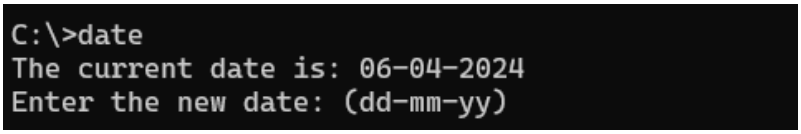
4. Windows (DOS) Commands – 1:

(Date, Time, Prompt, md, cd, rd, path)

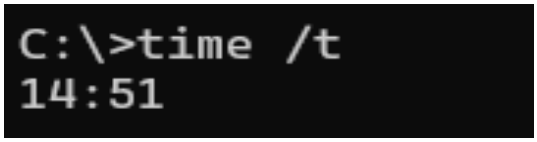
Open Command Line / Command Prompt in any Windows OS (Run as Administrator)

- Date /t –

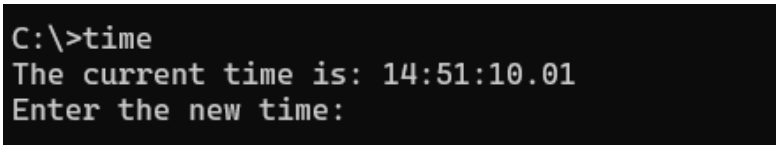
- Date (you get option to change date after this command) –



- Time /t –

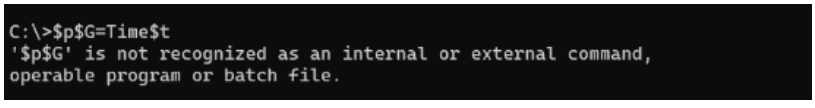


- Time –



- Cls (Use to clear the terminal)–

- prompt pg=Time$t –



- cd (Use to move through file) –

- md (Use to create directory) –

- rd (Use to delete file or directory) –

```
C:\new>rd a b c

C:\new>cd \

C:\>rd new
```

- path –

```
C:\>path
PATH=C:\app\SUMIT\virtual\product\12.2.0\dbhome_1\bin;C:\Program Files (x86)\VMware\VMware Workstation\bin\;C:\windows\system32;C:\windows;C:\windows\System32\Wbem;C:\windows\System32\Wind
owsPowerShell\v1.0\;C:\windows\System32\OpenSSH\;C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft SQL Server\160\Tools\Binn\;C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\160\Tools\Binn\;C:\Program Files\Microso
t SQL Server\Client SDK\ODBC\170\Tools\Binn\;C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\160\DTS\Binn\;C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft SQL Server\160\DTS\Binn\;C:\Program Files\Azure Data Studi
o\bin;C:\Program Files\Git\cmd;C:\Program Files\nodejs\;C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 8.0\bin;C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Shell 8.0\bin\;C:\Users\SUMIT\AppData\Local\Programs\Python
\Python312\Scripts\;C:\Users\SUMIT\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\;C:\Users\SUMIT\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps;C:\Program Files\Azure Data Studio\bin;C:\Users\SUMIT\AppData
\Local\Programs\Microsoft VS Code\bin;C:\MinGW\bin;C:\Program Files\JetBrains\PyCharm Community Edition 2023.3.2\bin;;C:\Users\SUMIT\AppData\Local\GitHubDesktop\bin;C:\Users\SUMIT\AppData\
Roaming\npm
```

- Chkdsk –

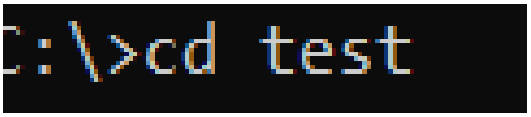
```
C:\Windows\System32>chkdsk
The type of the file system is NTFS.
Volume label is Windows.

WARNING!  /F parameter not specified.
Running CHKDSK in read-only mode.

Stage 1: Examining basic file system structure ...
  537088 file records processed.
File verification completed.
 Phase duration (File record verification): 9.25 seconds.
  20766 large file records processed.
 Phase duration (Orphan file record recovery): 18.27 milliseconds.
  0 bad file records processed.
 Phase duration (Bad file record checking): 0.62 milliseconds.

Stage 2: Examining file name linkage ...
  903 reparse records processed.
  755828 index entries processed.
Index verification completed.
 Phase duration (Index verification): 19.44 seconds.
  0 unindexed files scanned.
 Phase duration (Orphan reconnection): 3.09 seconds.
  0 unindexed files recovered to lost and found.
 Phase duration (Orphan recovery to lost and found): 0.74 milliseconds.
  903 reparse records processed.
 Phase duration (Reparse point and Object ID verification): 9.14 milliseconds.

Stage 3: Examining security descriptors ...
Security descriptor verification completed.
 Phase duration (Security descriptor verification): 71.57 milliseconds.
  109371 data files processed.
 Phase duration (Data attribute verification): 1.48 milliseconds.
CHKDSK is verifying Usn Journal...
  40654888 USN bytes processed.
Usn Journal verification completed.
 Phase duration (USN journal verification): 256.64 milliseconds.

Windows has scanned the file system and found no problems.
No further action is required.

 396787711 KB total disk space.
 162141116 KB in 375452 files.
    258636 KB in 109372 indexes.
         0 KB in bad sectors.
    664667 KB in use by the system.
     65536 KB occupied by the log file.
 233723292 KB available on disk.
```

5. Windows (DOS) Commands – 1.1:

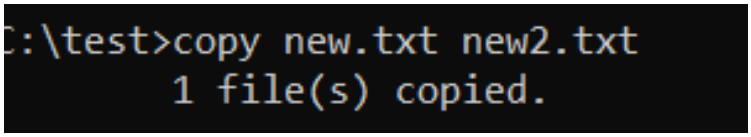
(copy, xcopy, format, fidsk, cls, defrag, del, move)

In new folder on desktop create a new text file (Containing any simple statement like: test file)

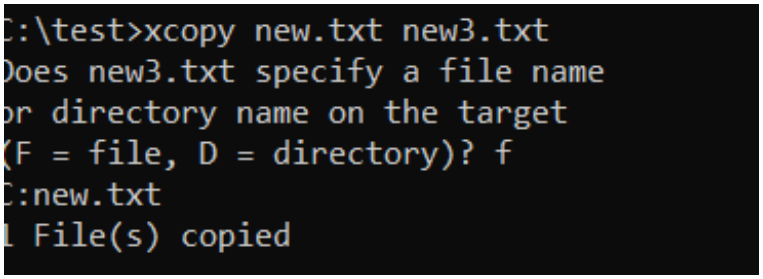
- Using the cd command go into that folder –



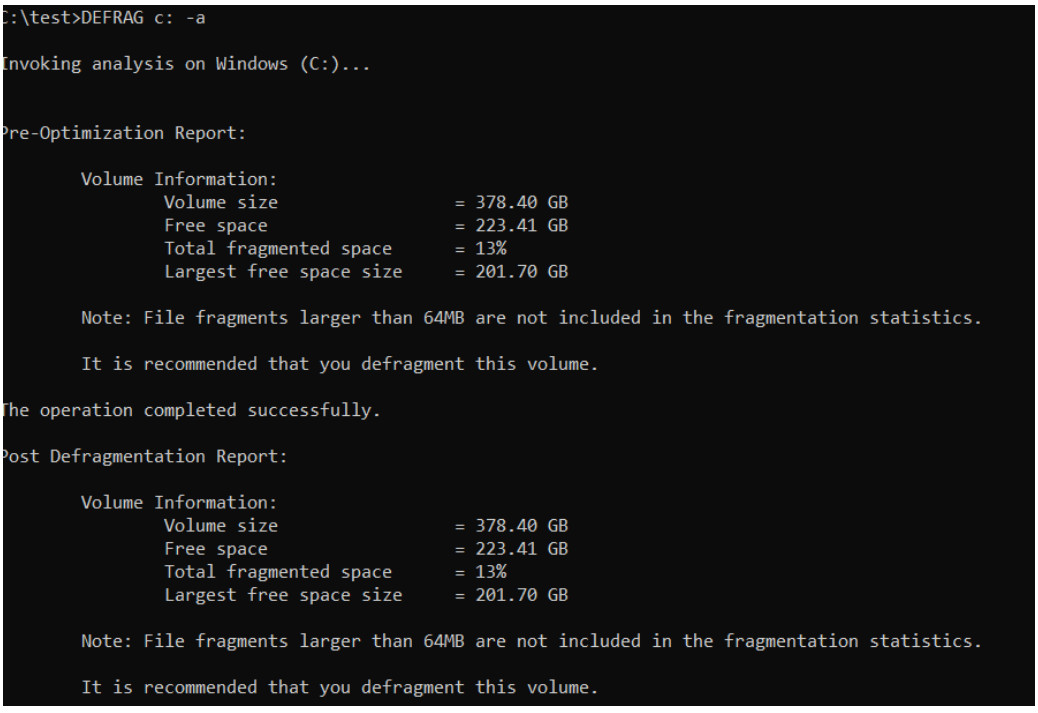
- copy (Use to copy file) –



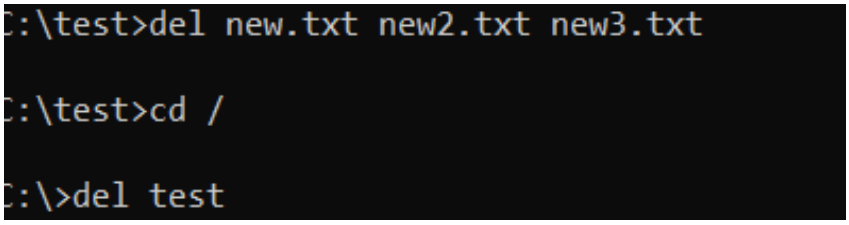
- xcopy (use to copy file or directory) –



- DEFRAG c: -a –



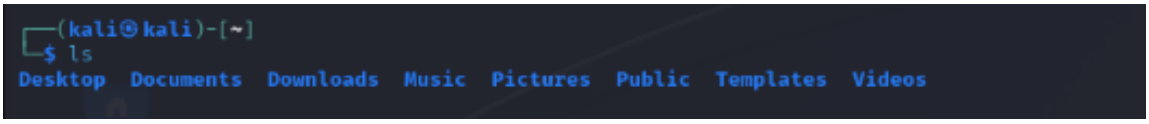
- Del (Use to delete file or directory –



Practical 6

- ## Is command in Linux:

  The ls command is commonly used to identify the files and directories in the working directory.



- ## pwd command in Linux:

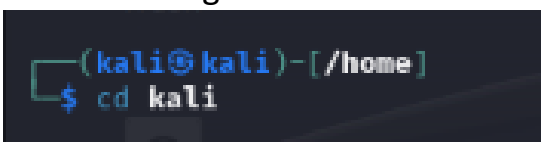
  The pwd command is mostly used to print the current working directory on your terminal.

- ## mkdir command in Linux:

  This mkdir command allows you to create fresh directories in the terminal itself. The default syntax is mkdir and the new directory will be created.

- ## cd command in Linux:

  The cd command is used to navigate between directories.

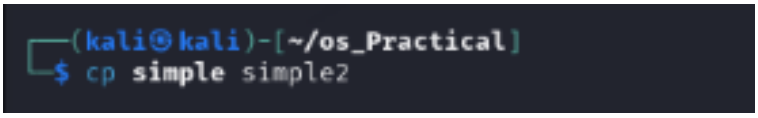


- ## rmdir command in Linux:

  The rmdir command is used to delete permanently an empty directory.

- cp command in Linux:

  The cp command of Linux is equivalent to copy-paste and cut-paste in Windows.

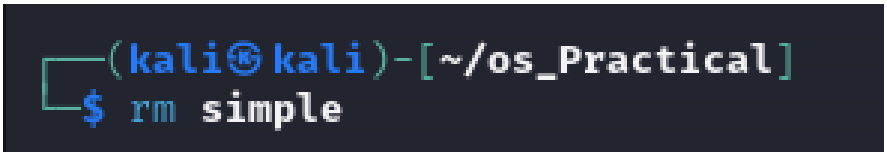


- mv command in Linux:

  The mv command is generally used for renaming the files in Linux.

- rm command in Linux:

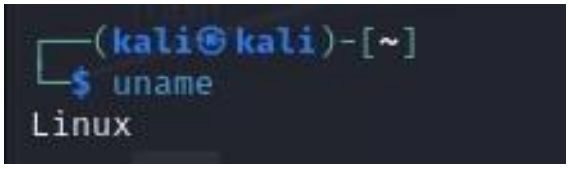
  rm command in Linux is generally used to delete the files created in the directory.



Practical 7

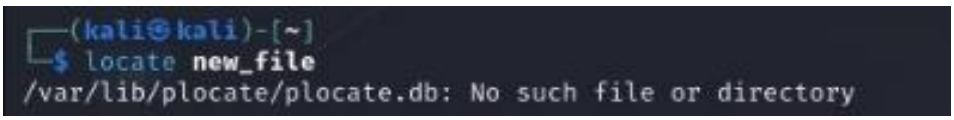
- ## Uname command in Linux:

  The uname command is used to check the complete OS information of the system.



- ## locate command in Linux:

  The locate command is generally used to locate the files in the database. Use an asterisk (*) to search for content that contains two or more words. As an example: locate first*file. This command will search the database for the files that contain these two names first and file.



- ## touch command in Linux:

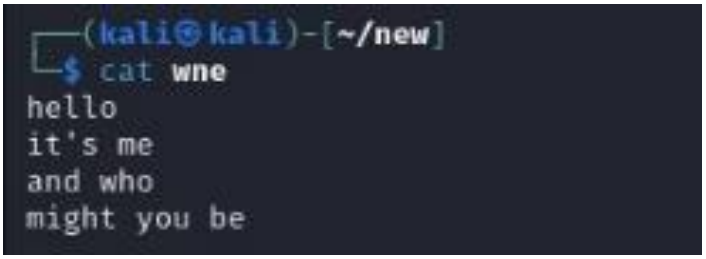
  The touch command creates an empty file when put in the terminal in this format as touch <file name>.

- ## ln command in Linux:

  The ln command is used to create a shortcut link to another file. This is among the most important Linux commands to know if you want to operate as a Linux administrator.

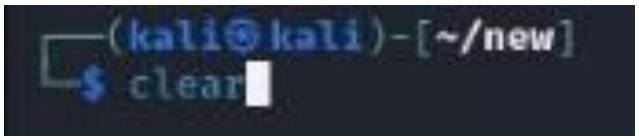
- cat command in Linux:

  The cat command is the simplest command to use when you want to see the contents of a particular file. The only issue is that it simply unloads the entire file to your terminal. If you want to navigate around a huge file, should use less command alternatively.



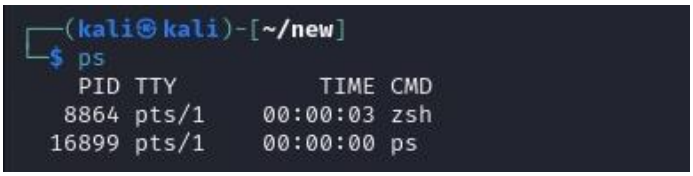
- clear command in Linux:

  The clear command is a standard command to clear the terminal screen.



- ps command in Linux:

  ps command in Linux is used to check the active processes in the terminal.



- man command in Linux:

  The man command displays a user manual for any commands or utilities available in the Terminal, including their name, description, and options. Command to view the full manual: man <command name>

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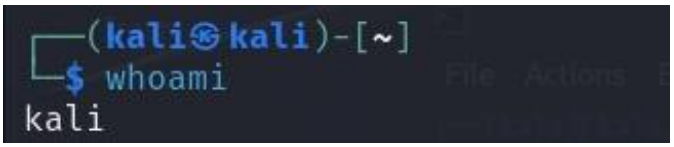
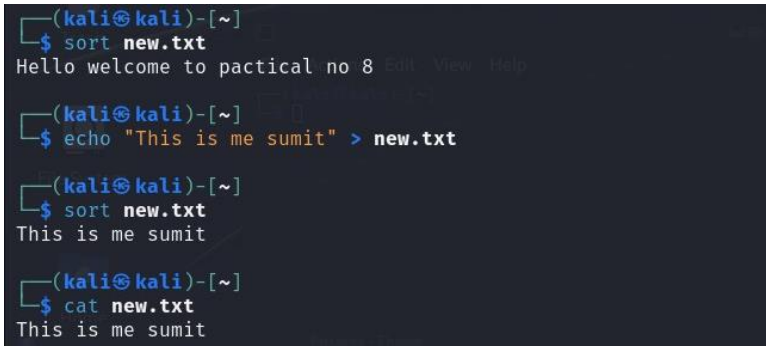
- grep command in Linux:
  The grep command is used to find a specific string in a series of outputs. For example, if you want to find a string in a file, you can use the syntax: | grep “<string to find> “.
- echo command in Linux:
  echo command in Linux is specially used to print something in the terminal.

- whoami command in Linux:
  The whoami command provides basic information that is extremely useful when working on multiple systems. In general, if you are working with a single computer, you will not require it as frequently as a network administrator.

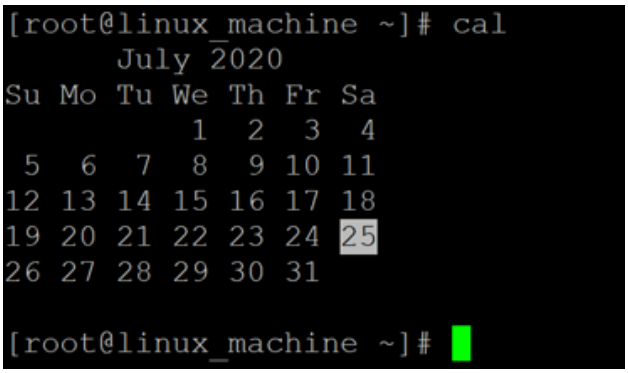


- sort command in Linux:
  The sort command is used generally to sort the output of the file. Let’s use the command and see the output.



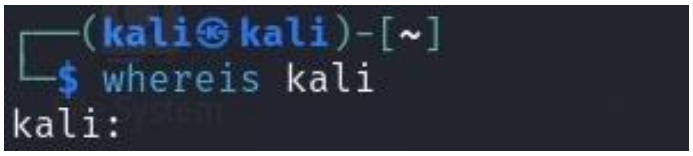
- ## cal command in Linux:

  The cal command is not the most famous command in the terminal but it functions to view the calendar for a particular month in the terminal. Let's see how this works.



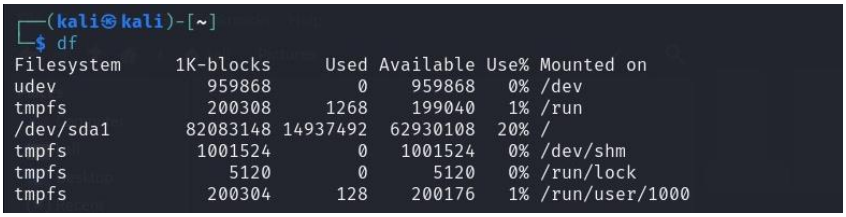
- ## whereis command in Linux:

  whereis command in Linux is generally used to see the exact location of any command typed after this. Let's see how this performs.



- ## df command in Linux:

  df command in Linux gets the details of the file system.



- ## wc command in Linux:

  wc command in Linux indicates the number of words, characters, lines, etc using a set of options.

  - wc -w shows the number of words
  - wc -l shows the number of lines
  - wc -m shows the number of characters present in a file


┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ wc -w new.txt
6 new.txt
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ wc -l new.txt
1 new.txt
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ wc -m new.txt
31 new.txt
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ cat new.txt | grep "Hello"
Hello welcome to pactical no 8
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ echo "This is me sumit" > new.tx