Experiment No:3

Aim: Familiarization of Linux Commands.

CO2: Perform system administration tasks.

**Procedure**

1. pwd : print working directory

Output



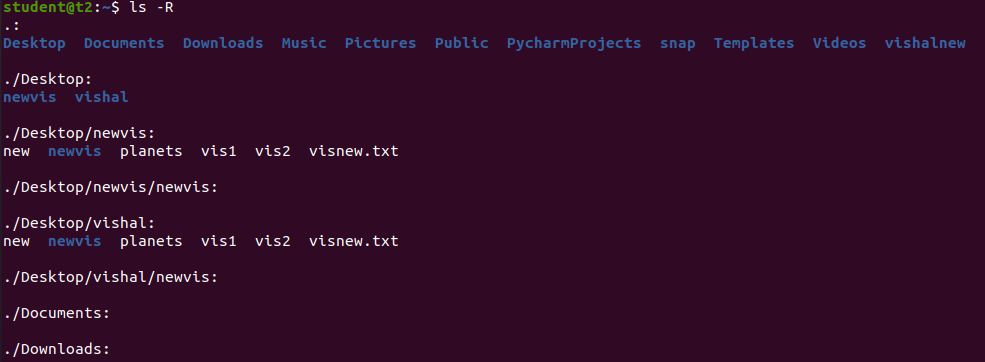
1. ls : to view the contents of the directory

output



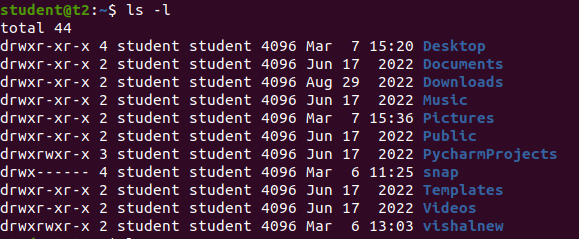
1. ls –R : list all the files in the subdirectory

Output



1. ls –l :long list details of the directory

Output



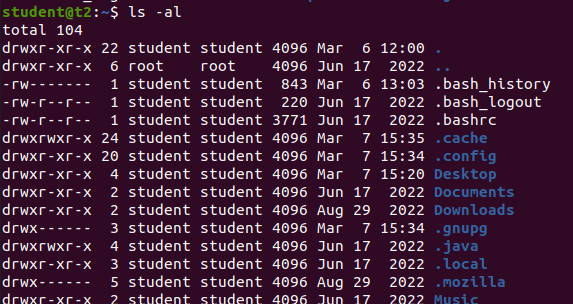
1. ls –a: to view the hidden files in the directory

Output



1. ls –al: list the files and directory with detailed information

Output



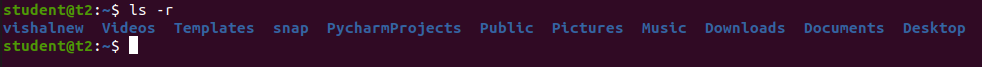
1. ls –t : to list the contents in the order of last modified.

Output



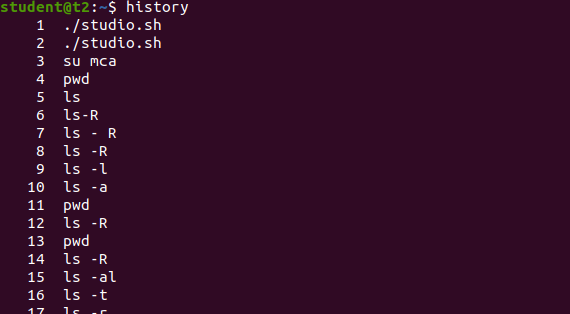
1. ls –r : to list the contents in the natural sorting order

Output



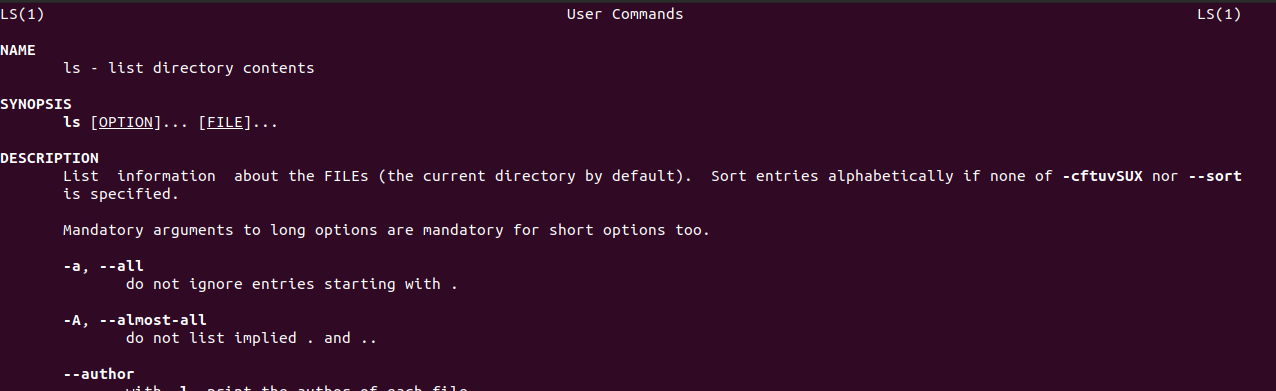
1. history : to view the history of the commands in a certain period of time.

Output



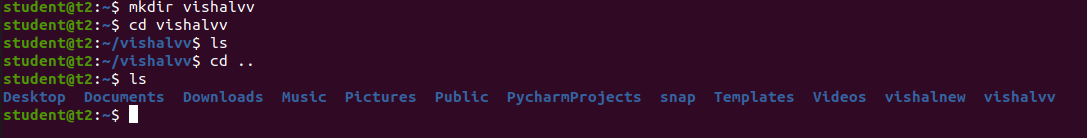
1. man ls : to list all the commands of ls. It is a supporting command

Output



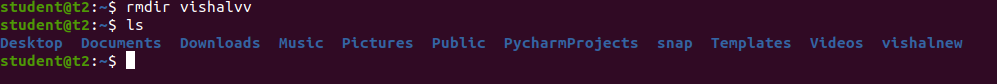
1. mkdir *directoryName* : make directory/to create new directory.

Output



1. rmdir *directoryName* : to remove the directory.

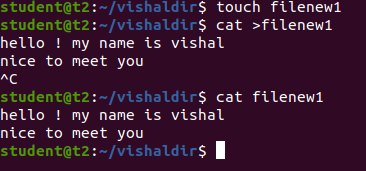
Output



1. touch :to create a new blank file.

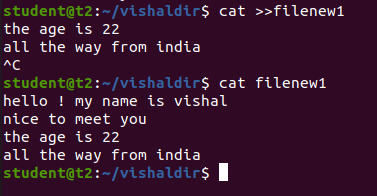
cat: to create a new blank file and also to add contents to the file

Output



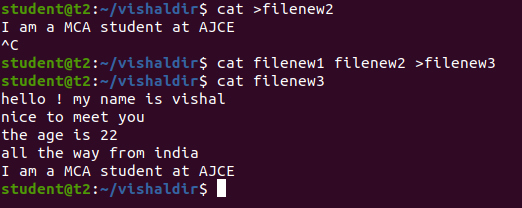
1. cat >>*filename* : to append new contents to the existing file.

Output



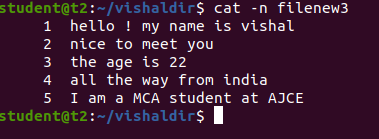
1. cat *file1 file2* > *file3* : to copy and add files from first two files to a newfile.

Output



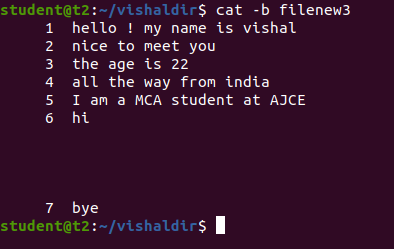
1. cat –n : to display the contents with line number.

Output



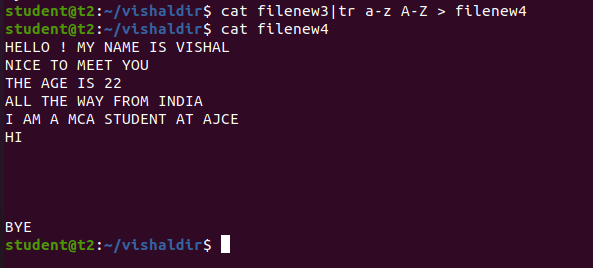
1. cat –b : to remove numbering for empty lines

Output



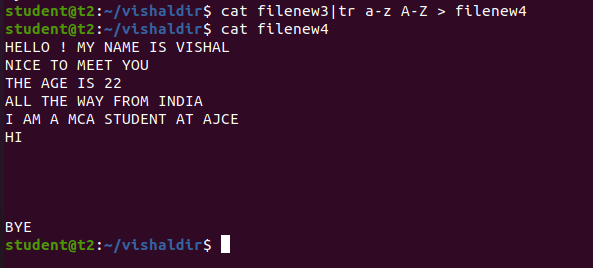
1. cat –e : to display $ character at the end of each line

Output



1. *filename |* tr a-z A-Z >*newfile* : to convert/ display all the contents in the capital/uppercase letters.

Output



Experiment No:4

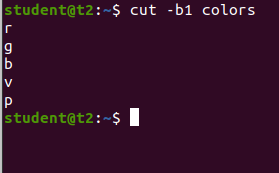
Aim: Familiarization of Linux Commands.

CO2: Perform system administration tasks.

**Procedure**

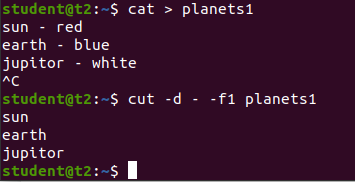
1. cut –b1 : to cut first bite letters

Output



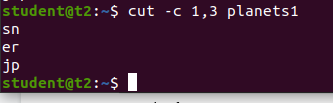
1. cut –d - -f1 filename : used d limiter to cut the contents at ‘-‘ in the first column which is given by –f1.

Output



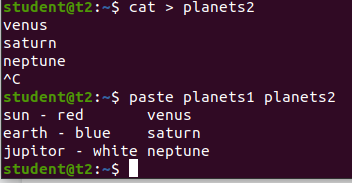
1. cut –c 1,3 : to cut the letters or bites in a specified position.

Output



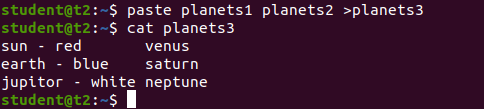
1. paste file1 file2 : to paste the contents in file1 to file2.

Output



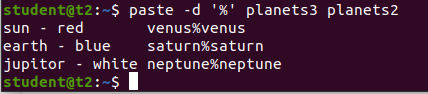
1. paste file1 file2 > file3 : to paste the contents from first 2 files to a new file.

Output



1. paste –d ‘%’ file1 file2 : to paste % with d limiter in all the contents in the file.

Output



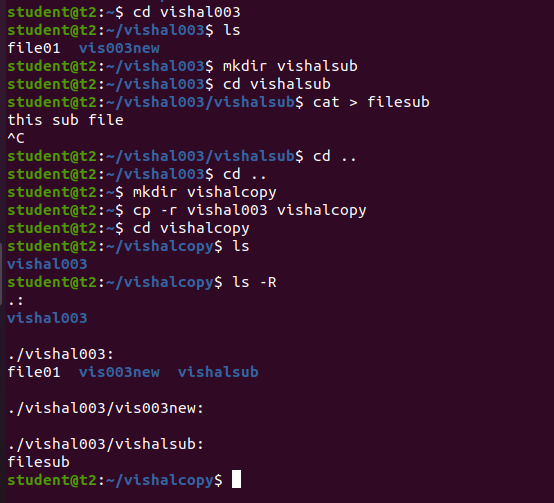
1. paste -s filename : to show all contents in a single line.

Output

https://lh6.googleusercontent.com/KtPQuz2rYWcYR-Bjfr-f5RE-MEFfrsFZAfUBW_b6eB6_YUHFHf3n3GTghJlMTHKyWATjgUBN5YKbkFi53YiK9HzSOpKoXF_SQ3cIJ25DnfBntjdhI10lXFgj_dx7d2XNDuZ0J9MPIURasjkYwskzD_s

1. cp –r dir1 dir2 : to copy all the contents in one directory to another.

Output



Experiment No:4

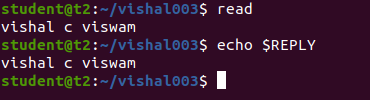
Aim: Familiarization of Linux Commands.

CO2: Perform system administration tasks.

**Procedure**

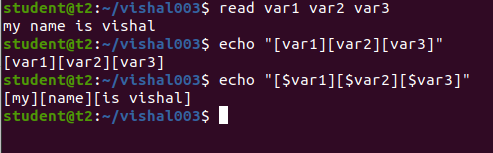
1. read : to read the contents of a single line use read command.

Output



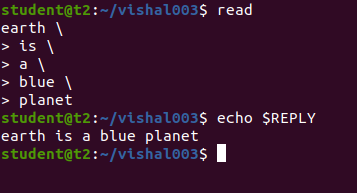
1. read var1 var2 var3: to insert the contents into different variables

Output



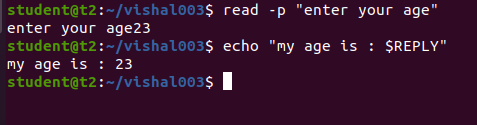
1. \ : used for newline

Output



1. read –p : to prompt the value from the user

Output



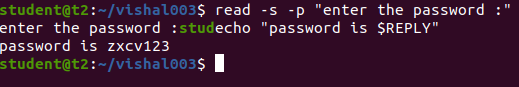
1. read –n : n used to specify the number of characters to store

Output

https://lh6.googleusercontent.com/m2UbfZlpvyZQIHAW3J59QVXdtR-yAx2fFNY6wQkIAmrPaU3_IncZWlkH2vMY88XM6M2nLDojBb1gRN_P4tUkwlOAT0svJ_OoBMZJFinA2H2xpMQYG3F4p4c7bZnPvOtOGpLtVBbjTn4jOXByDWGGIMM

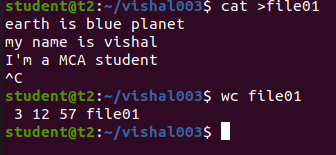
1. read –s : s used for security purpose

Output



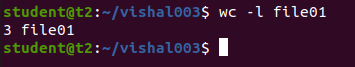
1. wc *filename* : used for word count. It will display, number of lines, words, bites and filename

Output



1. wc –l *filename*: to display the number of lines

Output



1. wc –m *filename*: to display the number of bites

Output

https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/HlTOuF3O2dbLIy9PzEssh5unXheI16tgWMKAp55F-uQkTGH34xgdKNbALjhp_0q_H05LvHf_EAvUcnfeLt3U-LmJU75sDA1IIl9UIeGiPi_WjcBkMyDjgSNo-2isDDYCwRLp3CsMOP4UnAVc7-2iUgs

1. wc –c *filename*: to display the number of bites

Output

https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/VVnZAvcaM71_ywd6rdoNe7CbYHUj7OI_f2Dmat2GYYIzsmq6R_gAmoSjFCy-e-OXbTanxY_uPi0bmWCTDvpN_IthlXqpxGpOhcls99I-1Bt18vOcPACUYSZVyYrDuSIfFxS_K42qBnWiaRSlNOH8vVY

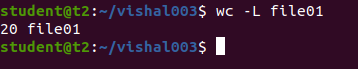
1. wc –w *filename*: to display the number of words

Output

https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/X3FdrXyzVDpTMw7SCYWi0ZBCeawRHe8wmmqmvDe7fdk5MghMWtC4zBXycVx5bDrveugUdb6wTmnxlUuQgBtI8yrZ6OSrycGEn1ATQqjJNtt5gh9sebF72sF9Df2HwtIEGvuqzv_vEtbX0ijEj30iDVQ

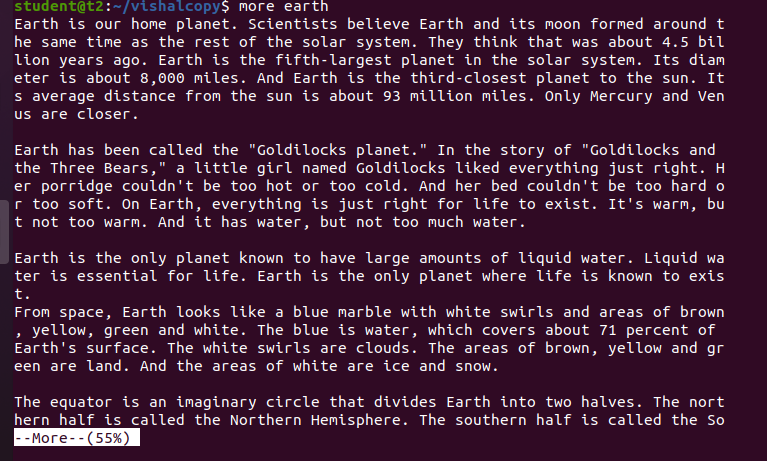
1. wc –L *filename*: to display the number bites of the longest line in the file.

Output



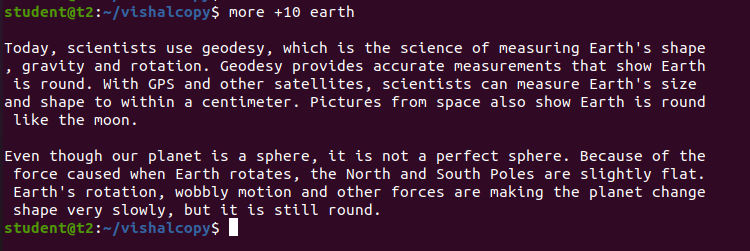
1. more *filename* : same as ‘cat’ to display the file contents. The difference is that in case of large files cat commands will scroll of your screen while ‘more’ command display one screenfull at a time.

Output



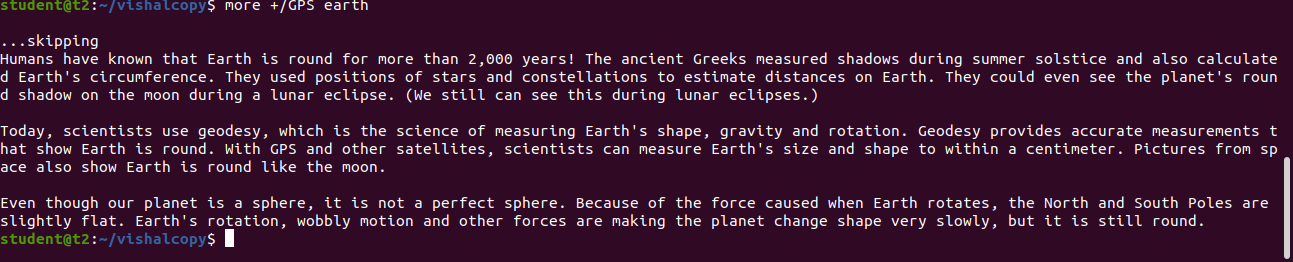
1. more +20 *filename*: to display the contents after specified number of lines.

Output



1. more +/*’anystring’ filename*: to highlight the content of the given string. This option is used to search string inside your text document. You can view all the instance by navigating through results.

Output



1. more –d *filename*: it helps the user to navigate according to the instruction. Space to continue and q to exit.

Output

