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|  | **Experiment No : 2 Date :** |
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| **Title** | **Basic Linux Commands** |
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| **Aim** | To Study and practice basic Linux commands |
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| **Hardware**  **Requirement** | Personal Computer |
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| **Software**  **Requirement** | Linux Operating System(Ubuntu 20.04) , Shell-Interpreter |
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| **Theory** | Linux is an operating system's kernel. Linux is a UNIX clone, created by Linus Torvalds from Scratch. Linux is free and open-source, that means that by simply changing anything in Linux and redistribute it in your own name! There are several Linux Distributions, commonly called “distros”.   * Ubuntu Linux * Red Hat Enterprise Linux * Linux Mint * Debian * Fedora   Linux is Mainly used in servers. About 90% of the internet is powered by Linux servers. This is because Linux is fast, secure, and free! The main problem of using Windows servers are their cost. This is solved by using Linux servers. The OS that runs in about 80% of the smartphones in the world, Android, is also made from the Linux kernel. Most of the viruses in the world run on Windows, but not on Linux!  **Linux Shell or “Terminal”**  A shell is a program that receives commands from the user and gives it to the OS to process, and it shows the output. Linux's shell is its main part. Its distros come in GUI (graphical user interface), but basically, Linux has a CLI (command line interface. The basic commands are executed in the shell of Linux.  To open the terminal, press Ctrl+Alt+T in Ubuntu, or press Alt+F2, type in gnome-terminal, and press enter.  **Linux Commands**  The Linux command is a utility of the Linux operating system. All basic and advanced tasks can be done by executing commands. Commands in Linux are ***case-sensitive***. |
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| **Basic Commands** | **Following are Linux Basic Commands**   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | * ls * mkdir * cd * rmdir * rm | * wc * pwd * clear * man * chmod | * mv * cp * cat * head * tail | * find * more * less * history * touch | |
| Output | 1) mkdir and ls |
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|  | 2) cd and rmdir |
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|  | 3) cat and touch |
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|  | 4) mv and cp |
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|  | 5) pwd,rm,wc,find |
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|  | 6) history |
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| **Conclusion** | In conclusion, Basic Linux command is studied and practically implemented. |
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