

Essential commands in Linux Environment

1. Connecting to Linux server from Windows

To connect to Red Hat Linux Server go to **Start-Run** and in the Open box type:

telnet 172.16.22.5 After connected to Linux Server a window will open waiting for your login id and password. Enter your college id as below.

For e.g. if your college id is 2010A3PS200U login : **u2015a3ps200** [all in small case 'u' in front]

Password : **a** [initial temporary password later u can change.]

once server verified your identification a welcome screen will open and it will wait for your commands at the prompt [\$]. In linux \$ is the prompt.

2. To clear the screen.

At the \$ prompt type the command **clear** – this will clear the screen.

3. To create new directory [called as folder in windows]

At the \$ prompt type **mkdir [directory name]** – give your directory name without any space in between .For e.g. **mkdir 1yr**

mkdir 2yr - These 2 commands will create two directories by the name 1yr and 2yr.

4. To list the contents of your directory.

At the \$ prompt type **ls** [this will display your directories in blue color, executable [output] files in green color , source files and other files in white color.

5. To enter the sub directory .

At the \$ prompt type the command **cd directory name** for e.g. to enter 1yr directory which we have created in step no.3 just type **cd 1yr** this will take you to 1yr directory. To check the path of your directory give the command **pwd** at \$ prompt. [present working directory] this will display your path from server [root].

6. Writing a C program in Linux using vi editor.

In linux vi is one of the most popular editor to create or edit any source files.

i.) At the \$ prompt type **vi filename.c** this will open a editor.

ii) To start typing the code give the command **Esc i** [press escape key once and the letter i] the word insert will appear at the left bottom of your screen now u can start typing your code.

iii) Once finish typing to save the file give the command **Esc:wq** (i.e. press the escape key once the word insert at your left bottom will disappear, then hold the shift key and give colone [:] then give the command **Wq** – [meaning write and quit]). Now you have written your c program and saved it, to check whether it saved, type the command **ls** and see.

7. To compile and run a C program in linux.

At the \$ prompt type **cc filename.c** if no errors in your program it will return to the \$ prompt

If errors are there in your program linux will display the errors with line no. In such case repeat

step no.6 edit your program, correct the error, save the program and compile the program again [after each and every changes you have to compile your program.] To get the output of your code at the \$ prompt type **a.out** this will give you the out put of your code.

8. Writing a C program in Linux using joe editor.[optional]

Joe is another user friendly editor in linux which helps the user to create and edit source file as vi editor. At the \$ prompt type **joe filename.c** an editor window will open then press **cntrl k h** [i.e. hold the Control key then press the keys k h. An help window will open, there you will find all the list of commands. Start typing your program the give the command **cntrl k x** for save and exit. **Compile and Run** procedures remain same as **step no. 7**.

Additional List of Linux Operating System Commands and its usage.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| logout | - | logout from linux. |
| mv file1.c file2.c | - | This command will move the contents of file1.c to file2.c
in other words it will rename the filename. |
| man | - | manual used to get help on linux
commands. Example: To get help for “ls” type man ls |
| cp | - | copy contents from one file to another. Syntax: cp file1.c file2.c |
| cat | - | to display the contents of one file for e.g. cat text.c will display the
contents of file text.c |
| who | - | Displays list of current users that are logged in. |
| who am I | - | Displays your terminal number |
| cal 9 1990 | - | Displays calendar of the month September year 1990 |
| date | - | Displays current date and time. |
| rmdir | - | Removes directory syntax rmdir directory name [before
removing the directory u should delete all the files in that particular
directory] |
| rm | - | Remove file (or delete file). Syntax: rm text.c removes the file
text.c, similarly rm *.c will delete all the files with .c extension. |

Few vi editor Commands and its usage.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| Esc:q!
[quit without saving] | - | In the vi editor after typing your source code instead of saving a file
if you want to quit without saving the give :q! – this will exit the
editor without saving. |
| Esc: wq filename- | - | Incase you open a file called abc.c and the same contents you want
to Save in another file called xyz.c . Open the file abc.c and while
exit give Esc: wq xyz.c this is something like save as in MsWord. |

REGULAR STEPS:-

1. Connect to Linux server using telnet 172.16.22.5
2. Enter your login and passwd.
3. Type ls to verify your directory name.
4. To enter your first year directory cd directoryname.
5. vi filename.c - opens the editor with the name given.
6. Esc i for typing source code. Save it with Esc: wq
7. cc filename.c - to compile the file
8. a.out to get the output.

Journal INDEX Format.

Sl.No.	Program Title	Date of Lab	Date of Submission	Faculty Sign.	Remarks

Inside the journal Program Title

Aim:..... } Questions given by your faculty.

Program..... }
..... } The source code you typed in your
system. }
..... } [Continuity of the code write on
right side }
of next page don't continue
behind]

Sample Input: }
Journal }
Sample Output: } Write Left Hand side of your