8) **pwd**: When you first open the terminal, you are in the home directory of your user. To know which directory you are in, you can use "pwd" command. It gives us the absolute path, which means the path that starts from the root (denoted by /).
Eg. `pwd`
 /home/username
- 9) **ls**: Use the "ls" command to know what files are in the directory you are in. You can see all the hidden files by using the command "ls -a".
- 10) **cd**: Use the "cd" command to go to a directory.
Eg. If you are in the home folder and you want to go to the downloads folder, then you can type in "cd Downloads". This command is case sensitive.
- 11) **mkdir & rmdir**: Use "mkdir" command when you need to create a folder or a directory. Use "rmdir" to delete a directory which is empty.
- 12) **rm**: Use "rm" command to delete files and directories.
- 13) **touch**: It can be used to create a file.
Eg. `touch file1.txt`
- 14) **cat [option(s)] file(s)**: It displays the contents of a file, printing the entire contents to the screen.

without interruption.

- 15) `date [option (s)]`: This command can be used to display the current system time.
- 16) `ps`: This command displays a table of all your own programs or processes, those you started.
- 17) `who`: This command lets you display the users that are currently logged into your UNIX computer system.
- 18) `uptime`: This command gives you the time for which the system has been up or running.