

* Basic Linux Commands

1. **pwd** → Print name of current/working directory. **pwd** enter
2. **mkdir** → Make directories → Not showing any output in the screen.
mkdir directory name
3. **ls** → List directory contents. → show directory + files
ls enter
4. **cd** → Change directory **cd** changable directory name → no output
* আমরা যদি আগের আগের Directory to যেতে চাই shortcut is - (..) **cd ..** enter → Now we are in same directory that create earlier.
5. **echo** → Display a line of text → If want to print String
echo "Hello World" → print Hello World in the screen
6. create & initialize the variable →
simply **a = 2**
echo \$a → Printing the value of variable a
7. **clear** → clear the terminal screen.

Text Editor

Computer program that edits plain text

Nano.

→ text editor. helps us to view, manipulate the file
(add, Remove)

Using Process of Nano text editor

nano filename.txt

nano oslab.txt enter

File save ~~ctrl~~ - write out

^O (ctrl + O)

-then ask for name..

oslab.txt enter

for exit ctrl + X
^X (Exit)

→ **cat** → Concatenate files and print
on the standard output.

cat oslab.txt

(This is operating Systems Lab

→ **wc** → Print newline, word and byte count

wc oslab.txt 2 5 31

→ **man** → An interface to the system reference manuals

man cat → Give a new window, give the
details.

Root sign → /

`mkdir Binary` // Create a new directory named "Binary"
`nano through.txt` // Open a text file named "through.txt"
`mv through.txt taught.txt` // Rename the text file
`mv taught.txt /`
→ If need necessary permission to create directories - - -

`sudo mv taught.txt /`

Extra

2. Create a file in your Linux system, in your current user's home directory, named as "file1.txt". Write your name and Registration number in the file1.txt using cat command. Now rename the file using mv command, the new name must be "yourRegistrationNo.txt".

`mkdir xyz`

`ls` — to checking the directory that is creating or not.

`cd xyz` — for open directory

`nano file1.txt`

`cat > file1.txt`

Ahad Hosen Akash

21111121

(save `ctrl+z`)

→ Save 2312 किं
check `cat file1.txt`

`mv file1.txt 21111121.txt` → check `ls`

3. Create a copy of the file you have created with your registration number. Now delete the original file.

cp 21111121.txt 21111121 → 10
rm 21111121.txt // delete the original file → 10
21111121 21111121.txt
21111121

4. Create a directory with your name and move all the files (using mv commands) created by you in currently logged in user's home directory.

আমরা এখন একটি directory create করান তার নাম
directory (cd) → বনান xyz directory to 21
cd
mkdir Akash
আমরা Akash u to copy
তার সমস্ত file open xyz directory
cd xyz
pwd (/home/Akash/xyz)
cd
mv /home/Akash/xyz Akash

5. Create multiple directories using single command.

clear (সব command পরিষ্কার করলাম)
cd .. (xyz directory থেকে বাহিরে আসলাম)
cd .. (Akash u u u u)
clear
mkdir Athad Akash Hosen
এক command থেকে
3টি directory