

# Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University Lab -Report

Report No:02

Course code: ICT-3110

Course title: Operating System Lab Date of Performance:22-07-2020 Date of Submission:29-07-2020

# **Submitted by**

Name: Ruku Shikder ID: IT-18057

3<sup>th</sup> year 1<sup>st</sup> semester Session: 2017-2018

Dept. of ICT MBSTU.

# **Submitted To**

Nazrul Islam Assistant Professor Dept. of ICT MBSTU.

# **Experiment No:02**

Experiment Name: Basic Command of Linux Operating System

- What is Linux command? [SEP]
- Write 15 commands in Linux operating system.
- > Describe the operation of Linux basic command. (Screenshot)

#### Linux command:

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 case-sensitive. 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. Execution of typed command is done only after you press the Enter key.

#### 15 commands in Linux operating system:

access	Used to check whether the calling program has access to a specified file. It can be used to check whether a file exists or not
accton	Used to turn on or turn off the process for accounting or change info process accounting file
aclocal	Used to automatically generate aclocal.m4 files from configure.in file
batch	Used to read commands from standard input or a specified file and execute them when system load levels permit i.e. when the load average drops below 1.5
autoupdate	Used to update configure.in file in our Linux system to a newer Autoconf.
bg	Used to place foreground jobs in background
cal	Used to see the calendar of a specific month or a whole year. By default, it shows current month's calendar as output

case	It is the best alternative when we had to use multiple if/elif on a single variable
cat	Reads data from file and gives their content as output. It helps us to create, view, concatenate files
date	Used to display the system date and time. It is also used to set date and time of the system
dc	Used to evaluate arithmetic expressions. It evaluates expressions in the form of a postfix expression
dd	It is a command-line utility for Unix and Unix-like operating systems whose primary purpose is to convert and copy files
zip	It is a compression and file packaging utility for Unix. Each file is stored in single .zip {.zip-filename} file with the extension .zip
reboot	Instructs the system to restart or reboot
reset	Used to initialize the terminal. This is useful once a program dies leaving a terminal in an abnormal state

# **Linux basic command(Screenshot):**

**pwd**: To see current location

# cd∼: To go to the home directory to login user

# cd /folder1/folder2 : To go specific directory

```
e □ ruku@hp-envy-notebook:~/Downloads/hello
ruku@hp-envy-notebook:~$ cd Downloads/hello
ruku@hp-envy-notebook:~/Downloads/hello$

ruku@hp-envy-notebook:~/Downloads/hello$
```

#### **mkdir directory\_name**: To create directory or folder in current location

```
🔞 🗐 📵 ruku@hp-envy-notebook: ~
ruku@hp-envy-notebook:~$ ls
Desktop
          Downloads
                            Music
                                      Public
                                                 Videos
Documents examples.desktop Pictures Templates
ruku@hp-envy-notebook:~$ mkdir ruku
ruku@hp-envy-notebook:~$ ls
Desktop
          Downloads
                            Music
                                      Public Templates
Documents examples.desktop
                                              Videos
                            Pictures ruku
ruku@hp-envy-notebook:~$
```

## mkdir /mnt/abc : To create abc directory in mnt folder

em file\_name: To delete file

```
ruku@hp-envy-notebook: ~/Desktop

ruku@hp-envy-notebook: ~$ ls

Desktop Downloads Music Public Templates

Documents examples.desktop Pictures ruku Videos

ruku@hp-envy-notebook: ~$ cd Desktop

ruku@hp-envy-notebook: ~/Desktop$ ls

file.ods

ruku@hp-envy-notebook: ~/Desktop$ rm file.ods

ruku@hp-envy-notebook: ~/Desktop$ ls

ruku@hp-envy-notebook: ~/Desktop$ 

■
```

### **rm** –**r** directory\_name: To delete directory

```
🙆 🖨 🗊 ruku@hp-envy-notebook: ~
ruku@hp-envy-notebook:~$ ls
          Downloads
                            Music
                                      Public Templates
Desktop
Documents examples.desktop Pictures ruku
                                             Videos
ruku@hp-envy-notebook:~$ rm -r ruku
ruku@hp-envy-notebook:~$ ls
          Downloads
                            Music
                                      Public
                                                Videos
Desktop
Documents examples.desktop Pictures Templates
ruku@hp-envy-notebook:~$
```

cp source\_location destination\_location : To copy file

```
© □ ruku@hp-envy-notebook: ~/Downloads
ruku@hp-envy-notebook: ~/Downloads$ l
abc/ hello/ Untitled Folder 1/
ruku@hp-envy-notebook: ~/Downloads$ cp abc Desktop
cp: omitting directory 'abc'
ruku@hp-envy-notebook: ~/Downloads$ ■
```

cp -r source\_location destination\_location : To copy directory

```
■ □ ruku@hp-envy-notebook: ~/Downloads
ruku@hp-envy-notebook: ~/Downloads$ ls
abc hello Untitled Folder 1
ruku@hp-envy-notebook: ~/Downloads$ cp -r hello Desktop
ruku@hp-envy-notebook: ~/Downloads$ □
```

#### mv source\_location destination\_location: To move file

```
    © □ ruku@hp-envy-notebook: ~/Downloads
ruku@hp-envy-notebook: ~/Downloads$ ls
abc Desktop hello Untitled Folder 1
ruku@hp-envy-notebook: ~/Downloads$ mv abc Desktop
ruku@hp-envy-notebook: ~/Downloads$ ls
Desktop hello Untitled Folder 1
ruku@hp-envy-notebook: ~/Downloads$ ■
```

#### **ls :** To see the current directory

```
□ ruku@hp-envy-notebook:~
ruku@hp-envy-notebook:~/Downloads$ cd
ruku@hp-envy-notebook:~$ ls
Desktop Downloads Music Public Untitled.ods
Documents examples.desktop
Pictures Templates Videos
ruku@hp-envy-notebook:~$

□
```

**ls** –**lh**: To see details of current directory

#### **Discussion:**

From this lab practically learn various linux command like PWD, cd--, cd.. ,mr file\_ name.Linux is more secure in comparison to other operating systems such as Windows. Linux is not completely secure as there is some malware for it also but it is less vulnerable than others. Every program in Linux whether an application or a virus needs authorization from the administrator in the form of a password. Unless the password is typed virus won't execute. There is no requirement of any anti-virus program in Linux. There are many distributions available also called distros of Linux. It provides various choices or flavors to the users