**Experiment NO:2**

**Aim**: To get the function of command of linux command

**1 pwd:** check your current location

Syntax: pwd



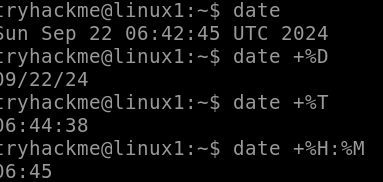
**2.whoami:** display name of current logged-in user

Syntax: whoami[option]



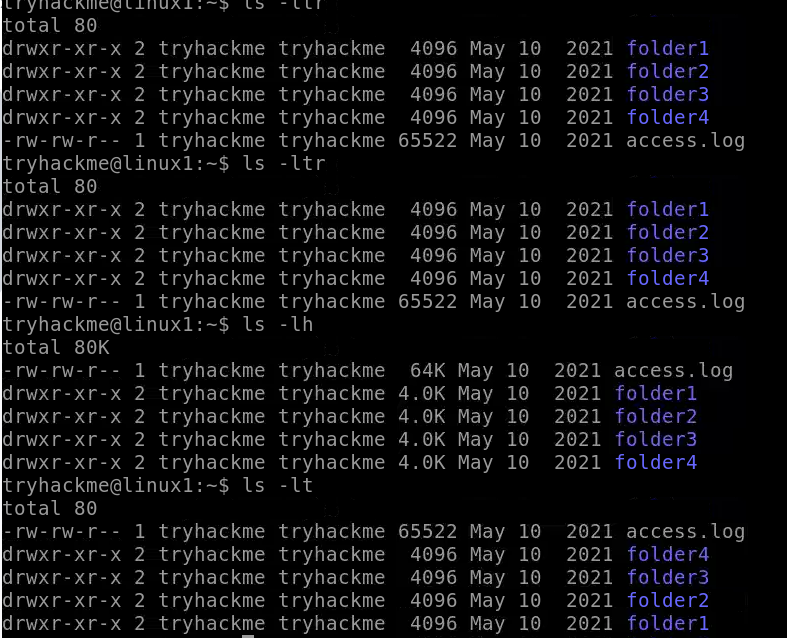
**3.date:** check system date or time

Syntax: date



**4.ls:** display files and directory present in current location

Syntax: ls



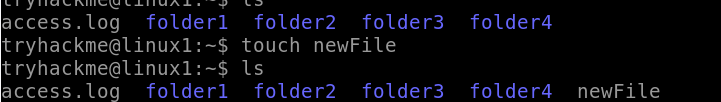
**5.clear:** clear the linux terminal

Syntax: clear



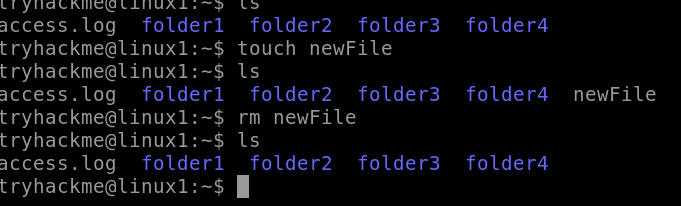
**6 touch <file\_name>:** Create a file in linux

Syntax: touch [options] filename



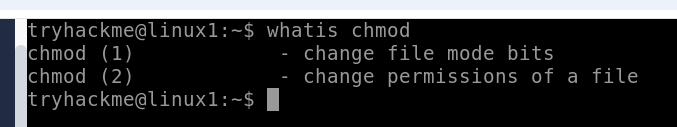
**7 rm <file\_name>:** delete a file in Linux

Syntax: rm <file name>



**8 whatis:** The whatis command provides a one-line description of a command, found in the manual pages.

Syntax: whatis[option][command\_name]



**9 find:** Search for Files or Directories

Syntax: find[path][options][expression]



**10 vi <file\_name>:** Create a file and edit a file in linux

Syntax: vi <file\_name>



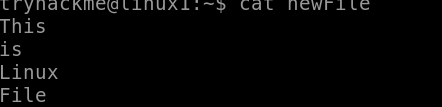
**11 nano <file\_name>:** Edit a file in linux

Syntax: nano<file\_name>



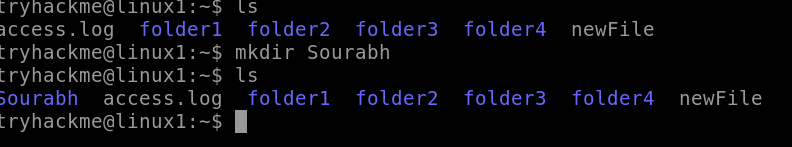
**12 cat <file>:** display content of a file on terminal

Syntax: cat <file\_name>



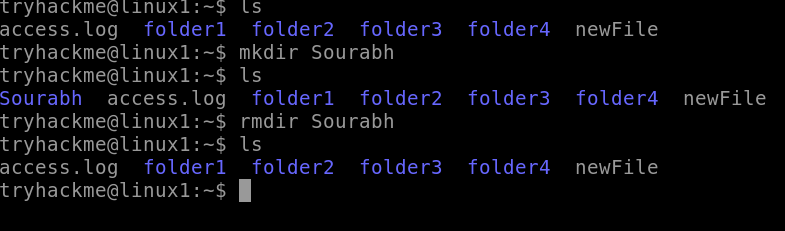
**13 mkdir <dir\_name>:** create a directory/folder in Linux

Syntax: mkdir <dir\_name>



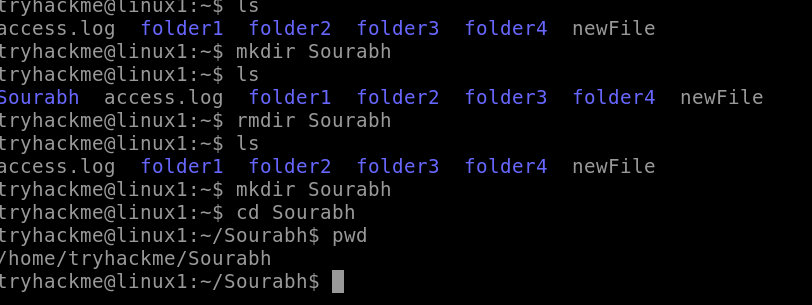
**14 rmdir <dir\_name> /rm-rf <dir\_name>** : Delete a directory /folder in Linux

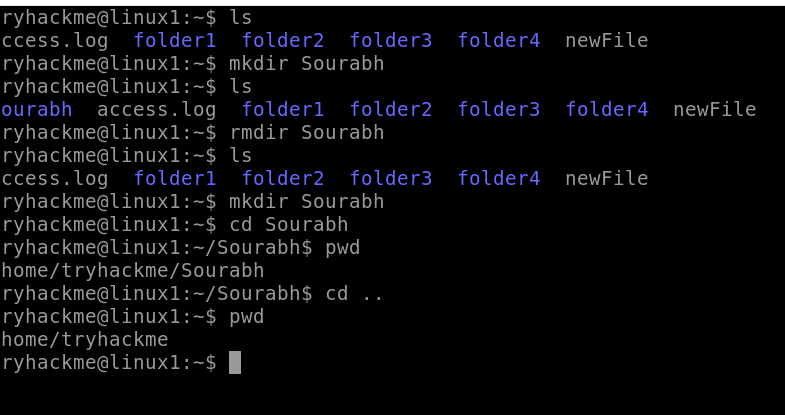
Syntax: rmdir<directory name>



**15 cd /path/folder cd..** : change path or move to another folder in Linux

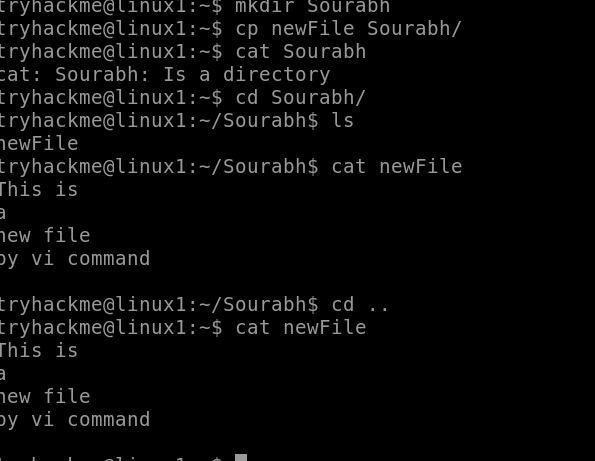
Syntax: cd folderName





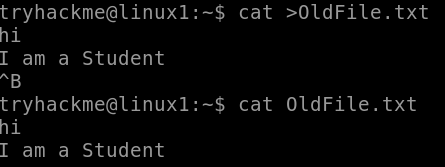
**16 cp <file> /dest/path**: copy and paste a file from one folder to another in Linux

Syntax: cp[options]source destination



**17 cat >newfile.txt**:Create a new file from terminal input:

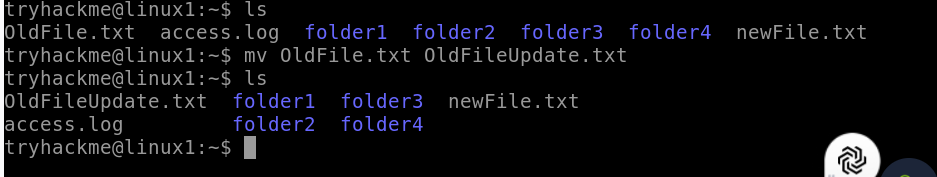
Syntax: cat >newfile.txt



After typing this command, you can enter text directly, and it will be saved to newfile.txt when you press Ctrl+D to end the input.

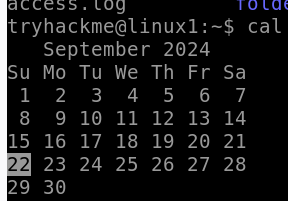
**18 mv:** Rename Files or Directories

Syntax: mv [options] source Destination

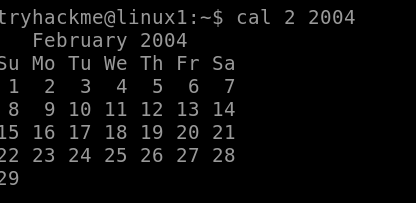


**19 cal:** Display the current month:

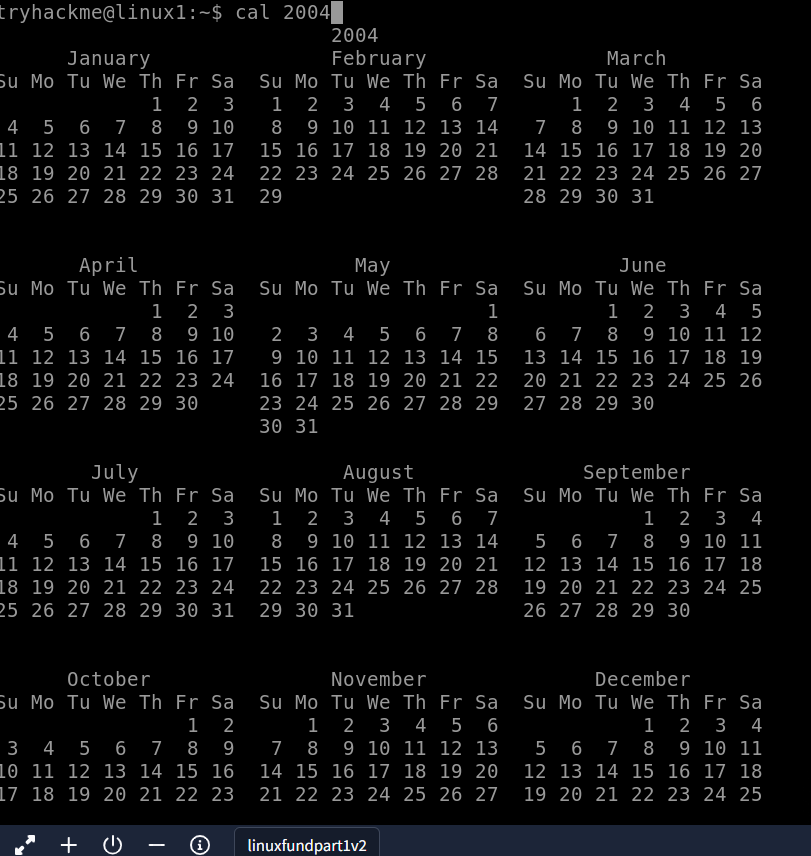
Syntax: cal<month><Year>



Display a specific month and year:

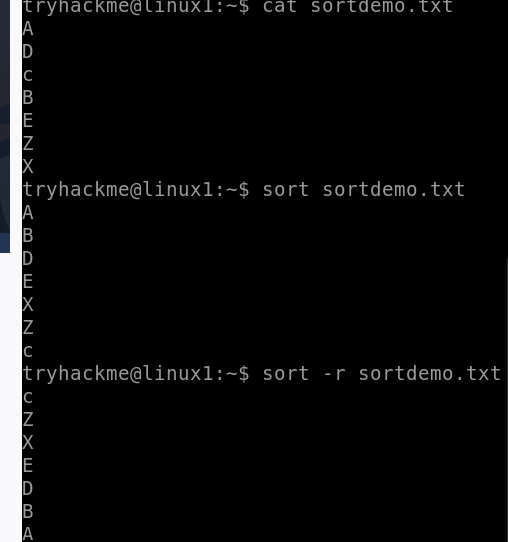


Display a specific year:



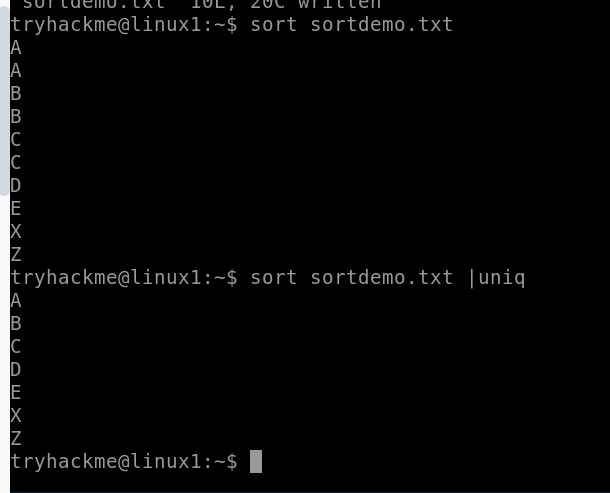
**20 sort file/sort -r file**: sort the content from a file in Linux

Syntax: sort file.txt



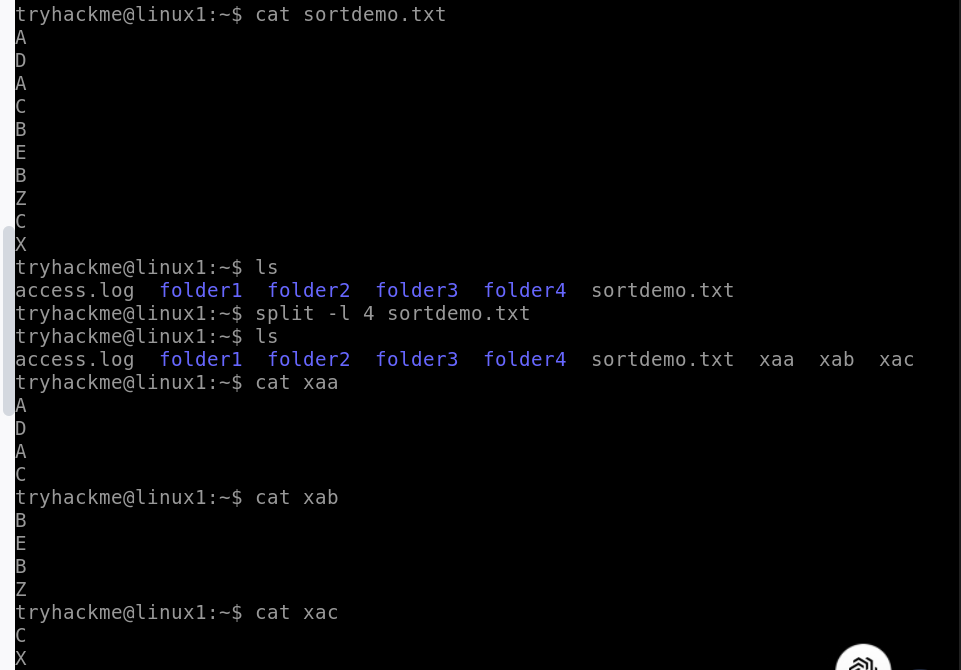
**21 sort file | uniq:** display UNIQUE content from a file in Linux

Syntax: sort file.txt | uniq



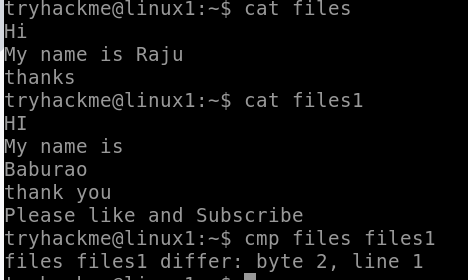
**22 split -l 3 file**: split this file in 3 different files in Linux

Syntax: split -l n files (where n is no of files)



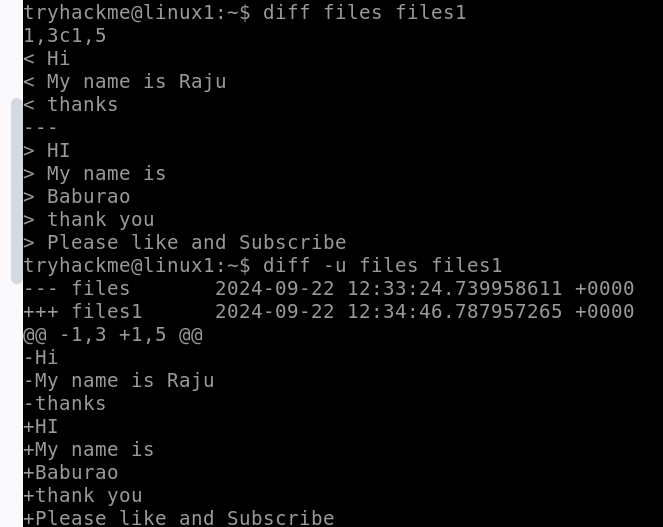
**23 cmp filesA filesB**: check if two files are identical or not in Linux

Syntax: cmp filesA filesB



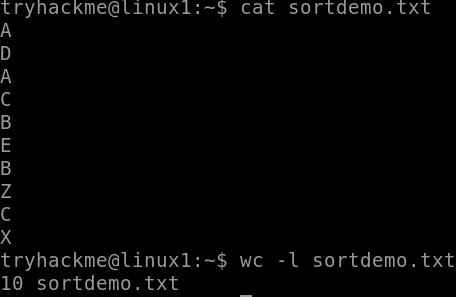
**24 diff -u filesA filesB:** compare and display difference between two files in Linux

Syntax: diff filesA filesB



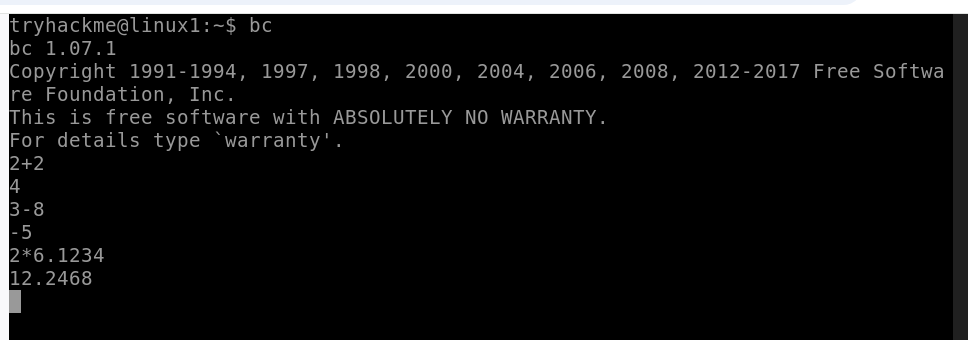
**25 wc -l file:** count no. of lines in a file in Linux

Syntax: wc -l filename



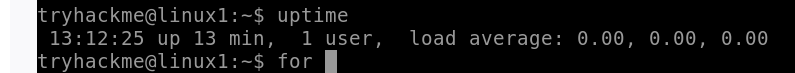
**26 bc:** to use calculator in Linux

Syntax: bc



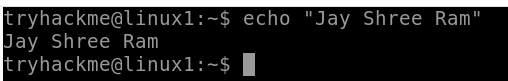
**27 uptime:** to check How long server has been running in Linux

Syntax: uptime



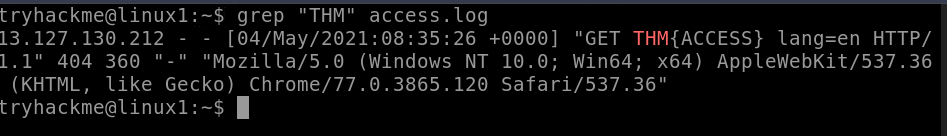
**28 echo:** The echo command prints the specified text or variables to the terminal or into a file.

Syntax: echo “String name”



**29 grep:** The grep command searches files for lines that contain a specific string or pattern and prints them. It can search using simple text or regular expressions and can be combined with options to refine the search results.

Syntax: grep “specific string” filesname



**30 man:** The man command is a built-in command that allows users

to access the manual documentation for commands ,functions, system calls ,and other components in Linux

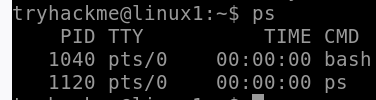
Syntax: man[options] command





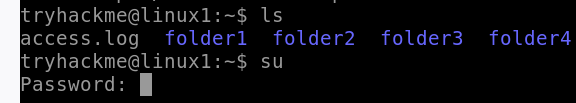
**31 ps:** The ps command provides a snapshot of current processes ,showing details like process IDs(PIDs) ,terminal associated with the process ,CPU and memory usage , and the command that started the process.

Syntax: ps[options]



**32 su:** The su command in Linux switches users or executes commands as a different users .It is useful for administrative tasks that require elevated privileges.

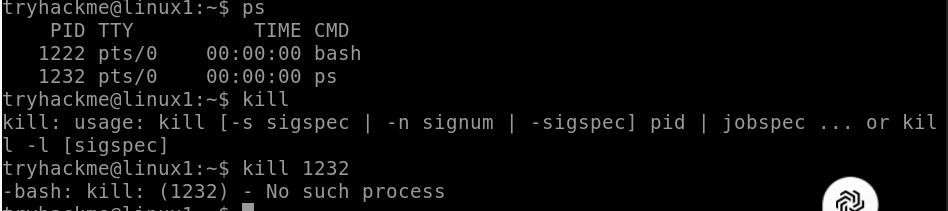
Syntax: su [options][username]



**33 kill:** kill command in Linux (Located in/bin/kill),is a built-in

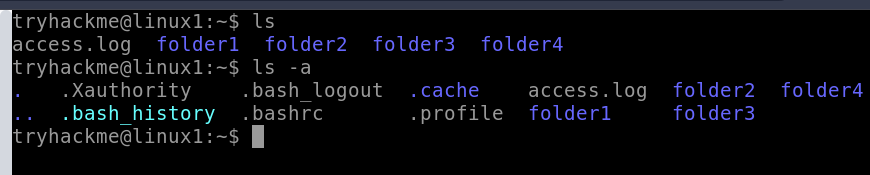
Command which is used to terminate processes manually

Syntax: kill [signal] PID



**34 ls-a:** The ls-a command displays all entries in a directory, including those that begin with a dot(.),which are considered hidden files in unix-like systems.

Syntax: ls -a[directory]



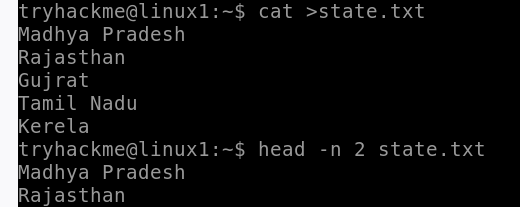
**35 gid:** In Linux ,GID stands for Group Identifier. It is a numeric value used to identify a specific group on the system. Each user in Linux can belong to one or more groups , and each group is assigned a unique GID.

Syntax: id



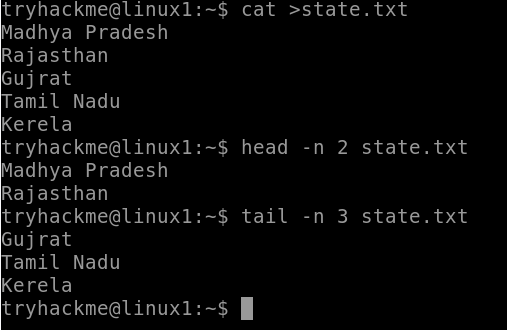
**36 head:** The head command outputs the first part of files or input data. It is commonly used to preview the beginning of a file or stream.

Syntax: head[options][file…]



**37 tail:** The tail command outputs the last part of files or input data. It is often used to view the most recent entries in a log file or to monitor the end of a file for changes.

Syntax: tail[options][file…]



**38 sudo:** The sudo command grants elevated privileges to run commands that require root or administrative permissions. It is typically used to perform system administrative tasks.

Syntax: sudo[options] command



39 less <file>: read a file and Search for a word

40 more <file>: view content of a file page by page