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DATE:18.08.2025

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EXERCISE-1

BASIC LINUX COMMANDS

1. *dir* - Equivalent of ls
2. *Synopsis:* dir [path] [[options]]
3. *Description:* List all files and directories.
4. *cd* - Change directory

Synopsis: cd [path]

Description: Changes the current working directory.

5. *cls* - Clear screen

Synopsis: cls

Description: Removes all text.

6. *echo* - Prints

Synopsis: echo [message]

Description: Displays messages, useful in batch scripts.

7. *dir -a* (like ls -a)

Synopsis: dir -a [path]

Description: Lists files and directories.

8. *mkdir* - make directory

Synopsis: mkdir [drive:] [path] foldername

Description: Create a new directory in a specified path.

9. *del* - delete file (remdir)

Synopsis: del file.txt

Description: Delete files or directories from the file system.

10. *tasklist* - display all currently running process

Synopsis: tasklist [options]

Description: Lists process name, PID (Process ID), session name/ID, and memory usage.

11. *find* - search for a specific string of text within files

Synopsis: find "string" [filename]

Description: Looks for the given "string" inside the specified file.

12. *systeminfo* - detailed system configuration information

Synopsis: systeminfo

Description: Often used for system audits and troubleshooting.

13. *typeperf* - display or log performance counter data

Synopsis: typeperf [counter...] [options]

Description: Can display output in the console or save it to a log file (CSV, TSV, binary).

14. *tracert* - Trace the path packets take to reach

Synopsis: tracert [options]

Description: Displays each router packets travel through until reaching the destination.

15. *ping* - network connectivity

Synopsis: ping [option]

Description: Displays packet loss, response time, and TTL (Time to Live).

16. *ipconfig* - displays and manages IP address

Synopsis: ipconfig [options]

Description: Shows current network adapter configuration.