



Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University Lab-Report

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Experiment name : Basic command of linux operating system.
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i) what is Linux command??

Ans : A command is an instruction given by a user telling a computer to do something , such a run a single program or a group of linked programs.

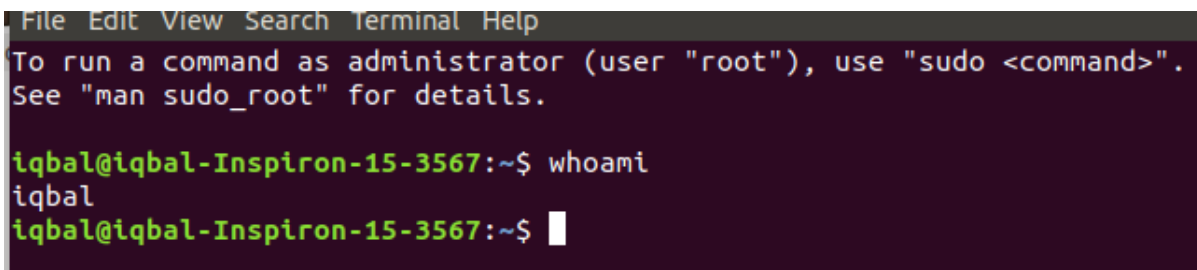
Commands are generally issued by typing them in at the command line(I.e., the all-text display mode) and pressing the enter key, which passes them to the shell.

ii) Write 15 commands in linux operating system.

1. **whoami.**
2. **hostname**
3. **pwd**
4. **ls**
5. **ls -a**
6. **cd**
7. **cd ..**
8. **cd ../..**
9. **mkdir**
10. **rmdir**
11. **touch**
12. **shutdown**
13. **echo**
14. **cat**
15. **clear**

iii) Describe the operation of Linux basic command.(Screenshot)

1. **whoami** : This commands prints the username associate with the current effective user id.



```
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To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~$ whoami
iqbal
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~$
```

2) hostname : The hostname command shows or sets the system hostname

```
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To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~$ hostname
iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~$
```

3) pwd: hort for print working directory, pwd is a Linux, Unix, and FTP command to print the directory you're currently working in when at the command line.

```
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~$ pwd
/home/iqbal
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~$
```

4) ls : ls lists the files in the current working folder

```
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~$ ls
Desktop  Documents  examples.desktop  Pictures  PycharmProjects  Templates
DIV      Downloads  Music             Public    snap              Videos
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~$
```

5) ls -a: list all files including hidden file starting with '.'

```
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~$ ls -a
.          .config      .gnupg        .pam_environment  snap
..         Desktop      .ICEauthority  Pictures           .ssh
.bash_history  DIV          .java         .pki              Templates
.bash_logout  Documents    .local        .profile          Videos
.bashrc       Downloads    .mozilla      Public            .xinputrc
.cache        examples.desktop  Music         PycharmProjects
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~$
```

6) cd: The cd command, which stands for "change directory", changes the shell's current working directory

```
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".  
See "man sudo_root" for details.
```

```
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~$ cd Desktop  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$ ls  
iqbal  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$
```

7) cd .. : Move one directories up.

```
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".  
See "man sudo_root" for details.
```

```
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~$ cd Desktop  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$ pwd  
/home/iqbal/Desktop  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$ cd ..  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~$
```

8) cd ../.. : Move two directories up.

```
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```

```
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".  
See "man sudo_root" for details.
```

```
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~$ cd Desktop  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$ ls  
directory iqbal new  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$ pwd  
/home/iqbal/Desktop  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$ cd ../..  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:/home$
```

9) **mkdir**: The mkdir command creates new directories in your file system.

```
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".  
See "man sudo_root" for details.
```

```
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~$ cd Desktop  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$ ls  
iqbal  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$ mkdir new directory  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$ ls  
directory iqbal new  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$
```

10) **rmdir**: remove a directory.

```
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo  
See "man sudo_root" for details.
```

```
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~$ cd Desktop  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$ ls  
directory iqbal new  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$ rmdir iqbal  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$ ls  
directory new  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$
```

11) **touch** : The touch command creates new file in your current directory.

```
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".  
See "man sudo_root" for details.
```

```
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~$ cd Desktop  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$ ls  
directory new  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$ touch iqbal.text  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$ ls  
directory iqbal.text new  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$
```

12) shutdown: The 'shutdown' command lets you shutdown or reboot your linux system. It bring the system down in a secure way.

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

```
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~$ shutdown +15
Shutdown scheduled for Thu 2020-09-10 07:01:14 EDT, use 'shutdown -c' to cancel.
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~$ shutdown -c
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~$
```

13) echo: show something on the terminal

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

```
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~$ echo welcome all of the student in ict depeartme
nt
welcome all of the student in ict depeartment
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~$
```

14) cat : Cat command used Writing a file show write value in this file.

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

```
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~$ cd Desktop
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$ ls
directory iqbal.text new
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$ echo my name is iqbal hossen > iqbal.tex
t
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$ cat iqbal.text
my name is iqbal hossen
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$
```

15)clear : Clear command used when write multiple command this command remove used clear command.

before used 'clear' command.

```
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".  
See "man sudo_root" for details.  
  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~$ cd Desktop  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$ pwd  
/home/iqbal/Desktop  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$ ls  
directory iqbal.text new  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$ cat iqbal.text  
my name is iqbal hossen  
iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$ clear
```

After used 'clear' command.

```
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iqbal@iqbal-Inspiron-15-3567:~/Desktop$
```

Conclusion: Linux is a open source and secure operating system.
Linux command line can be used like command prompt in windows.
Command line in Linux works as a different tools and perform specific tasks. From this lab we come to learn 15 command lines in Linux operating system.