

Linux Basic Command Part 2.

Next command is the calendar command. We will type `Cal` to list the current calendar. We can also type `Cal -y` to list the calendar monthly wise. Next command is the cron command. This command is used to take backup of files every day during the working hours like 09:00 A.M. To 06:00. P.M. So to add a schedule for this task I will type `crontab -e` you can see the file name here `/tmp/crontab.30YSY/cron tab`. In this file we can add the schedule. We can add the schedule in this file.

Here you can see that this is the schedule command to take the backup every day from 09:00 A.m. To 06:00. P.m. Of this file located at `/user/local/bin/backup`. Now we will save it and exit from this command. Save it so you can see that installing new cron tab to see the schedule task for current user execute `crontab -l` we can see the schedule that we have just created here. Next command is the `DF` command to display the system space.

You can see here it is showing the disk space with their directories. You can see the operation is not permitted due to the permission denied. So it is recommended to run this command as a sudo privilege. So we will type `sudo df`. So now you can see here all the file system directories with their used and available space and on which drive they are mounted on.

Next is the `uname` command. The `uname` command shows the type of the system you are running that is Linux. So I will type `uname -a` to show the full information like the Linux command includes which Linux kernel version and which the Linux distribution. You can see here I am running Debian 5.16 version.

Next is the `hostname` command. By simply entering `hostname` it will show you the hostname that is currently allocated to the current user. We can also list the domain name that is specified or nothing here. That's why showing none, we can also type `yp domain name`.

So here the local domain name is not set here. We can also see the DNS domain name set for the current user that is set as the currently as CDAC.

So here the DNS domain command shows the system DNS domain YP domain name shows the system's NIS or YP domain name and the domain name set the system NIS or YP domain name.

Next command is the `what is` command. `What is` command in Linux is used to get one-line manual page descriptions. Let's type `what is -v` to show the one-line command page for the `LS` command you can see here listing content Directories. We can

also execute our next command that is for you can say PS report a snapshot of the current process.

For more information about this command we can run what is -h for more arguments to use this command.

Next is who command who command is used to find the time of the last system boot current run level of the system and list of the logged in users. So I will type who -uH.

So you can see here there is only one user is logged in the system that is CDAC the logged in time and their process ID the top command. The top command provides a screen oriented means of the displaying process running on your system. You can see we can see the current running process in our system here simply press Q to exit from the top command.

Next is the banner command banner command simply display banner command in Linux is used to print the ASCII character strings in large letter to the standard output. For example, we will type banner example another example is cybergyan.

Next command is the whoami. It is used to whoami command is used both in Unix operating system and as well as in Windows operating system. Simply type whoami it will show you the current user that it's cdac for this system.