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Explore the internal and external commands of Linux.

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Aim: Explore the internal and external commands of Linux.

Objective: The Linux command is a utility of the Linux operating system. All basic and advanced tasks can be done by executing commands.

Theory:

They are grouped into two categories:

• **Internal Commands:** Commands which are built into the shell. For all the shell built-in commands, execution of the same is fast in the sense that the shell doesn't have to search the given path for them in the PATH variable, and also no process needs to be spawned for executing it.

Examples: source, cd, fg, etc.

• External Commands: Commands which aren't built into the shell. When an external command has to be executed, the shell looks for its path given in the PATH variable, and also a new process has to be spawned and the command gets executed. They are usually located in /bin or /usr/bin. For example, when you execute the "cat" command, which usually is at /usr/bin, the executable /usr/bin/cat gets executed.

Examples: ls, cat etc.

pwd: It gives absolute path to your current location i.e. current working directory.

napster@napster-Veriton-Series:~\$ pwd/home/napster

mkdir: It creates new directory/ folder. napster@napster-Veriton-Series:~\$ mkdir TRIAL

cd: It is used to change directory. napster@napster-Veriton-Series:~\$ cd TRIAL

cd .. : To come back to previous directory.

cd \: Return to root directory.

touch: To create new files.

napster@napster-Veriton-Series:~/TRIAL\$ touch hello.txt
To verify hello.txt is created or not:
napster@napster-Veriton-Series:~/TRIAL\$ ls
Hello.txt

Heno.txt

6) **ls:** It lists the contents of files and directories.

napster@napster-Veriton-Series:~/TRIAL\$ ls

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hello.txt TRIAL2

cat: 1) It can also use to create new file with content as shown below.

cat> hello.txt

hello from Shamika

2) It can also use to append the data into existing file as shown below.

cat>>hello.txt

How are you?

3) It is used to concatenate files.

napster@napster-Veriton-Series:~/TRIAL\$ cat hello.txt hi.txt

hello from Shamika

How are you?

Welcome to Os Lab.

mv: To rename a file from source to destination and To move file from one location to other location.

napster@napster-Veriton-Series:~/TRIAL\$ mv hi.txt how.txt

grep: It searches all text files in the current directory for lines containing "hello" napster@napster-Veriton-Series:~/TRIAL\$ grep hello *.txt hello from Shamika

rm: remove / delete files.

napster@napster-Veriton-Series:~/TRIAL/TRIAL2\$ rm how.txt

date: Print or set the system date and time, Display the current time in the given

FORMAT, or set the system date.

b1@comp:~\$ date

Fri Feb 16 15:43:44 IST 2018

time: Displays time of the system.

free: Shows amount of RAM In use.

echo: Echoes output on the screen.

clear: Clears the screen.

exit: Exit from the terminal.

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man: (man commandname) Gives description about the command.

gedit: To open text editor.

ps: Report a snapshot of the current processes. ps displays information about a selection of the active processes.

cal: Displays a calendar.

wc: print newline, word, and byte counts for each file, Print newline, word, and byte counts for each FILE, and a total line if more than one FILE is specified.

chmod - change file mode bits

chmod changes the file mode bits of each given file according to mode, which can be either a symbolic representation of changes to make, or an octal number representing the bit pattern for the new mode bits.

chown - change file owner and group

chown changes the user and/or group ownership of each given file. If only an owner (a user name or numeric user ID) is given, that user is made the owner of each given file, and the files' group is not changed. If the owner is followed by a colon and a group name (or numeric group ID), with no spaces between them, the group ownership of the files is changed as well.

Result:

```
ubuntu@ubuntu-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Desktop-PC: $ pwd
ubuntugubuntu-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Desktop-PC:-5 ls
ubuntugubuntu-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Desktop-PC: $ ls -l
total 36
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 4096 Mar
                                                   2823
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 4096 Mar
                                                   2023
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 4096 Mar
                                                   2023
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 4096 Mar 8
                                                   2023
drwxr-xr-x 3 ubuntu ubuntu 4096 Sep 25 10:18
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 4096 Mar 8
drwx----- 4 ubuntu ubuntu 4096 Mar 28
                                                   2023
                                                  2023
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 4096 Mar 8
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 4096 Mar 8
                                                   2023
                                                   2023
ubuntugubuntu-HP-Ellte-Tower-600-G9-Desktop-PC:-$ ls -a
     .bash_history .bashrc
                                                                                      .profile .mmp .sudo_as_admin_succes
     .bash_logout
wbuntugubuntu-HP-Elite-Tower-600-C9-Desktop-PC: $ date
Wednesday 10 January 2024 02:49:21 PM IST
wbuntugubuntu-HP-Elite-Tower-600-C9-Desktop-PC: $ time
real
          8m8.886s
         8m0.000s
ubuntumubuntu-HP-Ellte-Tower-600-G9-Derktop-PC: $ cal
Command 'cal' not found, but can be installed with:
sudo apt install neal
```

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```
whentupubuntu-IP-Elite-Tower-888-GR-Desktop-PC: $ mkdir

nkdir: missing operand

Try "mkdir: help' for more information.

Duburtupubuntu-IP-Elite-Tower-800-GR-Desktop-PC: $ mkdir doc

duburtupubuntu-IP-Elite-Tower-800-GR-Desktop-PC: $ mkdir TRIAL

duburtupubuntu-IP-Elite-Tower-800-GR-Desktop-PC: $ d TRIAL

duburtupubuntu-IP-Elite-Tower-800-GR-Desktop-PC: $ d TRIAL

duburtupubuntu-IP-Elite-Tower-800-GR-Desktop-PC: $ d TRIAL

duburtupubuntu-IP-Elite-Tower-800-GR-Desktop-PC: $ d TRIAL

duburtupubuntu-IP-Elite-Tower-800-GR-Desktop-PC: $ towell a

duburtupubuntu-IP-Elite-Tower-800-GR-Desktop-PC: $ towell hello. text

duburtupubuntu-IP-Elite-Tower-800-GR-Desktop-PC: $ towello. text

duburtupubuntu-IP-Elite-Tower-800-GR-Desktop-PC: $ cat hello. txt

duburtupubuntu-IP-Elite-Tower-800-GR-Desktop-PC: $ f TRIALScathello. txt

duburtupubuntu-IP-Elite-Tower-800-GR-Desktop-PC: $ free

duburtupubuntu-IP-Elite-Tower-800-GR-Desktop-PC: $ TRIALScathello. txt

duburtupubuntu-IP-Elite-Tower-800-GR-Desktop-PC: $
```

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```
ubuntugubuntu-HP-Elite-Tower-000-65-Desktop-PC: 5 cat Husic
cat: Music: Is a directory
ubuntugubuntu HP-Elite-Tower-000-65-Desktop-PC: 5 sudo apt install neal
Reading package lists., Done
Busding dependency free... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed:
neal
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 479 not upgraded.
Newed to get 20.2 kB of archives.
After this operation, 09.6 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Ign:1 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu janny/universe and64 neal and64 12.1.7-nnu3ubuntu2
Ign:2 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/
Interprace in the filter of interprace in the filter
```

CONCLUSION:

Command Classification: Linux commands fall into two categories: internal and external.

Internal Commands: Built directly into the shell, these commands offer fast execution. The shell doesn't need to search for them or create new processes. Common examples include cd (change directory), source (source a script), and fg (bring a job to foreground).

External Commands: These independent programs reside on the disk, typically in directories like /bin or /usr/bin. When you execute an external command, the shell searches for it based on the PATH environment variable and then creates a new process to run the program. Examples include cat (display file contents), ls (list directory contents), and cp (copy files).