CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Ms. ***……. Hemil…Chovatiya……*** *with enrolment no.* ***……200303108003……*** *has successfully completed* ***his****/her laboratory experiments in the* ***…..Operating System Laboratory (203105203)……*** *from the department of* ***……..Information Technology(4ITA1)……*** *during the academic year* ***……..2021-2022……..***

Date of Submission: ..... Staff In charge: .....

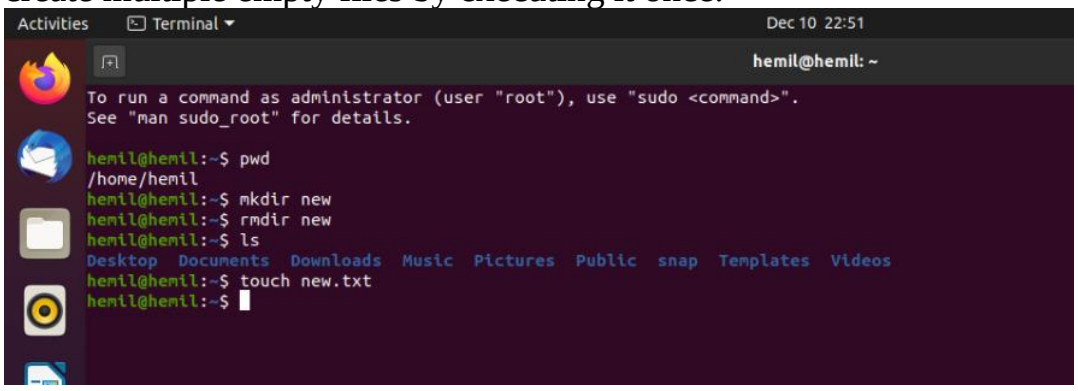
Head of Department: .....

PRACTICLE 1

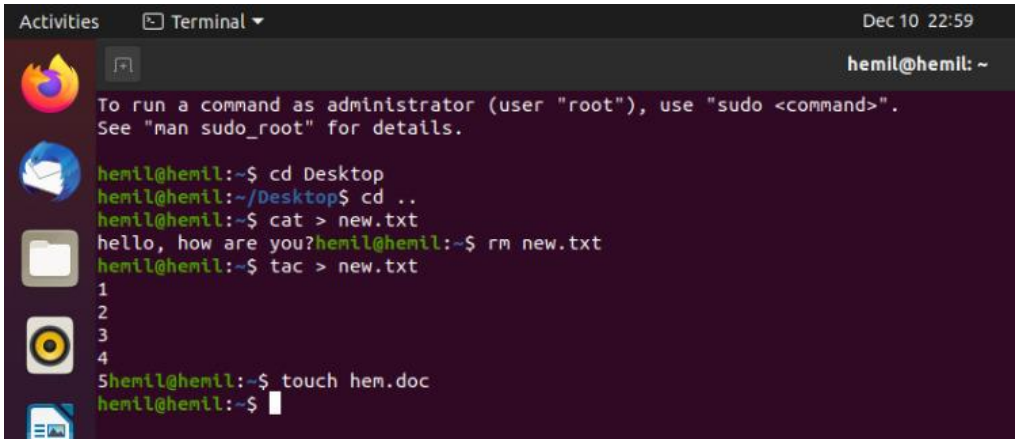
AIM: Study basics command of Linux.

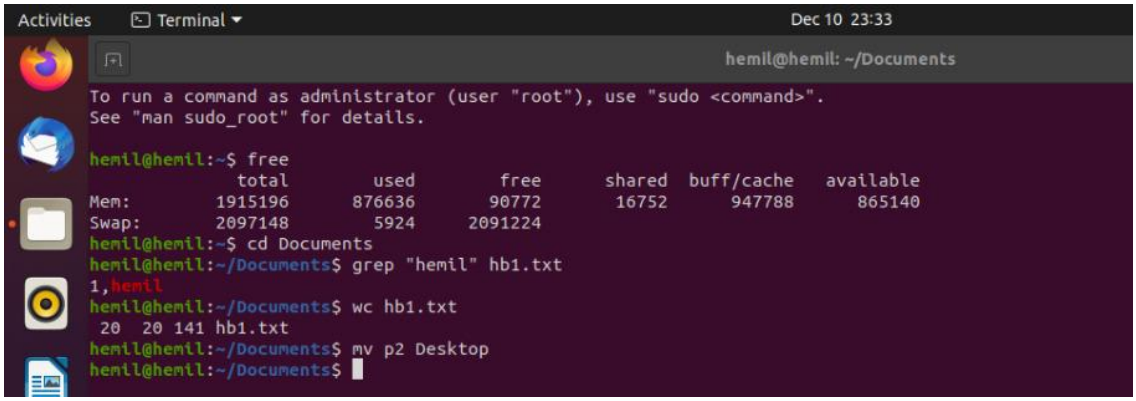
Linux Basic Commands:

1. pwd Command: The pwd command is used to display the location of the current working directory.
2. mkdir Command: The mkdir command is used to create a new directory under any directory.
3. rmdir Command: The rmdir command is used to delete a directory.
4. ls Command: The ls command is used to display a list of content of a directory.
5. touch Command: The touch command is used to create empty files. We can create multiple empty files by executing it once.



6. cd Command: The cd command is used to change the current directory.
7. cat Command: The cat command is a multi-purpose utility in the Linux system. It can be used to create a file, display content of the file, copy the content of one file to another file, and more.
8. rm Command: The rm command is used to remove a file.
9. tac Command: The tac command is the reverse of cat command, as its name specified. It displays the file content in reverse order (from the last line).
10. cd .. command: This command is used to go Back to previous main folder.



11. head Command: The head command is used to display the content of a file. It displays the first 10 lines of a file.
12. tail Command: The tail command is similar to the head command. The difference between both commands is that it displays the last ten lines of the file content. It is useful for reading the error message.
13. passwd Command: The passwd command is used to create and change the password for a user.
14. id Command: The id command is used to display the user ID (UID) and group ID (GID).
15. su Command: The su command provides administrative access to another user. In other words, it allows access of the Linux shell to another user.

16. Free command: It gives information about used and unused memory usage and swap memory of a system
17. grep command: to perform text searches for a defined criteria of words or strings
18.wc command: It is used to find out number of lines, word count, byte and characters count in the files specified in the file arguments.
19.mv command: mv is used to move one or more files or directories from one place to another in a file system.
20. PING command:it is used to check the network connectivity between host and server/host