**LINUX Tour**

1. Type **date**. What shows on the screen?
2. Type **w.** What shows on the screen?
3. Type **who**. What shows on the screen?
4. Type **who –q**. What shows on the screen?
5. Type **finger**. What shows on the screen?
6. Type **man cal**. What happened? This command displays the manual or help pages for the cal command. Use **Shift-Q** to exit the man command.
7. Type **cal**. What shows on the screen?
8. Type **cal 2009**. What shows on the screen?
9. Type **cal 12 2008**. What shows on the screen?
10. Display the calendar for October 2006. What command did you use to do that?
11. Look up the month and year you were born – on what day of the week were you born?
12. You can use LINUX to send mail. Try this first to yourself and then to someone else.
	1. Type mail and then your user name or someone else’s name.
	2. Enter the subject, this is a test
	3. Enter hi this is a test. Enter as many lines as you want.
	4. Press Ctrl-D to send. You will see EOT and will be returned to the prompt.
13. To check your mail:
	1. Type mail and then press enter
	2. If you have 1 message, then enter the number 1 and press enter.
	3. To reply, press r and then return.
	4. Press Ctrl-D to send.
	5. To delete, press d and then the number.
	6. Press Ctrl-D to exit the mail environment.
14. Note: If you get stuck in mail, press Shift-Q and you will receive a question mark prompt. Type exit and press enter to exit mail.
15. Type **clear** and press enter. What happened? Is it really gone?
16. Type **ls –l**. (Both are the letter l and not the number one). What do you see?
17. Type **cal > test**. Press the enter key. The > symbol moves the results of the command into a text file. In this case, the text file is named test.
18. Type **cal >> test** and press the enter key. The >> symbol appends the results of the command into the designated text file—named test in this example.
19. Press the up arrow twice. What do you see? (should see ls –l). Press enter.
Why are some files in blue and others are not in blue?
20. Type **more test**. What happens?
21. Type **cat test**. What happens? The cat command is used to display the contents of a file. It is derived from the term concatenate which means to join or fuse together.

Type **cal 2008>>test** Type **cal 2009>>test**

Type **cat test**

Type **cat test |more** Type **cat test|less**

1. Type **jpico** and press enter. You are in an editor. Type a few lines and then press **Ctrl-X** (This is designated as ^X at the bottom of the editor). Type **Y** to save and give it a name of **testfile**.
2. What would we type to see the contents of the file we just created?
3. What would we type to edit the file we just created? Try it. Add a new line and then save. Examine the contents of the file – is the new line there?
4. Type **cat test testfile**. What happened? Is it permanent? This is an example of using the cat command to concatenate two files.
5. Type **pwd**. What shows on the screen?
6. To move up one level (to the parent) subdirectory, type **cd ..** and press enter. You have to include a space after the command cd and before the ..
7. Type **pwd**. What shows on the screen? This is the full pathname of the current working directory.
8. Type **cd ..** to move back up one more level (change to the parent directory of the current directory). Be sure to include a space between cd and the two dots. On what level are you located? cd is the command that is used to change directories.
9. Type **ls –l** to see all of the files.
10. Type **echo “This is fun”** and press the enter key.
11. Type **echo “Enter text here”** and press the enter key.
12. Type **echo “This is so much fun” \!** and press the enter key.
13. Type **echo –e “Enter text here \c”** and press the enter key.
-e enables character and \c suppresses the trailing new line.
14. Type **echo $HOME** What shows on the screen?
15. Move back to your home directory**: cd /home/userid** where userid is your userid. Type **pwd** to make sure you are in your home directory.
16. Type **cd /** Be sure to include a space between the cd and the /. Where are you now?
17. Move back to your home directory: **cd ~** Type **pwd** to make sure you are in your home directory.
18. Type **ls –l.** Do you see your two test files?
19. Type **du** and press enter to see the disk usage.
20. Type **top** and press enter to receive information about the CPU – the most intensive processes currently running. This is frequently refreshed (measured in seconds). To stop this, Press Ctrl-C.
21. Type **free** and press the enter key to display statistics about memory usage (RAM and swap) and buffers used by the kernel. free –t displays totals.
22. grep (general expression) is used to search in file(s) for file lines that match a regular expression pattern. The syntax is **grep pattern files**. For example, if you named the file you created in step 17 test, then the command **grep Tu test** would tell Linux to search the file test for lines that have the pattern Tu. Try it and see what happens.
23. Use the editor to add Tu to the file you created in step 19 called testfile.
24. type grep Tu \* and press enter. What happened?
25. Remember to type Exit to leave Linux!!!