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## OPERATING SYSTEM (203105204) LAB MANUAL



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### **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that Mr./Ms. Liza Bharatkumar Lad with enrolment no .2003031080087 has successfully completed his/her laboratory experiments in the Operating System (203105204) from the department of .Information Technology during the academic year 2020-2021



Staff In charge:

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Head of Department:	
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Date of Submission: .....

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## **Practical-1**

# (Linux commands)

- 1. pwd When you first open the terminal, you are in the home directory of your user. To know which directory you are in, you can use the "pwd" command. It gives us the absolute path, which means the path that starts from the root. The root is the base of the Linux file system. It is denoted by a forward slash(/). The user directory is usually something like "/home/username".
- 2. **ls** Use the "**ls**" command to know what files are in the directory you are in. You can see all the hidden files by using the command "**ls** -a".
- **3.** cd Use the "cd" command to go to a directory.
- **4. mkdir** Use the **mkdir** command when you need to create a folder or a directory.
- **5. rmdir -** Use **rmdir** to delete a directory.
- **6. touch** The **touch** command is used to create a file. It can be anything, from an empty txt file to an empty zip file.
- 7. man & --help To know more about a command and how to use it, use the man command. It shows the manual pages of the command. For example, "man cd" shows the manual pages of the cd command. Typing in the command name and the

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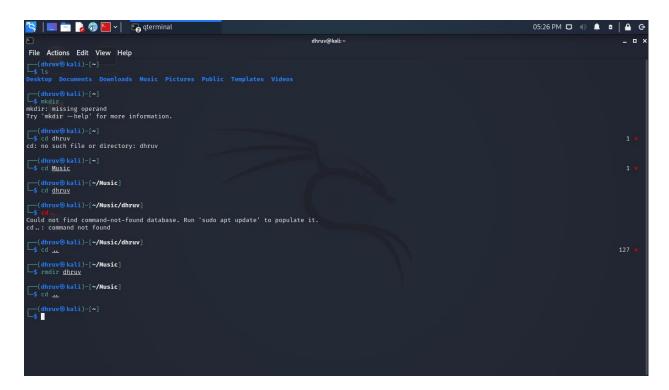
argument helps it show which ways the command can be used (e.g., cd -help).

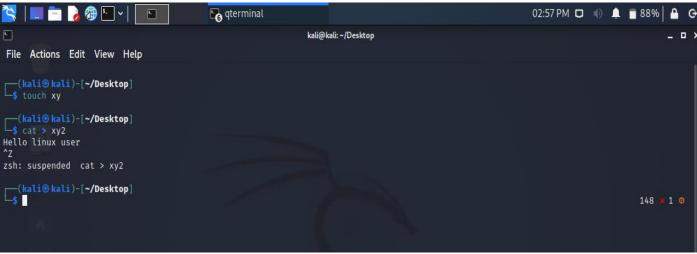
- **8. cp** Use the **cp** command to copy files through the command line. It takes two arguments: The first is the location of the file to be copied, the second is where to copy.
- **9. mv** Use the **mv** command to move files through the command line.
- **10. ping** Use **ping** to check your connection to a server.

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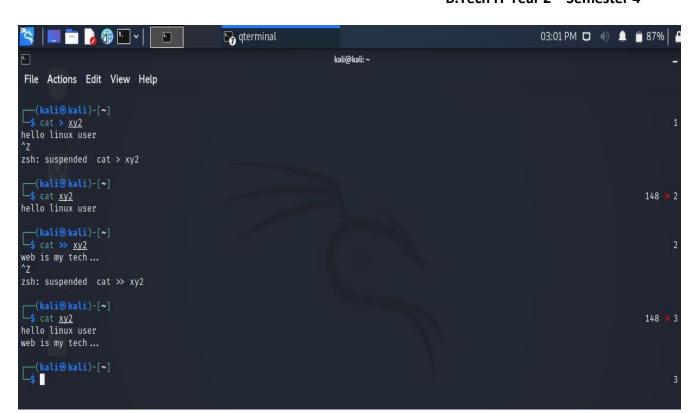
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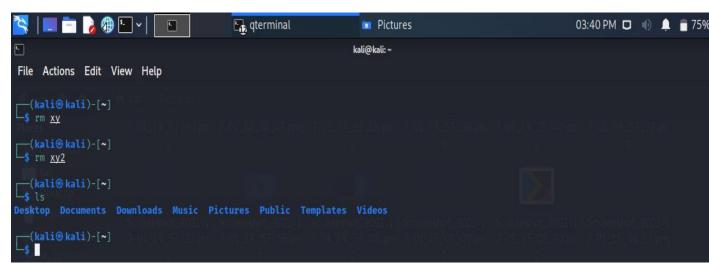






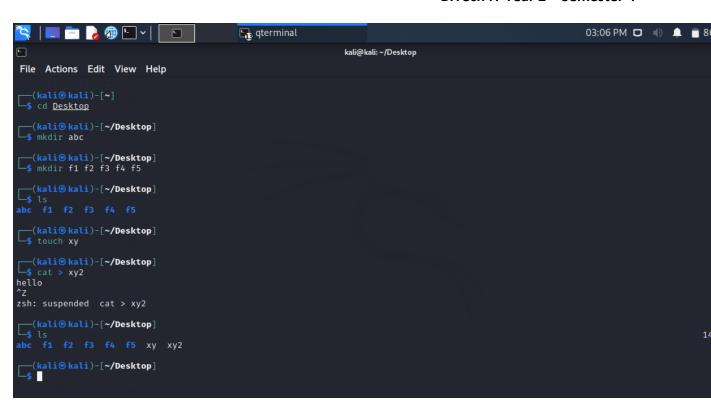
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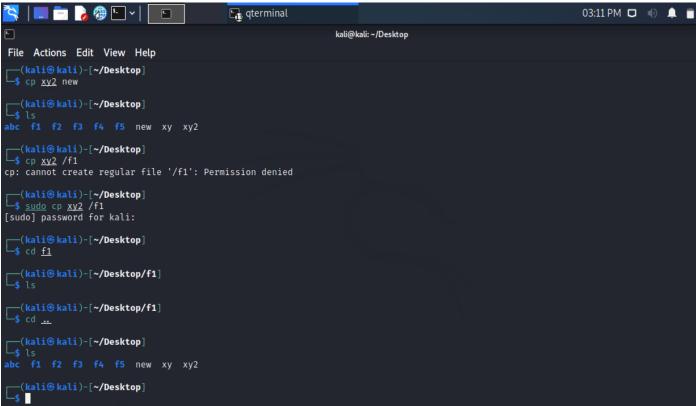






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–(kali⊛kali)-[~/Desktop]
 └$ rm <u>xy</u>
 <mark>(kali⊗kali</mark>)-[~/Desktop]
abc f1 f2 f3 f4 new xy2
___(kali⊛kali)-[~/Desktop]

$ rm xy2
      —(kali⊛kali)-[~/Desktop]
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             03:18 PM 🗖 🌗
                                                                                                                                                                                   📭 qterminal
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        kali@kali: ~/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
[kali⊛kali)-[~/Desktop]

$\frac{abc}{rmdir} \frac{abc}{abc}
__(kali⊕ kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ rmdir f1 f2 f3
 ___(kali⊕kali)-[~/Desktop]
___(kali⊗ kali)-[~/Desktop]

style="font-size: smaller;">(kali⊗ kali)-[~/Desktop]

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<mark>(kali⊛kali</mark>)-[~/Desktop]
___(kali⊗kali)-[~/Desktop]

$ touch a1
 __(kali⊕kali)-[~/Desktop]

$\text{ls}$
(kali@ kali)-[~/Desktop]
s mv a1 a2
(kali% kali)-[~/Desktop]
state mkdir fo1
  ┌──(kali⊕kali)-[~/Desktop]
   __(kali⊗kali)-[~/Desktop]
<u></u> mv <u>fo1</u> fo2
 <mark>(kali⊗kali</mark>)-[~/Desktop]

$ ls
     —(kali⊛kali)-[~/Desktop]
   L_$ []
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