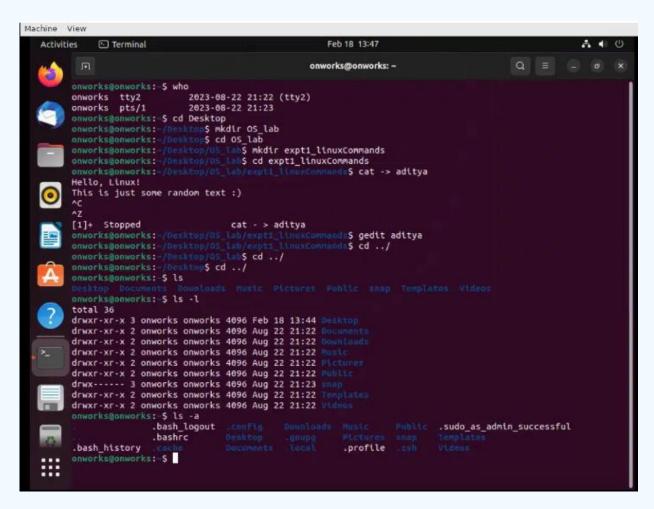### ✚ Experiment 1:

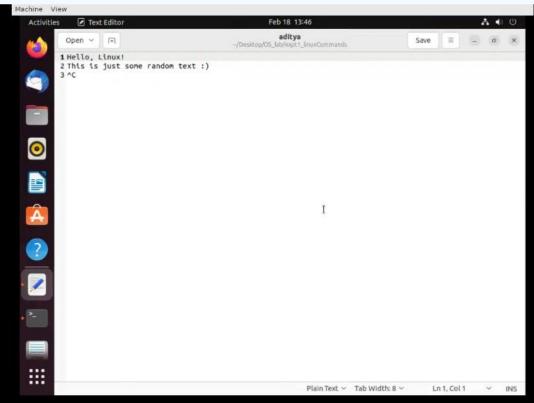- **AIM: Explore usage of basic linux commands and system calls for files, directory and process management.**
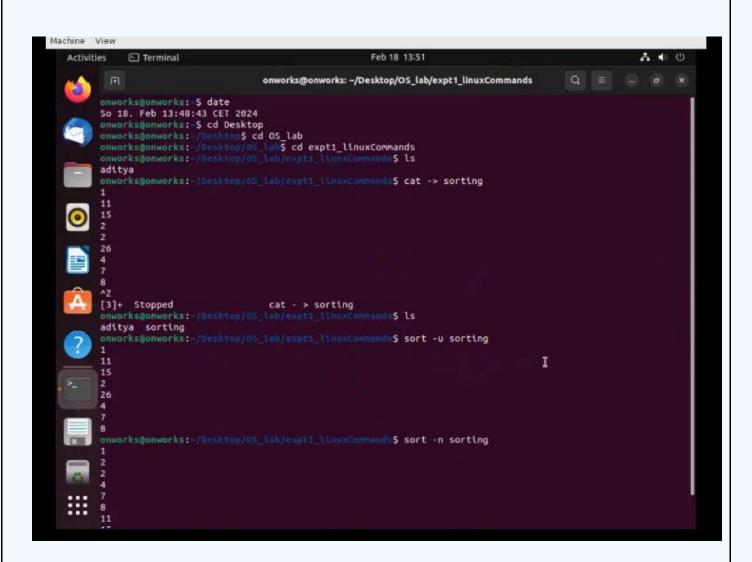
- **THEORY:**

1. who : it is used to find out the current user who is logged into the system.
2. pwd : present working directory, lets you know the current directory you are in.
3. cal : show the calendar of the complete month.
4. date : It shows you the current date, along with the time, along with the day, along with the year.
5. mkdir: to create a new directory under any directory
6. chdir/cd : to change the current working directory
7. cat : to create the file and display the contents of the file
8. chmod: to change the mode of the file. There are three modes read(r), write(w) and execute(e)
9. ls : to list all directories and subdirectories
    a. ls-l : to show the long listing information about the directory
    b. ls-lh : human readable format.
    c. ls-ld : shows the details of the directory content.
    d. ls-d* : to show the sub directories in a directory
    e. ls-a : to show hidden files
    f. ls-lhs : show files in the descending order in which you have used your files.
10. sort-r file name.txt : sorts the list in reverse order
11. sort-n file name.txt : its sorts the numerical list in ascending order
12.   sort nr file name.txt : its sorts the numerical list in reverse order
13.   sort u file name.txt : to remove the duplicates
14.   sort m file name.txt : Sorts the months in ascending order
15.   awk : it is used for the user that defines text patterns that are to be searched for each line of the file.
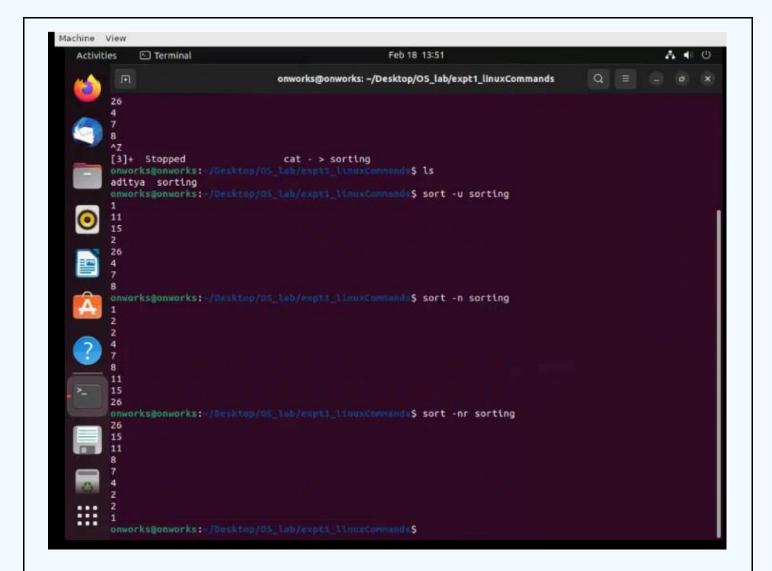
    Syntax , awk '{print}' file name.txt awk
        '/faculty/{print}' file name.txt : awk
        '{print}NR, $0}' file name.txt :
        NR - specifies the number of lines.

- **SCREENSHOTS:**

- **CONCLUSION: Thus, we have successfully explored and implemented usage of basic linux commands and system calls for files, directory and process management.**