OPERATING SYSTEM LAB ASSIGNMENT – 1

TITLE -:

Implement the following basic Commands used in LINUX, UNIX, OS (Also perform all the commands with their switches as assignment). ls, man, pwd, who, whoami, date, cal, mkdir, rm, rmdir, cat, head, tail, more, less, cp, mv, echo.

Submitted by -: Priyanshu Vishwakarma

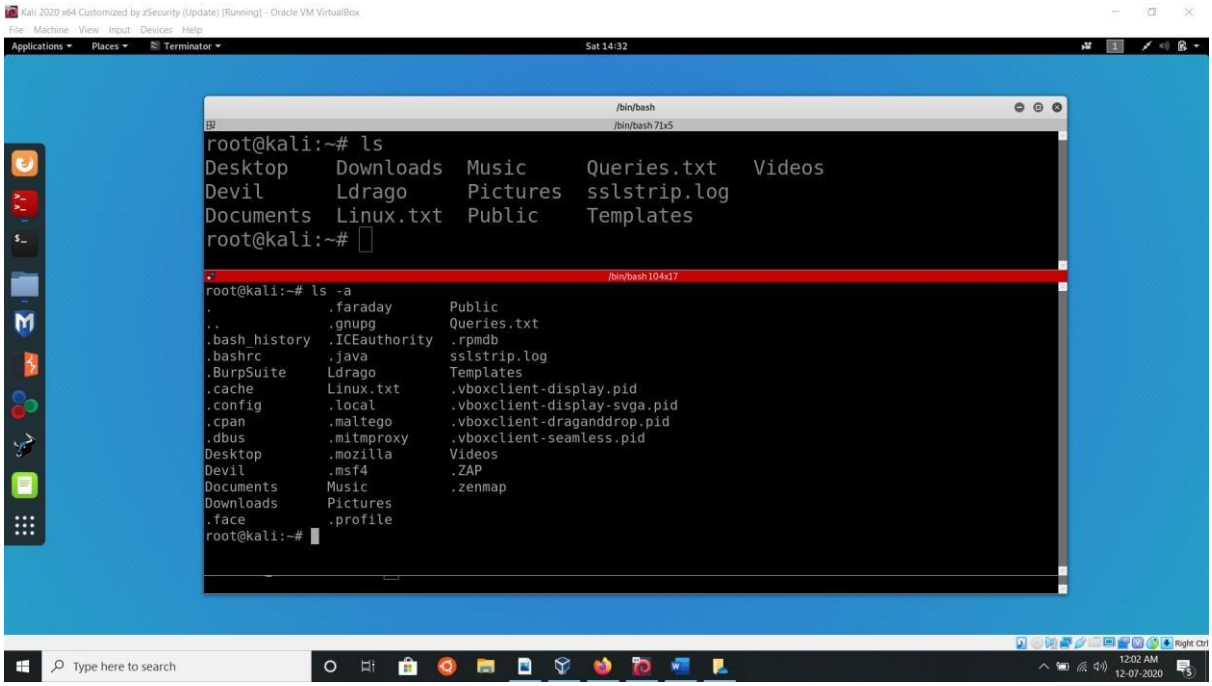
Subject -: Operating System - LAB

Submitted to -: Ms. NIDHI

ls -: The **ls** command will list the files and directories within the current working directory. There are a few options you can use with **ls**, and the format, or syntax of the command is....

SYNTAX -:

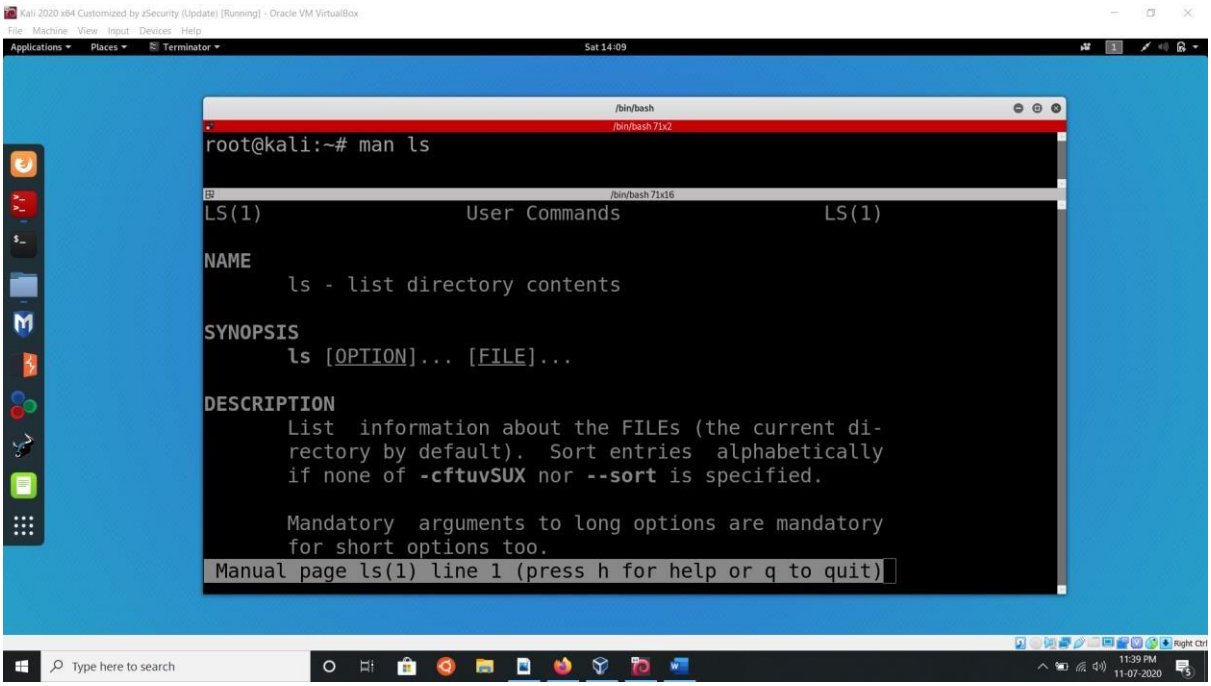
ls [options] [file]



man -: **man** is used to display the user manual of any command that we can run on the terminal. It provides a detailed view of the command which includes **Name, Synopsis, Description, Options, Exit, Status, Return Values, Errors, Files, Version, Examples…..etc.**

SYNTAX -:

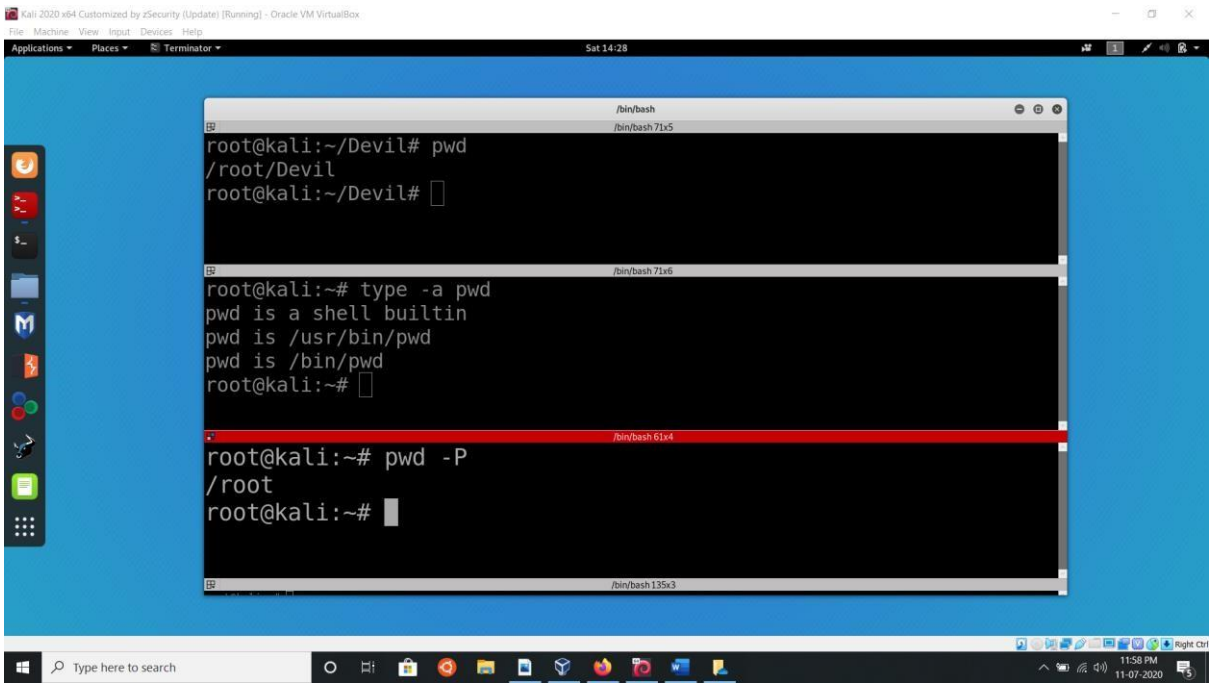
man [command name]



pwd -: **pwd** stands for Print Working Directory. It prints the full path of the working directory, starting from the root.

SYNTAX -:

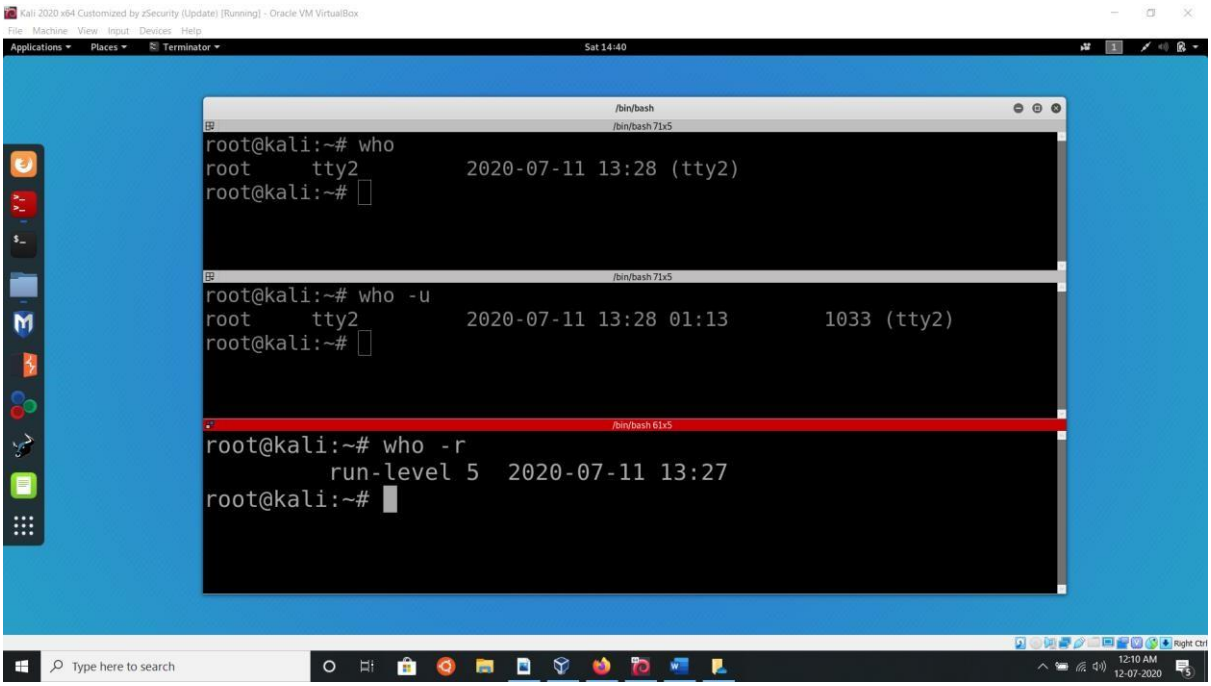
pwd [OPTION]



who -: The standard Unix command who displays a list of users who are currently logged into the computer. The **who** command is related to the command w, which provides the same information but also displays additional data and statistics.

SYNTAX –:

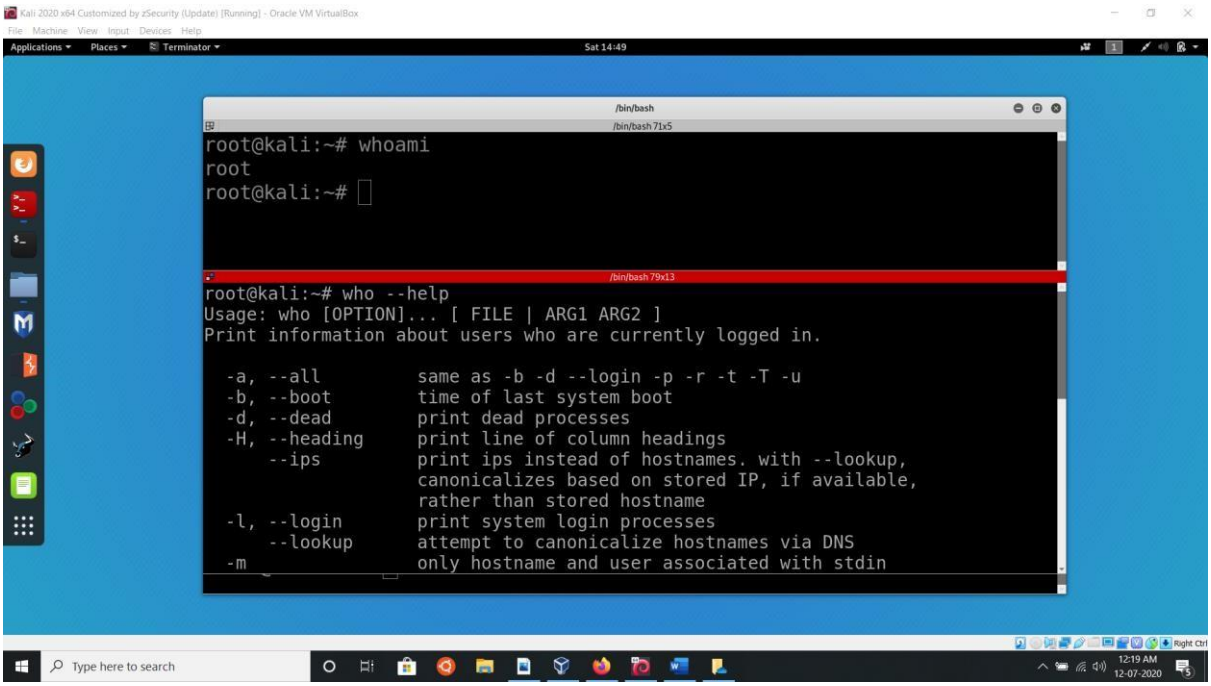
who [options] [filename]



whoami -: **whoami** command is used both in Unix Operating System and as well as in Windows Operating System. It is basically the concatenation of the strings **“who”,”am”,”i”** as whoami. It displays the username of the current user when this command is invoked.

SYNTAX –:

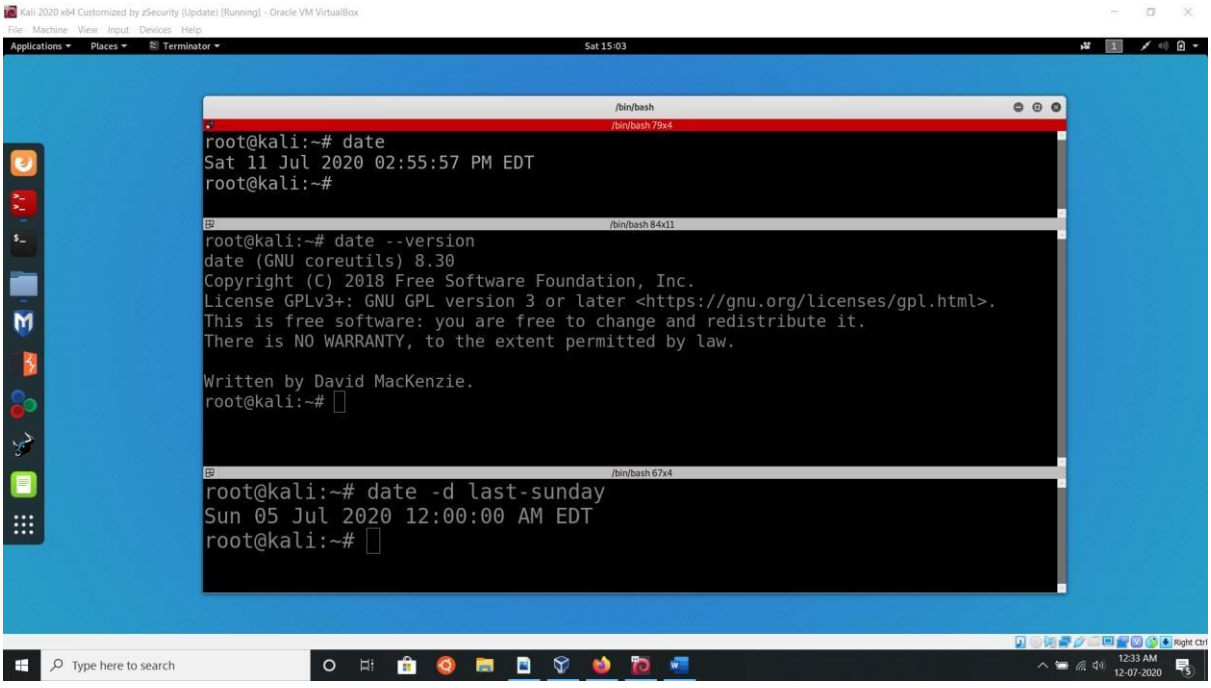
whoami [OPTION]



date -: **date** command is used to display the system date and time. date command is also used to set date and time of the system. By default the date command displays the date in the time zone on which unix/linux operating system is configured.

SYNTAX –:

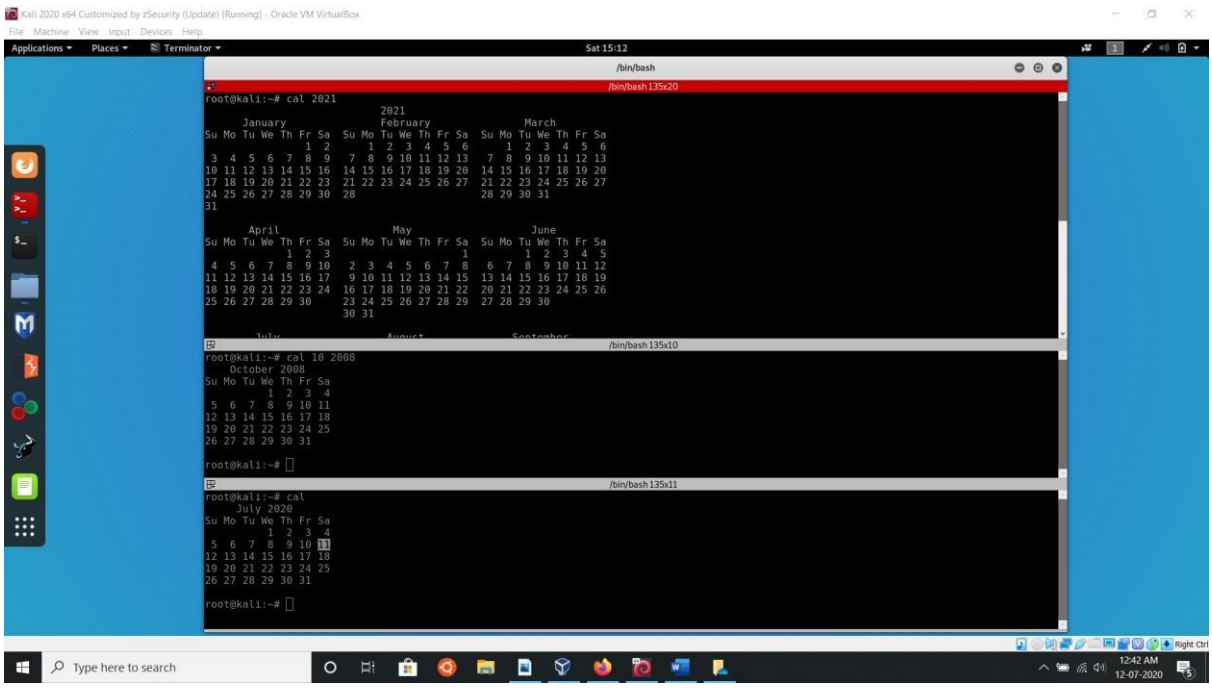
date [OPTION]... [+FORMAT]



cal -: **cal** command is a calendar command in Linux which is used to see the calendar of a specific month or a whole year.

SYNTAX –:

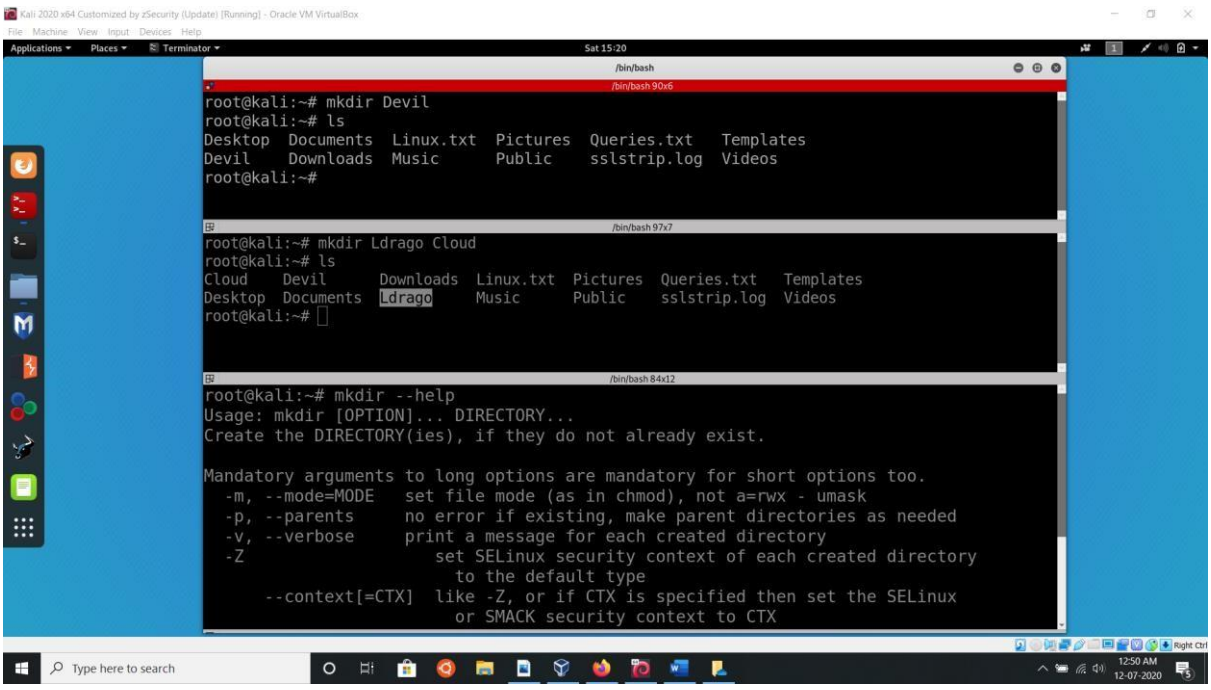
cal [[month] year]



mkdir -: **mkdir** command in Linux allows the user to create directories This command can create multiple directories at once as well as set the permissions for the directories.

SYNTAX –:

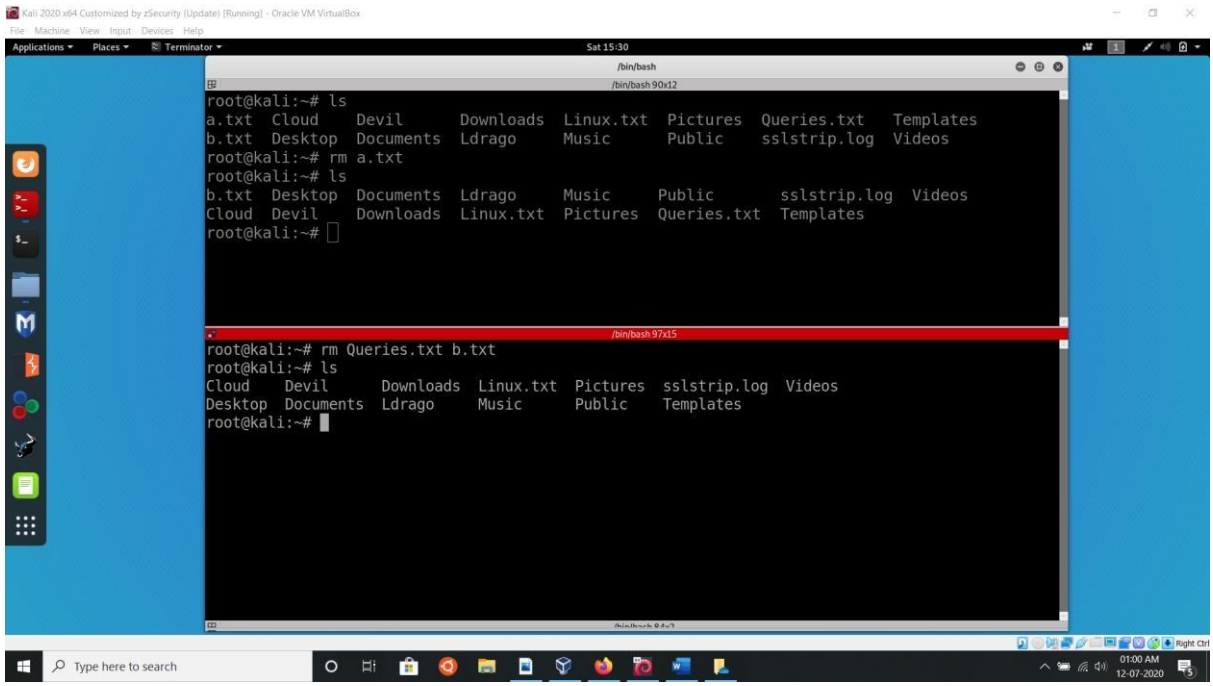
mkdir [options...] [directories ...]



rm -: rm command is used to remove objects such as files, directories, symbolic links and so on from the file system like UNIX. We remove multiple files at once.

SYNTAX –:

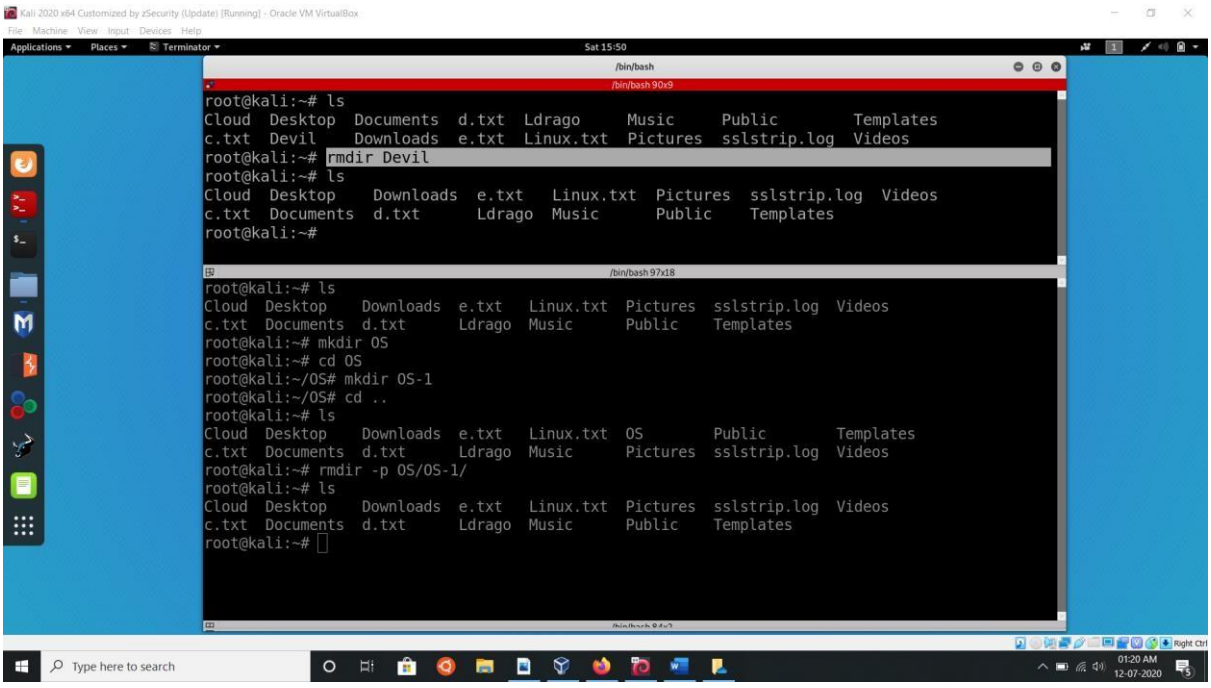
rm [OPTION]... FILE...



rmdir -: rmdir command is used remove empty directories from the filesystem in Linux. The rmdir command removes each and every directory specified in the command line only if these directories are empty. So if the specified directory has some directories or files in it then this cannot be removed by rmdir command.

SYNTAX –:

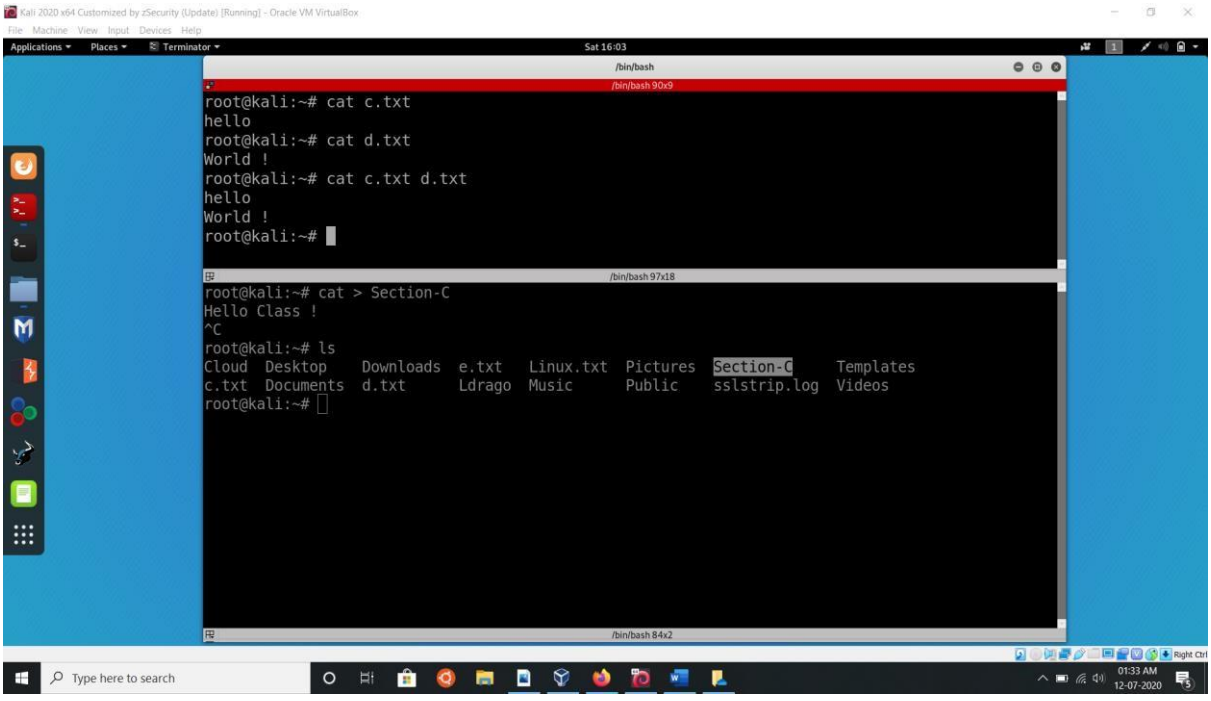
rmdir [OPTION]...DIRECTORY...



cat -: **cat** command is very frequently used in Linux. It reads data from the file and gives their content as output. It helps us to create, view, concatenate files. So let us see some frequently used **cat** commands. And also **cat** command can be used to join multiple files together and print the result on screen.

SYNTAX -:

cat [OPTION]... [FILE]...

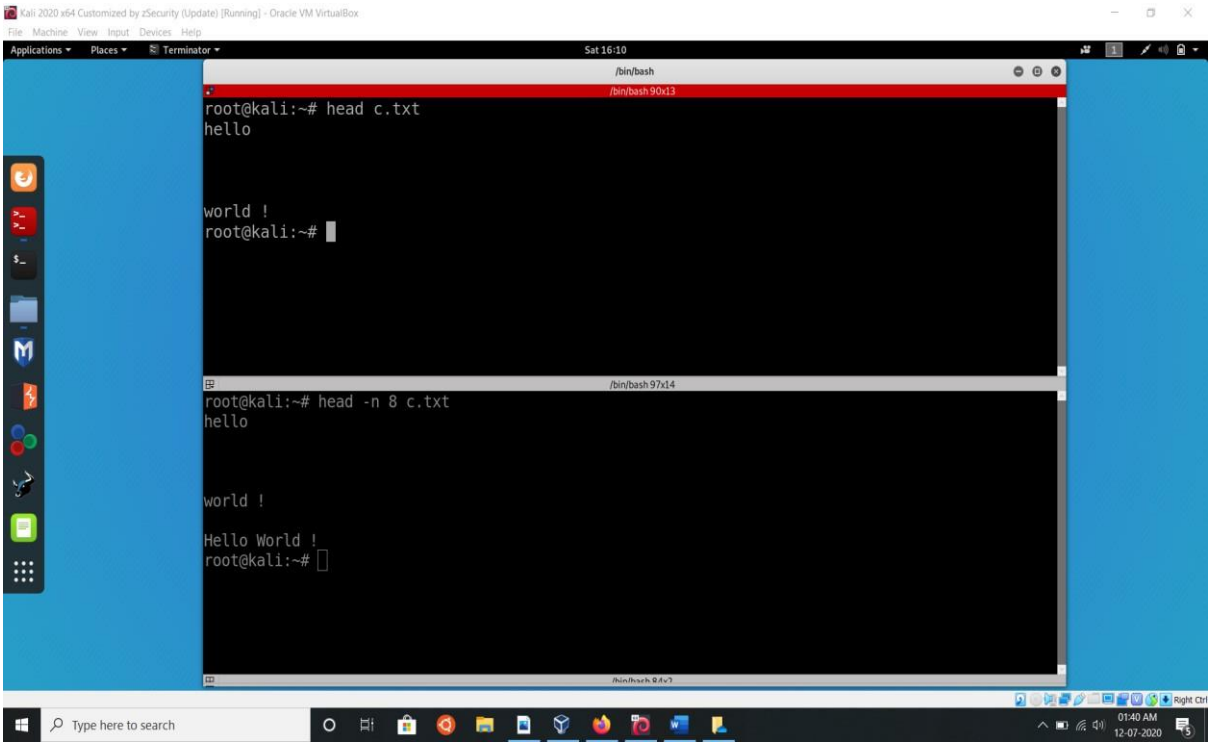


head -: It is the complementary of Tail command.

The **head** command, as the name implies, print the top N number of data of the given input. By default, it prints the first 10 lines of the specified files. If more than one file name is provided then data from each file is preceded by its file name.

SYNTAX -:

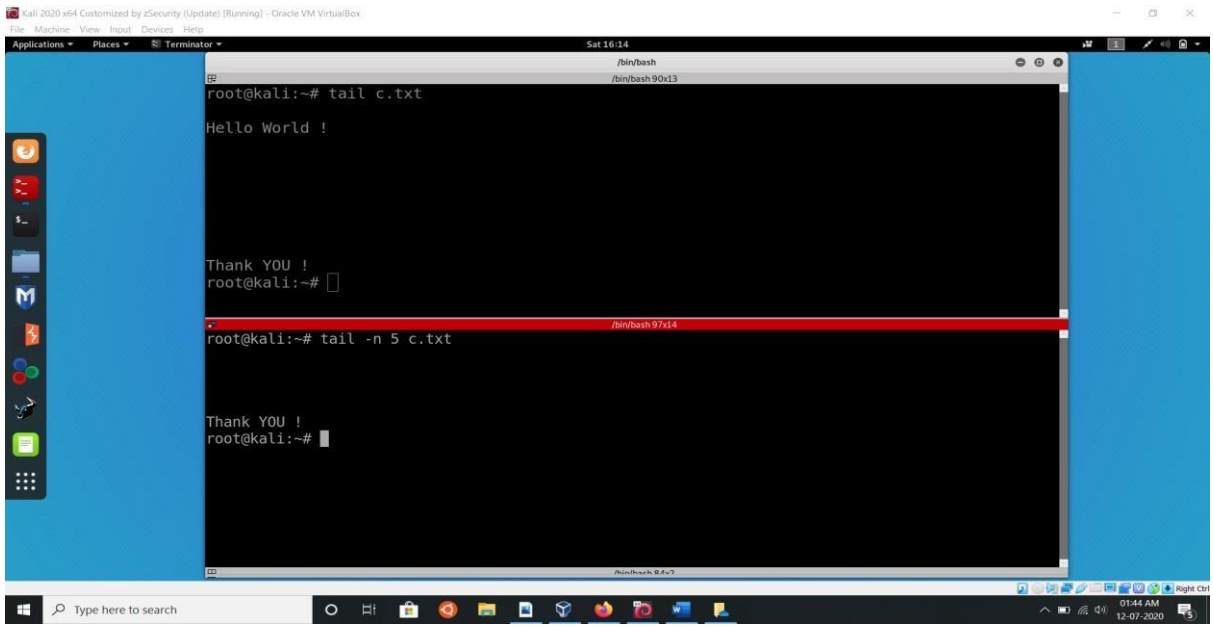
head [OPTION]... [FILE]...



tail -: It is the complementary of head command.The **tail** command, as the name implies, print the last N number of data of the given input. By default it prints the last 10 lines of the specified files. If more than one file name is provided then data from each file is precedes by its file name.

SYNTAX –:

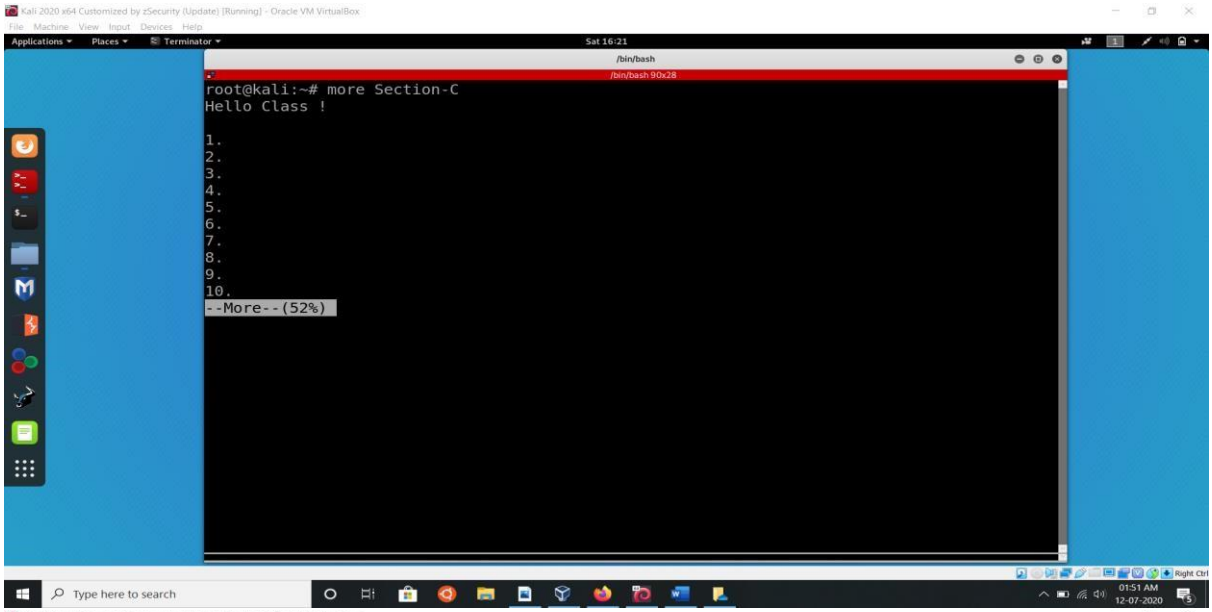
tail [OPTION]... [FILE]...

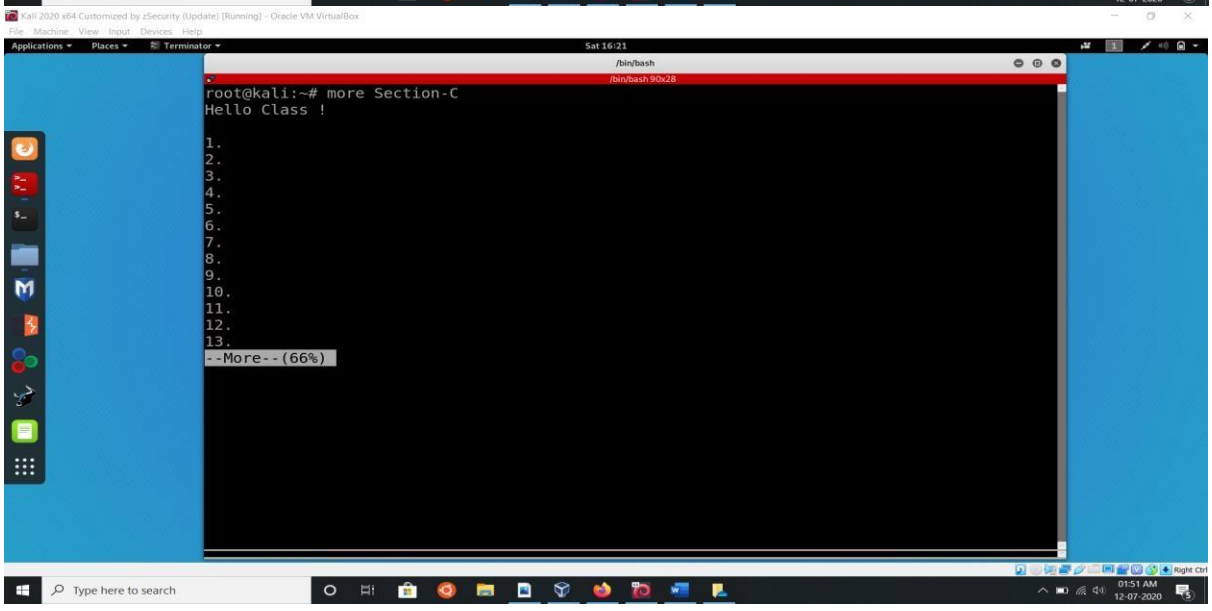


more -: **more** command is used to view the text files in the command prompt, displaying one screen at a time in case the file is large. he more command also allows the user do scroll up and down through the page.

SYNTAX –:

more [OPTION]... FILE...

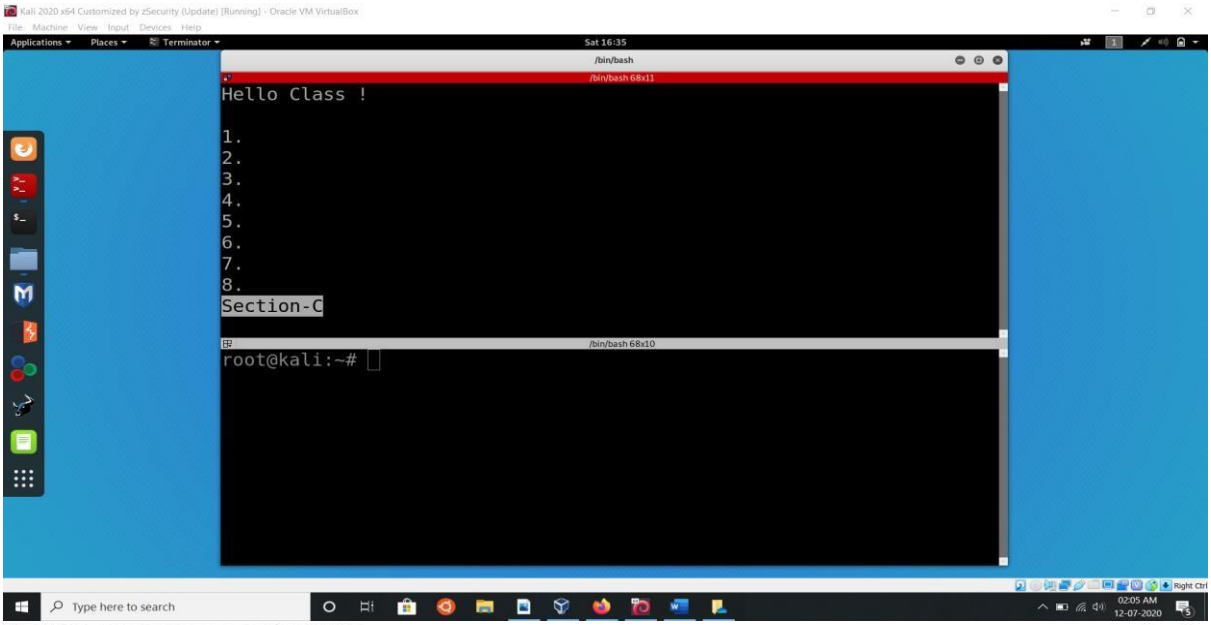


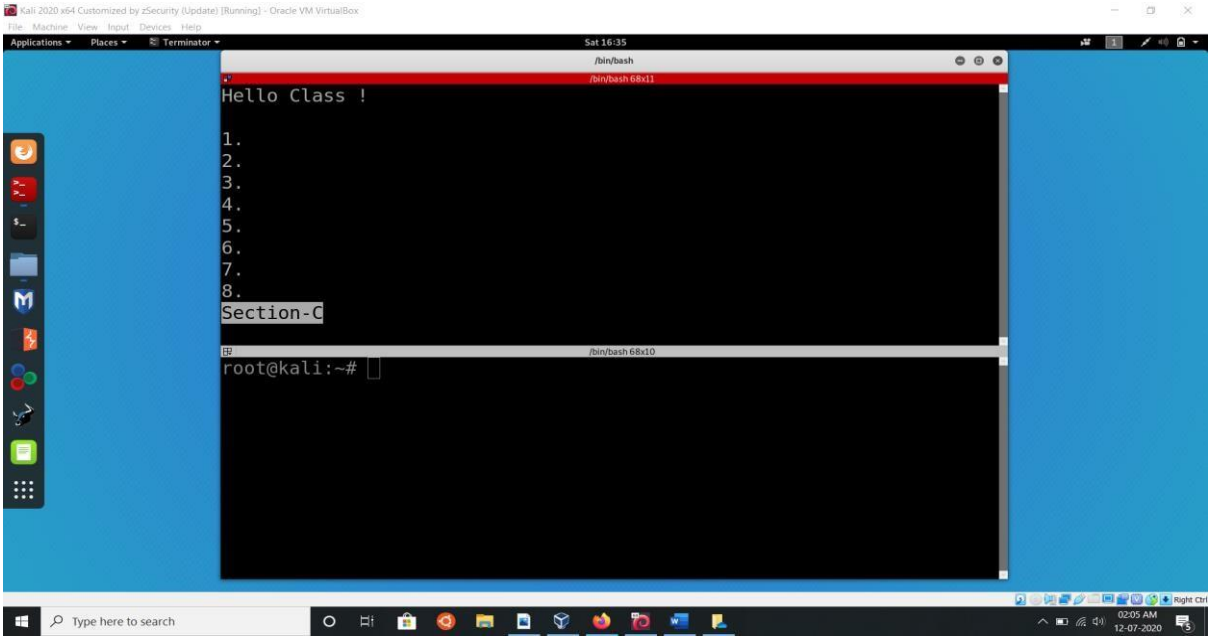


less -: less command is linux utility which can be used to read contents of text file one pageper time.It has faster access because if file is large, it don’t access complete file, but access it page by page.

SYNTAX –:

less Filename…

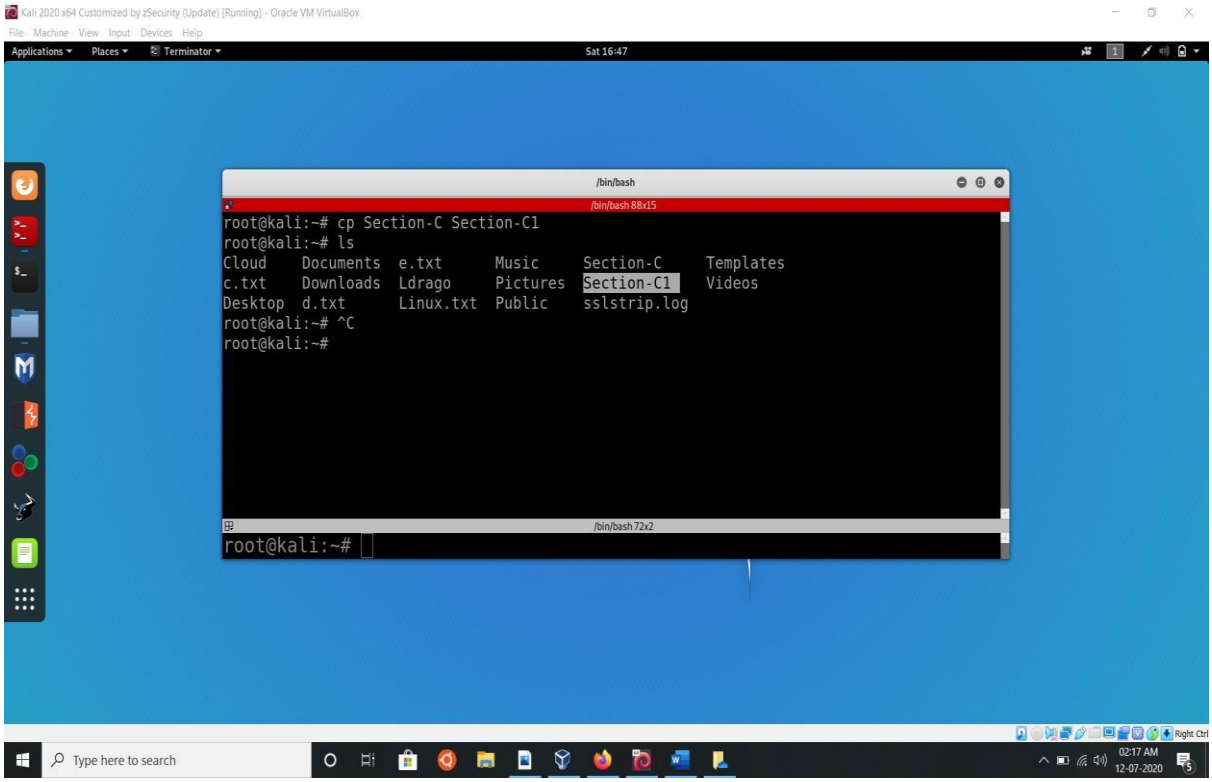




cp -: **cp** stands for copy. This command is used to copy files or group of files or directory. It creates an exact image of a file on a disk with different file name. **cp** command require at least two filenames in its arguments.

SYNTAX –:

cp [options] source dest..



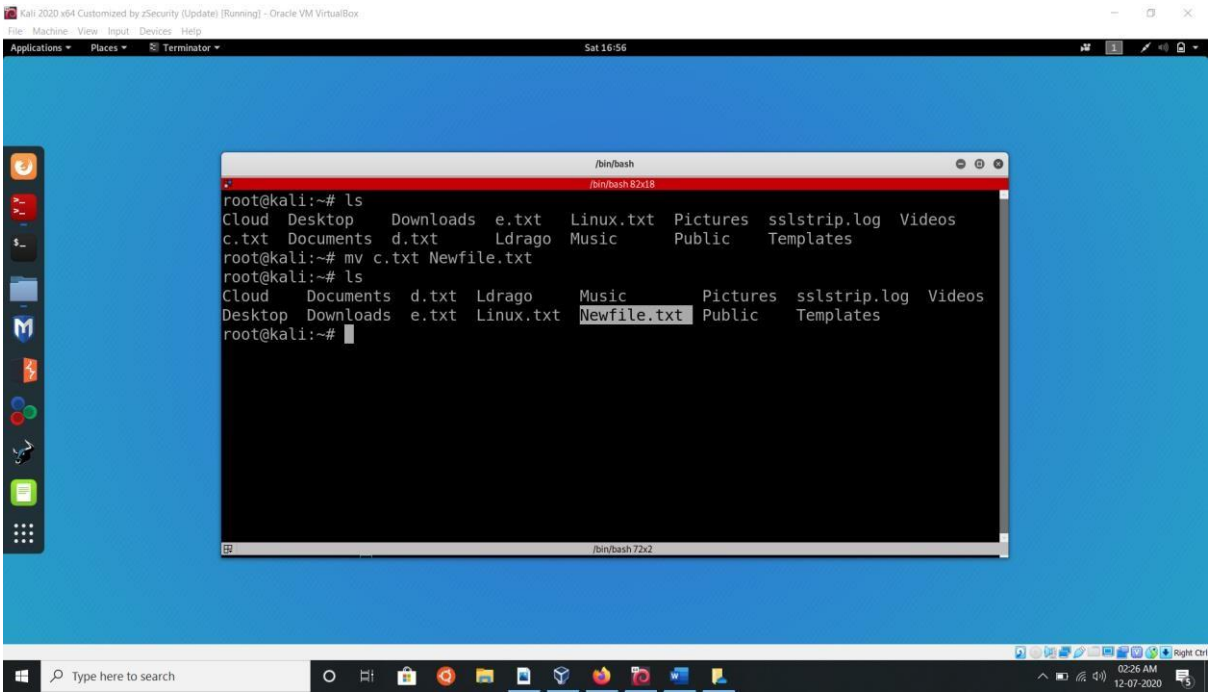
mv -: **mv** stands for move. mv is used to move one or more files or directories from one place to another in file system like UNIX. It has two distinct functions:

(i) It rename a file or folder.

(ii) It moves group of files to different directory. No additional space is consumed on a disk during renaming. This command normally works silently means no prompt for confirmation.

SYNTAX -:

```
mv [options] source dest..
```



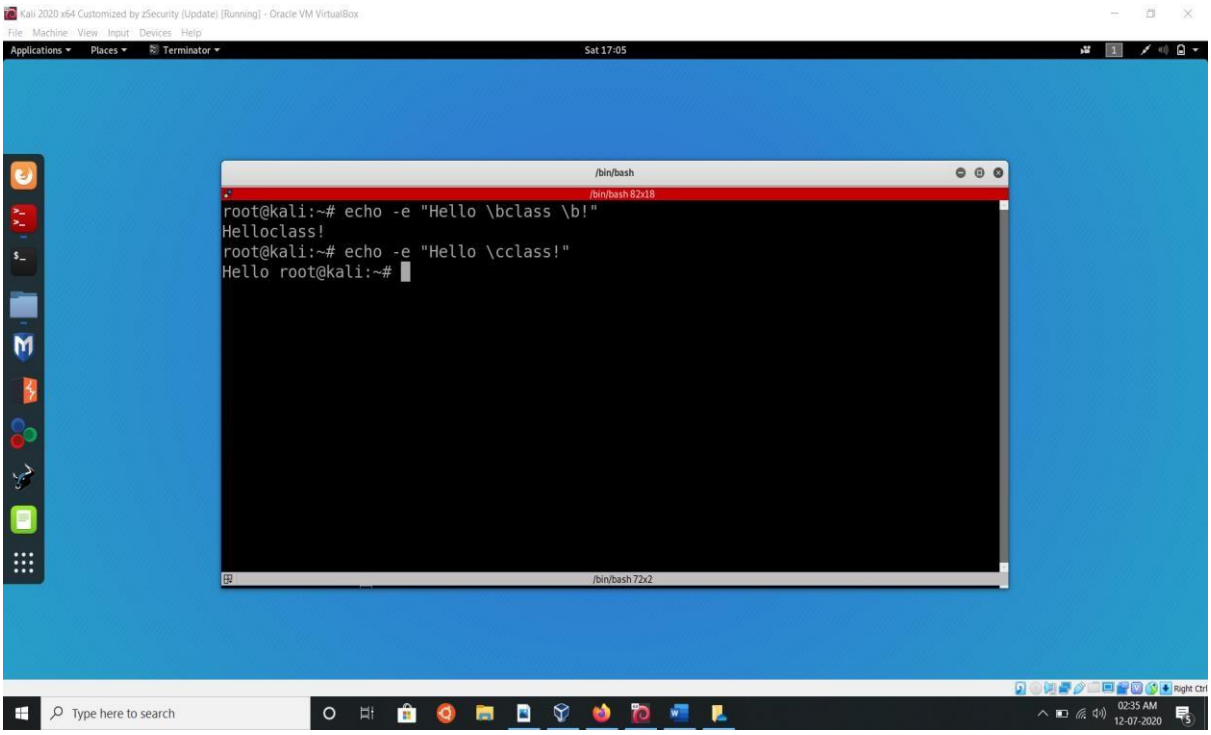
echo -: **echo** command in linux is used to display line of text/string that are passed as an argument . This is a built in command that is mostly used in shell scripts and batch files to output status text to the screen.

SYNTAX –:

echo [option] [string]

or

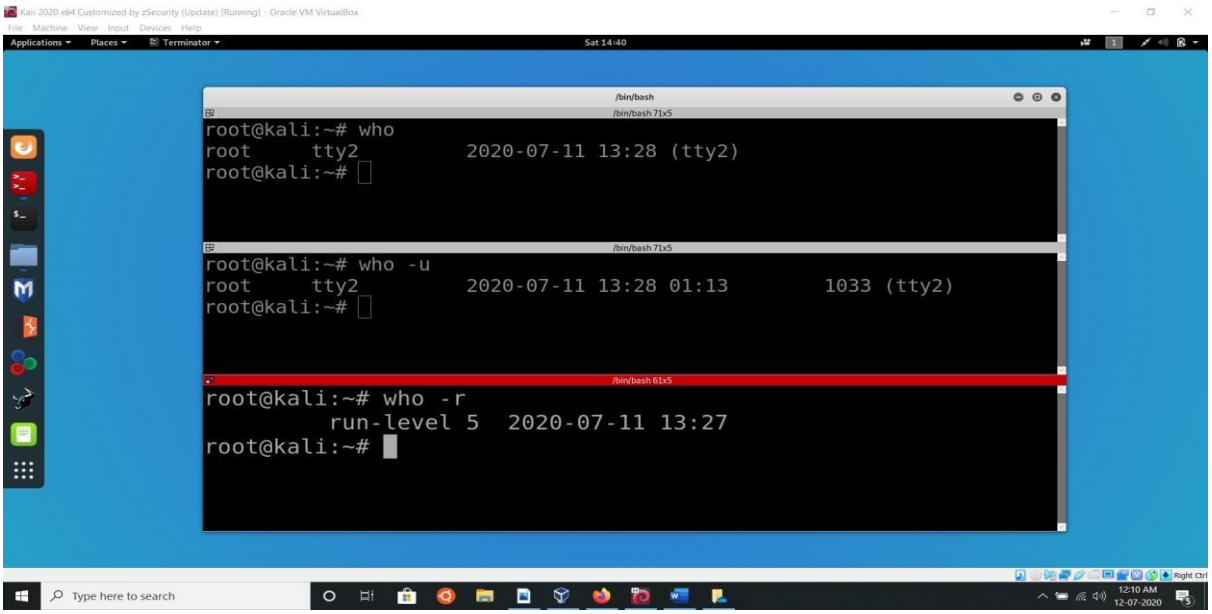
echo [string]



QUERIES

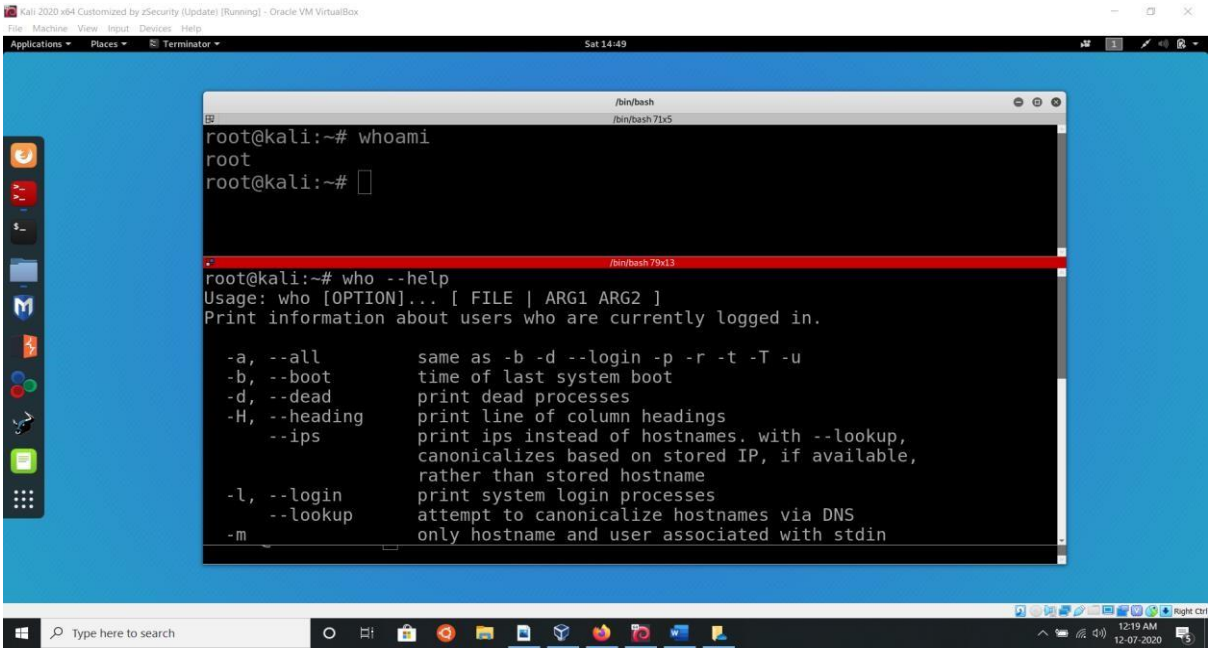
A.Who is current user?

By Using **who** Command.



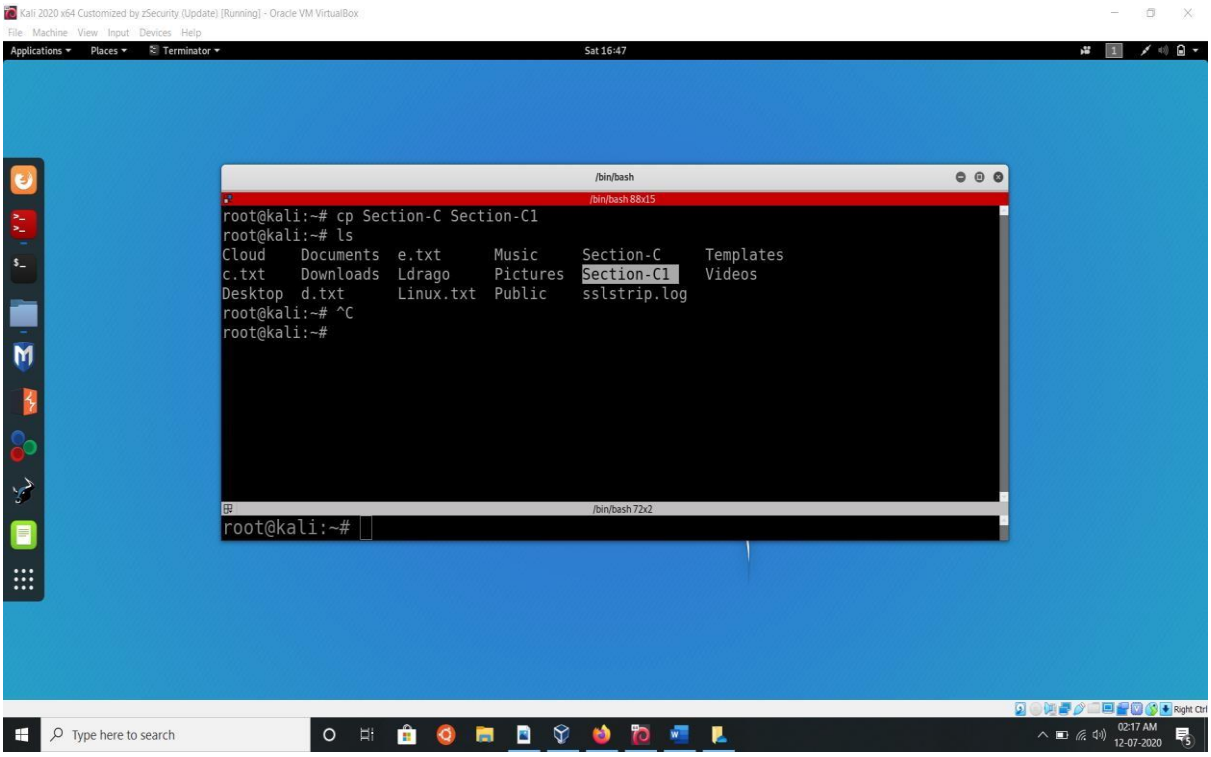
B.What is current login name?

By Using **whoami** Command.



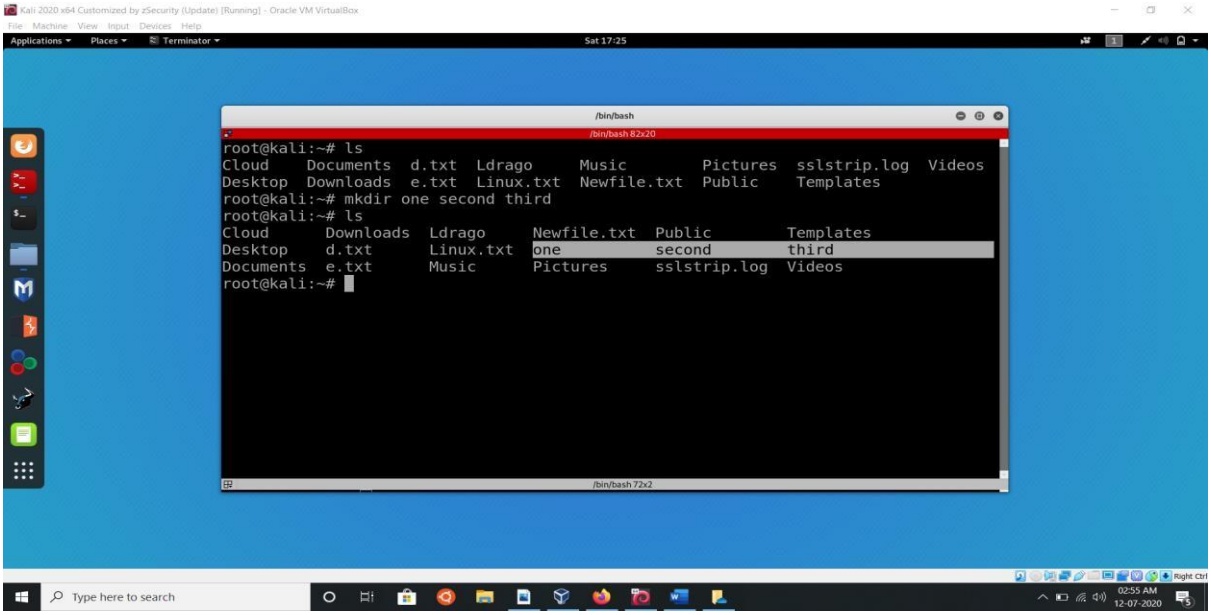
C. How to take backup of a file?

By using **cp** Command.



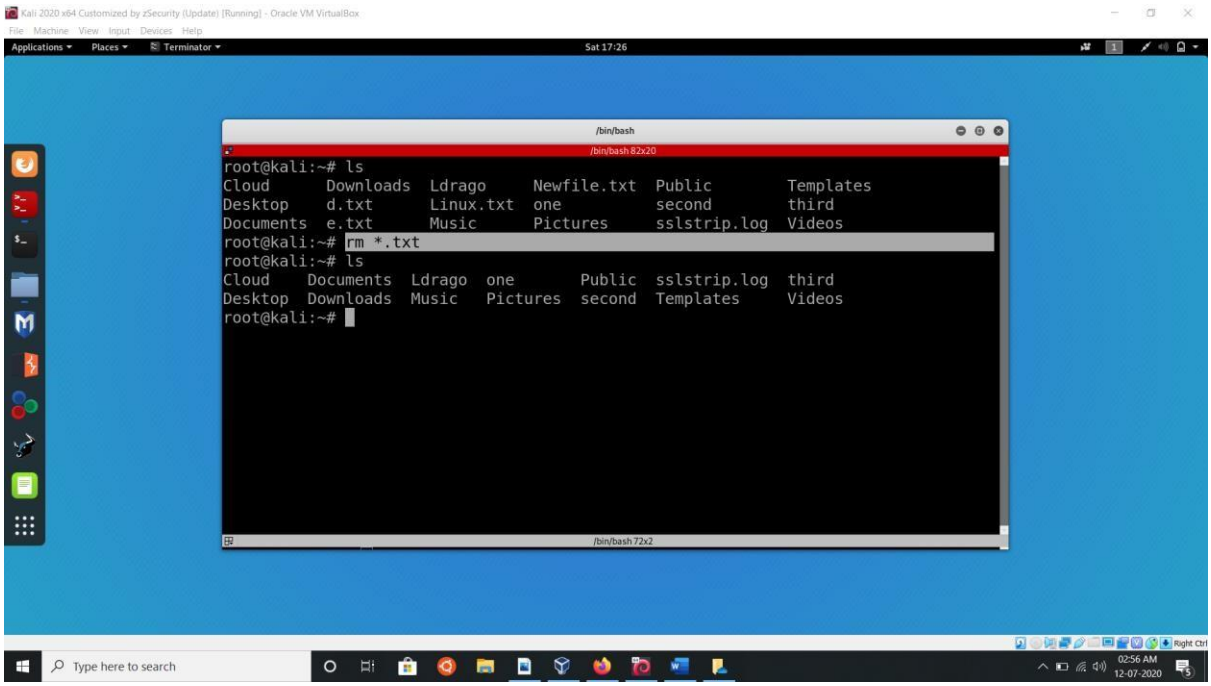
D.How to create 3 sub directories in a directory using single line Command?

By Using **mkdir** Command.



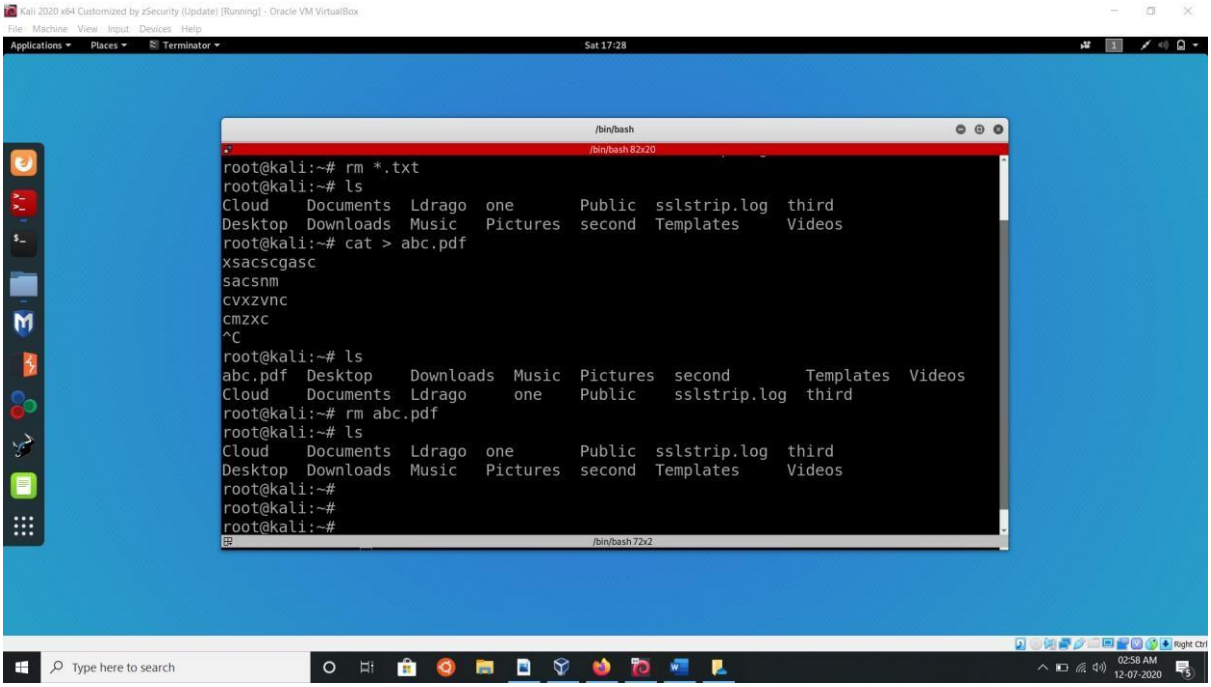
E. How to remove file of .txt extension?

BY using **rm** Command.



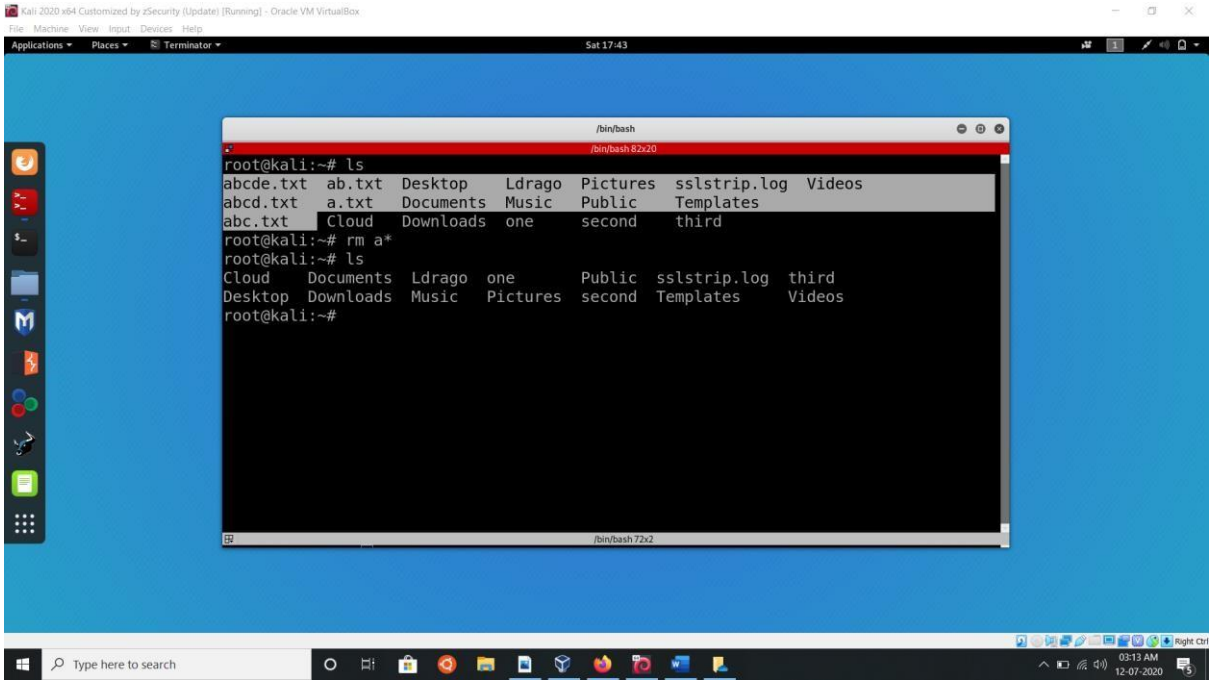
F. How to remove file of any extension?

By Using **rm** Command.



G.How to remove file starting with“a”?

By using **rm** Command.



H.How to remove non empty directory?

By Using **rm -r** Command.