Linux lab

15-05-2021

echo

echo command in linux is used to display line of text/string that are passed as an argument.

This is a built in command that is mostly used in shell scripts and batch files to output status text to the screen or a file.

head

The head command, as the name implies, print the top N number of data of the given input. By default, it prints the first 10 lines of the specified files.

If more than one file name is provided then data from each file is preceded by its file name.

tail

The tail command in unix or linux system is used to print the last N lines from the file on the terminal.

Tail command is especially used with log files to read the last few lines to know about the error messages.

read

The read command in Linux is a way for the users to interact with input taken from the keyboard, which you might see referred to as stdin (standard input) or other similar descriptions. In other words, if you want that your bash script takes input from the user, you'll have to use the read command.

more

more command is used to view the text files in the command prompt, displaying one screen at a time in case the file is large (For example log files).

The more command also allows the user do scroll up and down through the page.

less

The 'less' command is same as 'more' command but include some more features.

It automatically adjust with the width and height of the teminal window, while 'more' command cuts the content as the width of the terminal window get shorter.

cut

The cut command is a command-line utility for cutting sections from each line of a file. It writes the result to the standard output.

It’s worth noting that it does not modify the file, but only works on a copy of the content.

paste

Paste command is one of the useful commands in Linux operating system.

It is used to join files horizontally (parallel merging) by outputting lines consisting of lines from each file specified, separated by tab as delimiter, to the standard output.

uname

uname command is used to display the software and hardware information in current running Linux system.

cp

cp command is used to copy the files and directories from one local place to another using command line. cp command is available in Linux like operating systems

mv

mv is one of the must known commands in Linux. mv stands for move and is essentially used for moving files or directories from one location to another.

locate

locate command in Linux is used to find the files by name. There is two most widely used file searching utilities accessible to users are called find and locate.

find

The find command is the best command for searching your filesystem for files, based on a variety of attributes.

grep

Grep is a Linux / Unix command-line tool used to search for a string of characters in a specified file.

The text search pattern is called a regular expression. When it finds a match, it prints the line with the result.

df

Linux df command is used to display the disk space used in the file system. The 'df' stands for "disk filesystem."

It defines the number of blocks used, the number of blocks available, and the directory where the file system is mounted.

du

du command, short for disk usage, is used to estimate file space usage.

The du command can be used to track the files and directories which are consuming excessive amount of space on hard disk drive.

useradd

useradd is a command in Linux that is used to add user accounts to your system.

userdel

userdel command in Linux system is used to delete a user account and related files.

This command basically modifies the system account files, deleting all the entries which refer to the username LOGIN.

sudo

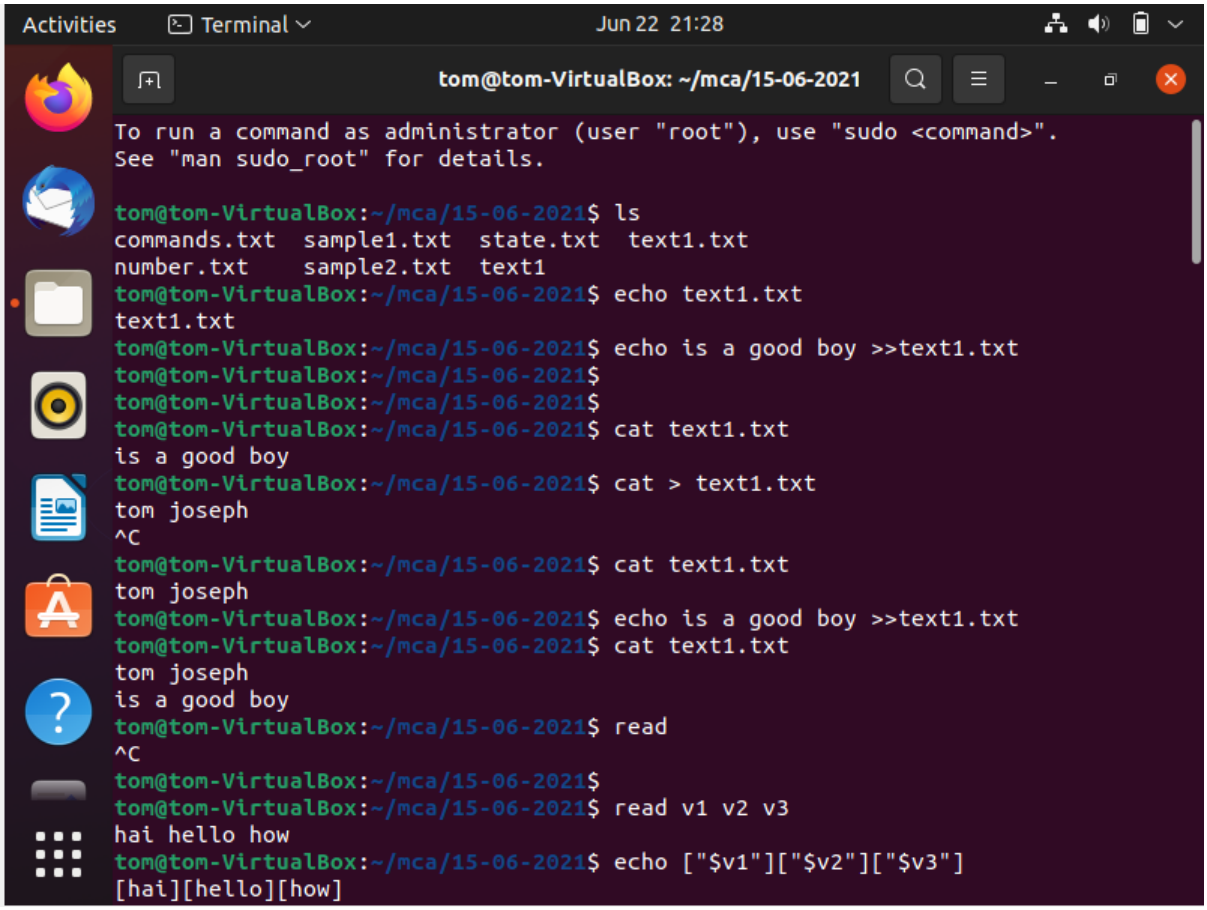
Sudo stands for SuperUser DO and is used to access restricted files and operations. By default, Linux restricts access to certain parts of the system preventing sensitive files from being compromised.

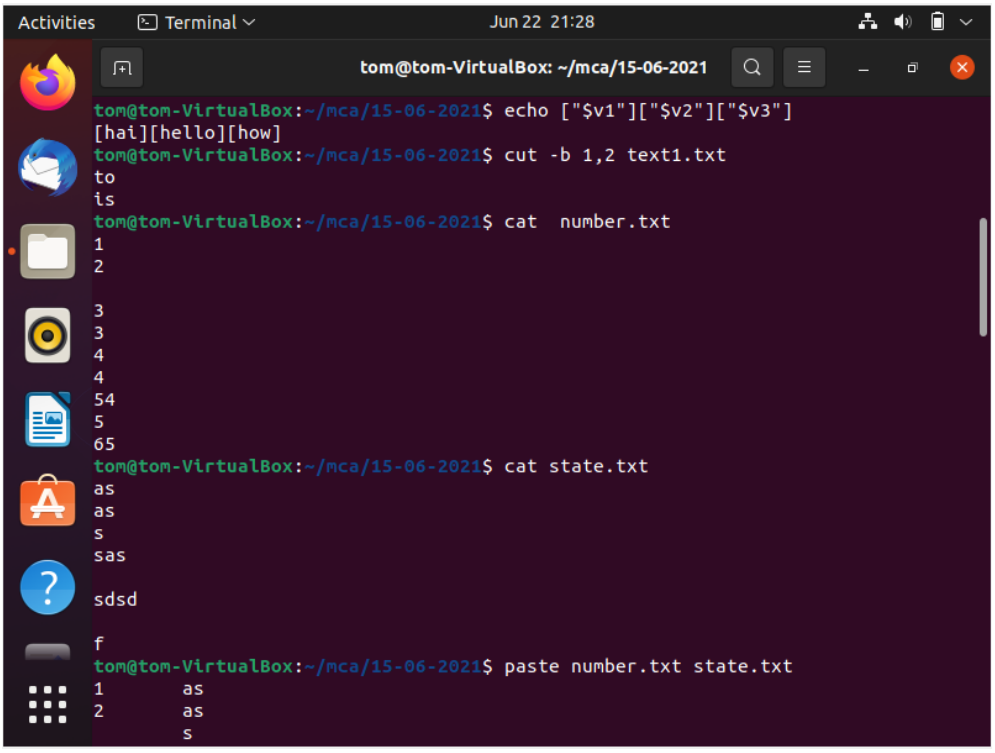
The sudo command temporarily elevates privileges allowing users to complete sensitive tasks without logging in as the root user.

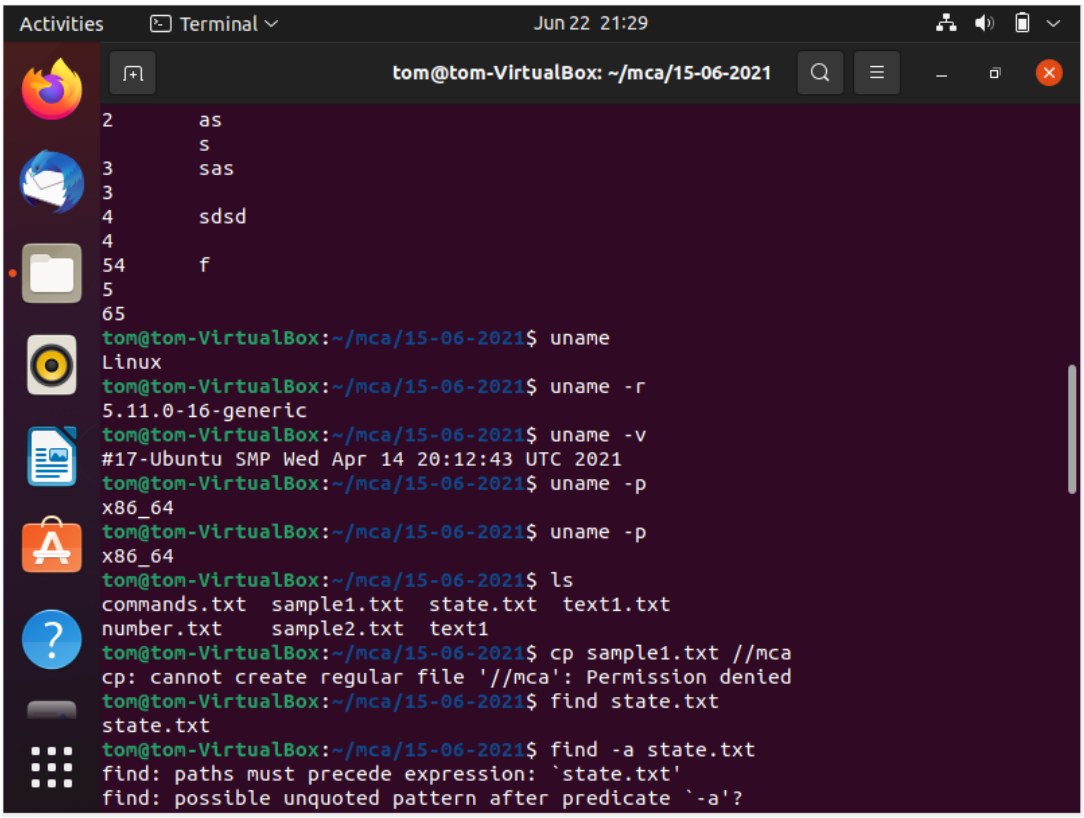
passwd

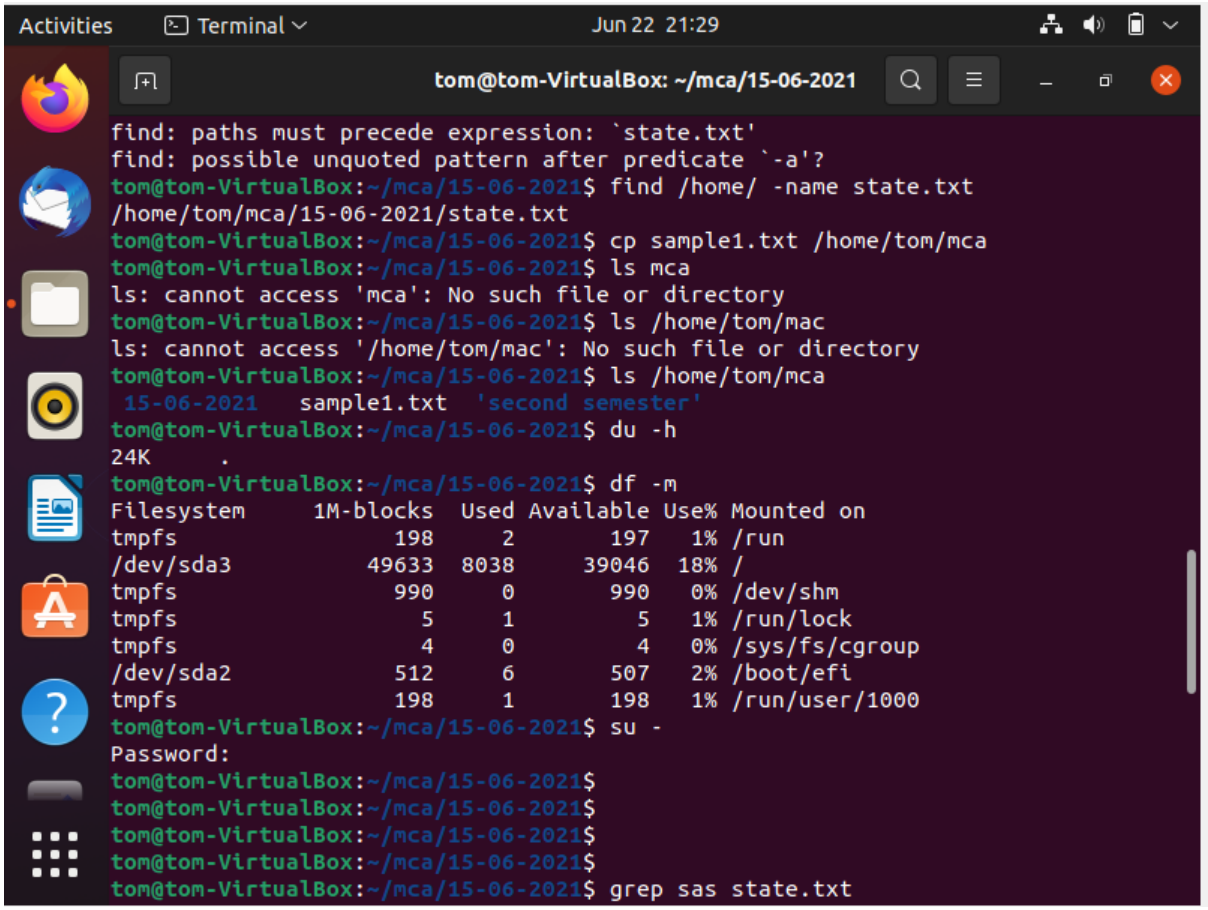
passwd command in Linux is used to change the user account passwords.

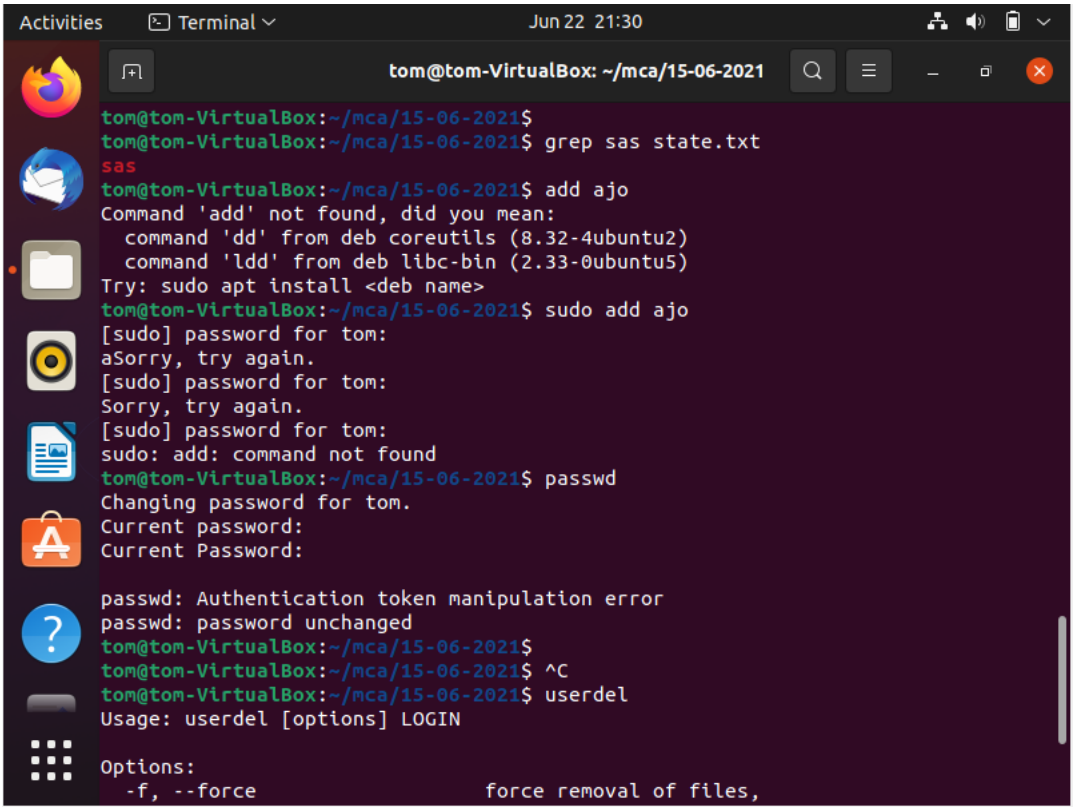
The root user reserves the privilege to change the password for any user on the system, while a normal user can only change the account password for his or her own account.

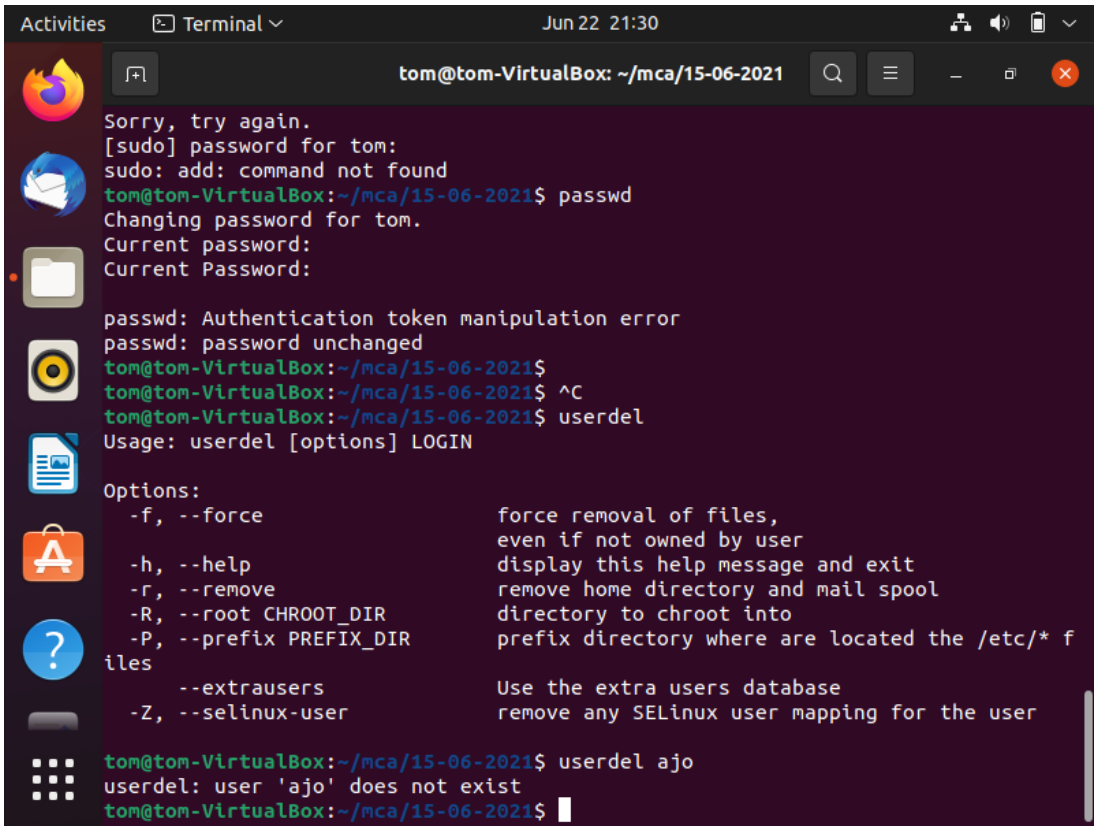

Activities
Terminal
Jun 22 21:28
tom@tom-VirtualBox: ~/mca/15-06-2021
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ ls
commands.txt sample1.txt state.txt text1.txt
number.txt sample2.txt text1
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ echo text1.txt
text1.txt
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ echo is a good boy >>text1.txt
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ cat text1.txt
is a good boy
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ cat > text1.txt
tom joseph
^C
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ cat text1.txt
tom joseph
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ echo is a good boy >>text1.txt
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ cat text1.txt
tom joseph
is a good boy
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ read
^C
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ read v1 v2 v3
hai hello how
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ echo ["$v1"]["$v2"]["$v3"]
[hai][hello][how]


Activities
Terminal
Jun 22 21:28
tom@tom-VirtualBox: ~/mca/15-06-2021
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ echo ["$v1"]["$v2"]["$v3"]
[hai][hello][how]
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ cut -b 1,2 text1.txt
to
is
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ cat number.txt
1
2
3
3
4
4
54
5
65
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ cat state.txt
as
as
s
sas
sdsd
f
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ paste number.txt state.txt
1 as
2 as
s


Activities
Terminal
Jun 22 21:29
tom@tom-VirtualBox: ~/mca/15-06-2021
2 as
s
3 sas
3
4 sdsd
4
54 f
5
65
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ uname
Linux
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ uname -r
5.11.0-16-generic
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ uname -v
#17-Ubuntu SMP Wed Apr 14 20:12:43 UTC 2021
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ uname -p
x86_64
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ uname -p
x86_64
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ ls
commands.txt sample1.txt state.txt text1.txt
number.txt sample2.txt text1
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ cp sample1.txt //mca
cp: cannot create regular file '//mca': Permission denied
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ find state.txt
state.txt
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ find -a state.txt
find: paths must precede expression: `state.txt'
find: possible unquoted pattern after predicate `-a'?


Activities
Terminal
Jun 22 21:29
tom@tom-VirtualBox: ~/mca/15-06-2021
find: paths must precede expression: `state.txt'
find: possible unquoted pattern after predicate `-a'?
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ find /home/ -name state.txt
/home/tom/mca/15-06-2021/state.txt
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ cp sample1.txt /home/tom/mca
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ ls mca
ls: cannot access 'mca': No such file or directory
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ ls /home/tom/mac
ls: cannot access '/home/tom/mac': No such file or directory
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ ls /home/tom/mca
15-06-2021 sample1.txt 'second semester'
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ du -h
24K .
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ df -m
Filesystem 1M-blocks Used Available Use% Mounted on
tmpfs 198 2 197 1% /run
/dev/sda3 49633 8038 39046 18% /
tmpfs 990 0 990 0% /dev/shm
tmpfs 5 1 5 1% /run/lock
tmpfs 4 0 4 0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/sda2 512 6 507 2% /boot/efi
tmpfs 198 1 198 1% /run/user/1000
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ su -
Password:
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ grep sas state.txt


Activities
Terminal
Jun 22 21:30
tom@tom-VirtualBox: ~/mca/15-06-2021
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ grep sas state.txt
sas
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ add ajo
Command 'add' not found, did you mean:
command 'dd' from deb coreutils (8.32-4ubuntu2)
command 'ldd' from deb libc-bin (2.33-0ubuntu5)
Try: sudo apt install <deb name>
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ sudo add ajo
[sudo] password for tom:
aSorry, try again.
[sudo] password for tom:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for tom:
sudo: add: command not found
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ passwd
Changing password for tom.
Current password:
Current Password:
passwd: Authentication token manipulation error
passwd: password unchanged
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ ^C
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ userdel
Usage: userdel [options] LOGIN
Options:
-f, --force force removal of files,


Activities
Terminal
Jun 22 21:30
tom@tom-VirtualBox: ~/mca/15-06-2021
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for tom:
sudo: add: command not found
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ passwd
Changing password for tom.
Current password:
Current Password:
passwd: Authentication token manipulation error
passwd: password unchanged
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ ^C
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ userdel
Usage: userdel [options] LOGIN
Options:
-f, --force force removal of files,
even if not owned by user
-h, --help display this help message and exit
-r, --remove remove home directory and mail spool
-R, --root CHROOT_DIR directory to chroot into
-P, --prefix PREFIX_DIR prefix directory where are located the /etc/* f
iles
--extrausers Use the extra users database
-Z, --selinux-user remove any SELinux user mapping for the user
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$ userdel ajo
userdel: user 'ajo' does not exist
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/15-06-2021$