



Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University

Lab-Report

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Course code: ICT-3110

Course title: Operating System Lab

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Date of Submission:

Reference: Tazneen Akter (The mother board of my laptop is suddenly damaged and for that, I wasn't able to do my lab (2,3,5,6). So I took her help).

Submitted by

Name: Jannatul Ferdush Dhina

ID:IT-18012

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Dept. of ICT

Submitted To

Nazrul Islam

Assistant Professor

Dept. of ICT

MBSTU.

Experiment Name : Basic Command Of Linux Operating System.

Theory :

Just like Windows, iOS, and Mac OS, Linux is an operating system. An operating system is software that manages all of the hardware resources associated with your desktop or laptop. Linux is a Unix-Like operating system. All the Linux/Unix commands are run in the terminal provided by the Linux system. This terminal is just like the command prompt of Windows OS. Linux/Unix commands are casesensitive. The terminal can be used to accomplish all Administrative tasks. This includes package installation, file manipulation, and user management. Linux terminal is user-interactive. The terminal outputs the results of commands which are specified by the user itself.

15 Commands In Linux Operating System.

1. **whoami** : This command prints the username associated with the current effective user ID.
2. **hostname** : The hostname command shows or sets the system hostname.
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.
4. **ls** : ls lists the files in the current working folder
5. **ls -a**: list all files including hidden file starting with '.'
6. **cd**: The cd command, which stands for "change directory", changes the shell's current working directory .
7. **mkdir**: The mkdir command creates new directories in your file system.
8. **cd ..** : Move one directories up.
9. **cd** : Move two directories up.
10. **touch**: used to create, change and modify timestamps of a file.
11. **history**: Displays commands run in a chronological order.
12. **apt** : Package manager for linux and derivatives.
13. **passwd** : Changes user password.

14.echo: show something on the terminal.

15.rmdir: remove a directory.

Working Process:

1.

```
Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$ whoami
tazneen
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$
```

2.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.
1) whoami : This command prints the
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$ hostname
tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$
```

3.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$ pwd
/home/tazneen
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$
```

4.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$ ls
Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$
```

5.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

5) ls -a: list all files including hidden
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$ ls -a
.          .cache  Documents .ICEauthority Music      Templates
..         .config Downloads .local      Pictures   Videos
.bash_history Desktop .gnupg     .mozilla    Public
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$
```

6.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$ ls
Desktop Downloads Music Public Videos
Documents munni Pictures Templates
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$ cd Desktop
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~/Desktop$ ls
munni new
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~/Desktop$
```

7.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$ cd Desktop
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~/Desktop$ mkdir Tazneen
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~/Desktop$ ls
munni  new  Tazneen
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~/Desktop$
```

8.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$ pwd
/home/tazneen
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$ cd ..
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:/home$
```

9.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$ pwd : Move two directories up.
/home/tazneen
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$ cd ../../
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:/$
```

10.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  one.txt  Public  Videos
Documents Music      Pictures Templates
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$ touch new.txt
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  new.txt  Pictures  Templates
Documents Music      one.txt  Public    Videos
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$
```

11.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$ history
 1  ls
 2  echo welcome tazneen > tazneen.txt
 3  cat tazneen.txt
 4  rm -r tazneen
 5  cd ..
 6  rm -r tazneen
 7  ls
 8  whoami
 9  hostname
10  pwd
11  ls
12  ls -a
13  ls
14  cd Desktop
15  ls
16  ls
17  cd Downloads
18  ls
19  mkdir munni
20  ls
21  cd Desktop
22  ls
23  ls
24  cd Desktop
25  mkdir munni
26  ls
27  ls
28  cd Desktop
29  mkdir new
30  ls
31  ls
32  cd Desktop
33  ls
```

12.

```
Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$ sudo apt update
[sudo] password for tazneen:
Hit:1 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic InRelease
Get:2 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-security InRelease [88.7 kB]
Get:3 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates InRelease [88.7 kB]
Get:4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-security/main amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [48.9 kB]
Get:5 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-backports InRelease [74.6 kB]
Get:6 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-security/universe amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [56.0 kB]
Get:7 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-security/multiverse amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [2,464 B]
Get:8 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/main i386 Packages [745 kB]
Get:9 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/main amd64 Packages [1,080 kB]
Get:10 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/main Translation-en [358 kB]
Get:11 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/main amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [294 kB]
Get:12 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/restricted amd64 Packages [100 kB]
Get:13 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/restricted Translation-en [21.5 kB]
Get:14 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/universe amd64 Packages [1,112 kB]
Get:15 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/universe Translation-en [347 kB]
Get:16 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/universe amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [285 kB]
Get:17 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/multiverse amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [2,468 B]
Get:18 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-backports/universe amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [9,288 B]
Fetched 4,713 kB in 21s (226 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
35 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$
```

13.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$ passwd
Changing password for tazneen.
(current) UNIX password:
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$
```

14.


```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$ echo hi tazneen
hi tazneen
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$
```

15.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Music      Public     Videos
Documents  munni      Pictures  Templates
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$ rmdir munni
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$ ls
Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$
```

Discussion: Linux is the best-known and most-used open source operating system. As an operating system, Linux is software that sits underneath all of the other software on a computer, receiving requests from those programs and relaying these requests to the computer's hardware. Linux has fewer chances to be affected with virus. That's why we should change our os environment from windows to linux.