

Rajshahi University of Engineering & Technology

Course No.: CSE 3202

Course Title: Sessional Based on CSE 3201

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Experiment no.: 01

Experiment Name: Introduction to basic commands of Linux

Theory:

Unix is one of the most popular operating systems worldwide because of its large support base and distribution. It was originally developed as a multitasking system for minicomputers and mainframes in the mid-1970s. It has since grown to become one of the most widely used operating systems anywhere, despite its sometimes confusing interface and lack of central standardization.

Some commands

1.cd-> change directory

2.cd/mnt/d-> to reach the d drive

3.cd folder_name-> create a folder as folder_name (if there is any space in the folder name

then a backslash needs to be given at the position of the desired space)

4.pwd-> it shows the present working directory.

5.touch -> create a file

6.ls -al-> show list of all files in that directory

7. Nano editor

nano file_name-> transfers to nano editor from terminal to edit file_name

ctrl+o-> to save

ctrl+x-> to exit

8.cat file_name-> to show file content in terminal.

9.rm file_name-> delete file_name

10.mkdir-> make folder

11.rm -R directory_name-> delete all files in directory

12.chmod permission file_name-> add permissions

Permission:

“_”: for a regular file

d: for a directory

- The next combination of character (adjacent three character) represents the file

permission for owner

- The latter three combinations represent the file permission for the file group.

- The last three combinations represent the file permission for the others.

r: read

w: write

x: execute

Digits	Permissions
000	No permission
001	Execute permission
010	Write permission
011	Write and execute permissions
100	Read permission
101	Read and execute permissions
110	Read and write permissions
111	Read, write, and execute permissions

Output:

```
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH: /mnt/g/WSL/lab_1
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt/c$ cd ..
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt$ g
g: command not found
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt$ cd g
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt/g$ cd WSL
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt/g/WSL$ touch test.txt
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt/g/WSL$ cd documents
-bash: cd: documents: No such file or directory
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt/g/WSL$ cd ..
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt/g$ cd ..
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt$ cd ..
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt$ cd /mnt
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt$ cd ..
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt$ cd /mnt/g/WSL
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt/g/WSL$ touch test.txt
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt/g/WSL$ ls -al
total 0
drwxrwxrwx 1 mondol mondol 4096 Oct 23 23:38
drwxrwxrwx 1 mondol mondol 4096 Oct 23 23:37
-rwxrwxrwx 1 mondol mondol 0 Oct 23 23:39 test.txt
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt/g/WSL$ cat test.txt
cat: test.txt: No such file or directory
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt/g/WSL$ cat test.txt
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt/g/WSL$ rm test.txt
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt/g/WSL$ mkdir lab_1
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt/g/WSL$ touch x.txt
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt/g/WSL$ ls -al
total 0
drwxrwxrwx 1 mondol mondol 4096 Oct 23 23:40
drwxrwxrwx 1 mondol mondol 4096 Oct 23 23:37
drwxrwxrwx 1 mondol mondol 4096 Oct 23 23:40 lab_1
-rwxrwxrwx 1 mondol mondol 0 Oct 23 23:40 x.txt
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt/g/WSL$ rm x.txt
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt/g/WSL$ cd lab_1
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt/g/WSL/lab_1$ nano x.txt
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt/g/WSL/lab_1$ cat x.txt
Hello World!
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt/g/WSL/lab_1$ ls -al
total 0
drwxrwxrwx 1 mondol mondol 4096 Oct 23 23:44
drwxrwxrwx 1 mondol mondol 4096 Oct 23 23:43
-rwxrwxrwx 1 mondol mondol 13 Oct 23 23:44 x.txt
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt/g/WSL/lab_1$ chmod 777 x.txt
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt/g/WSL/lab_1$ ls -al
total 0
drwxrwxrwx 1 mondol mondol 4096 Oct 23 23:44
drwxrwxrwx 1 mondol mondol 4096 Oct 23 23:43
-rwxrwxrwx 1 mondol mondol 13 Oct 23 23:44 x.txt
mondol@DESKTOP-6QHQRH:/mnt/g/WSL/lab_1$
```

Discussion:

All basic tasks can be done by the execution of commands. In this experiment, some basic commands of linux operating systems were executed. The commands were executed on the Linux terminal which is a command line interface to interact with the system.