

# EXPERIMENT 1- BASIC COMMANDS IN LINUX AND WINDOWS

## AIM:

To understand and execute basic Linux and Windows Operating System commands.

## Linux Commands:

### 1. pwd

**Synopsis:** pwd

**Description:** Displays the current working directory (the folder you are currently in).

### 2. ls

**Synopsis:** ls [options]

**Description:** Lists all files and directories in the current location.

### 3. cd

**Synopsis:** cd [path]

**Description:** Changes the current working directory. Use cd .. to move up one level.

### 4. mkdir

**Synopsis:** mkdir [directory\_name]

**Description:** Creates a new directory in the current location.

### 5. rmdir

**Synopsis:** rmdir [directory\_name]

**Description:** Removes an empty directory.

### 6. cp

**Synopsis:** cp [source] [destination]

**Description:** Copies files or directories from one place to another.

### 7. mv

**Synopsis:** mv [source] [destination]

**Description:** Moves or renames files and directories.

### 8. rm

**Synopsis:** rm [file\_name]

**Description:** Deletes files from the system. Use rm -r to delete folders.

**9. touch****Synopsis:** touch [file\_name]**Description:** Creates a new empty file or updates the timestamp of an existing file.**10. cat****Synopsis:** cat [file\_name]**Description:** Displays the contents of a file.**11. nano / vi****Synopsis:** nano [file\_name] or vi [file\_name]**Description:** Opens the specified file in a text editor for editing.**12. chmod****Synopsis:** chmod [permissions] [file]**Description:** Changes file permissions (read, write, execute) for users.**13. chown****Synopsis:** chown [user]:[group] [file]**Description:** Changes the owner and group of a file or directory.**14. df****Synopsis:** df -h**Description:** Displays available and used disk space on all mounted file systems.**15. du****Synopsis:** du -h [directory]**Description:** Shows the disk usage of files and directories.**16. ps****Synopsis:** ps or ps aux**Description:** Displays currently running processes.**17. kill****Synopsis:** kill [process\_id]**Description:** Terminates a process using its process ID (PID).**18. grep****Synopsis:** grep [pattern] [file]**Description:** Searches for a specific pattern or word within a file.**19. man****Synopsis:** man [command]**Description:** Displays the manual or help documentation for a command.**20. sudo****Synopsis:** sudo [command]**Description:** Executes a command with superuser (administrator) privileges.

## Windows commands:

### 1. dir

**Synopsis:** dir

**Description:** Lists all files and folders in the current directory.

### 2. cd

**Synopsis:** cd [path]

**Description:** Changes the current working directory. Use cd.. to move up one level.

### 3. mkdir

**Synopsis:** mkdir [folder\_name]

**Description:** Creates a new folder in the current directory.

### 4. rmdir

**Synopsis:** rmdir [folder\_name]

**Description:** Deletes an empty folder.

### 5. copy

**Synopsis:** copy [source] [destination]

**Description:** Copies one or more files to another location.

### 6. move

**Synopsis:** move [source] [destination]

**Description:** Moves or renames files or folders.

### 7. del

**Synopsis:** del [file\_name]

**Description:** Deletes one or more files.

### 8. cls

**Synopsis:** cls

**Description:** Clears all text from the command prompt screen.

### 9. tasklist

**Synopsis:** tasklist

**Description:** Displays all currently running processes on the system.

### 10. taskkill

**Synopsis:** taskkill /IM [process\_name] /F

**Description:** Ends or forcefully terminates a process by its name.

## Result:

The basic Linux and Windows commands were successfully executed. The functionalities of each command were understood, including directory handling, file operations, and system management tasks.