Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University

<u>Lab-Report</u>

Report No: 02

Course code: ICT-3110

Course title: Operating Systems Lab

Date of Performance :

Date of Submission : 15/09/2020

Submitted by

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3rd year 1stsemester

Session: 2017-2018

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MBSTU

Experiment NO : 02

Experiment Name : Basic Command of Linux Operating
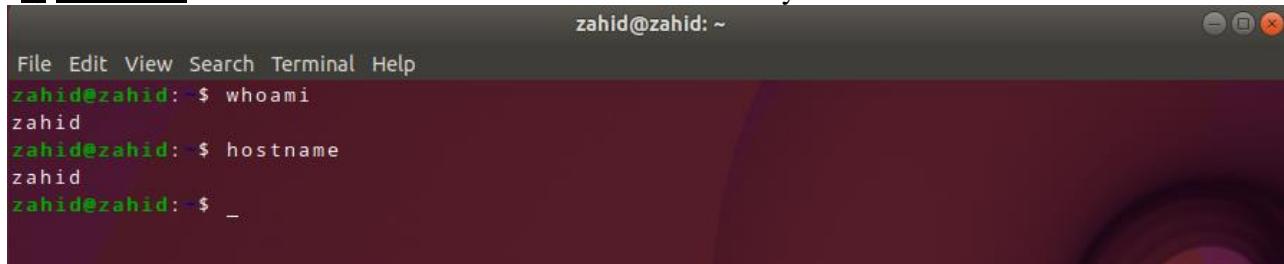
System. Introduction :

1) whoami : This command prints the username associated with the current effective user ID.
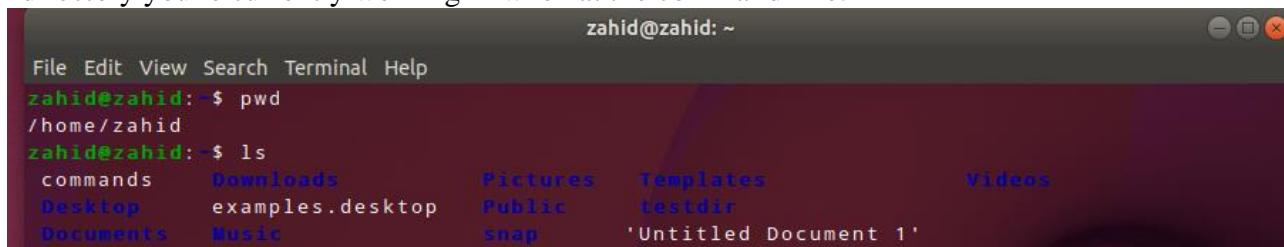
```
                              zahid@zahid: ~
File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
zahid@zahid:~$ whoami
zahid
zahid@zahid:~$ hostname
zahid
zahid@zahid:~$ _
```

2) hostname : The **hostname** command shows or sets the system hostname.
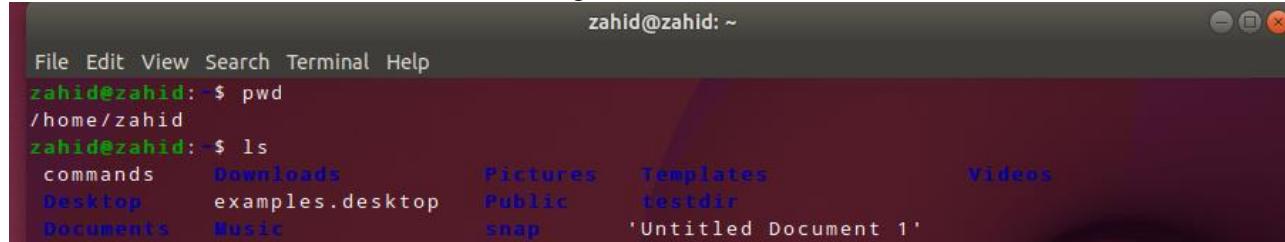
```
                              zahid@zahid: ~
File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
zahid@zahid:~$ whoami
zahid
zahid@zahid:~$ hostname
zahid
zahid@zahid:~$ _
```

3) pwd: hort for **print working directory**, **pwd** is a Linux, Unix, and FTP command to print the directory you're currently working in when at the command line.
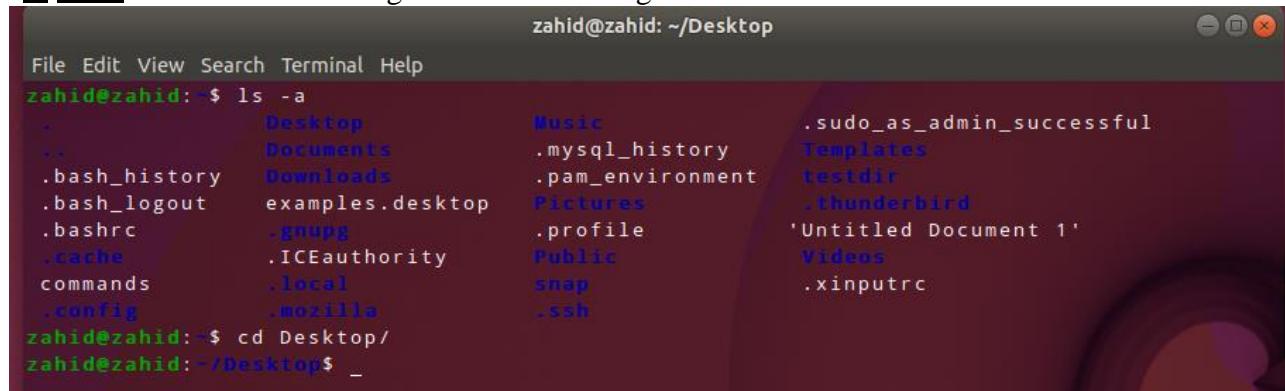
```
                              zahid@zahid: ~
File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
zahid@zahid:~$ pwd
/home/zahid
zahid@zahid:~$ ls
 commands      Downloads        Pictures    Templates              Videos
 Desktop       examples.desktop Public      testdir
 Documents     Music            snap        'Untitled Document 1'
```

4) ls : ls lists the files in the current working folder.
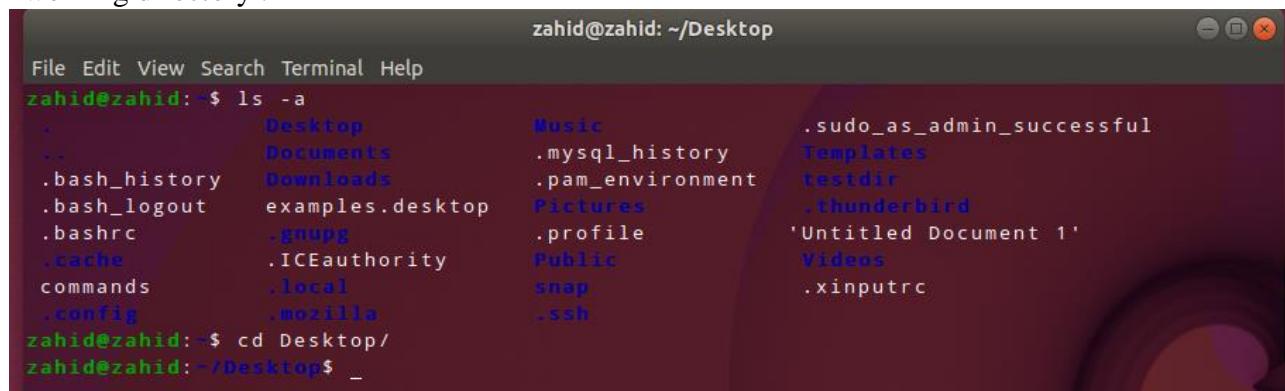
```
                                    zahid@zahid: ~
File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
zahid@zahid:~$ pwd
/home/zahid
zahid@zahid:~$ ls
 commands        Downloads         Pictures    Templates                 Videos
 Desktop         examples.desktop  Public      testdir
 Documents       Music             snap        'Untitled Document 1'
```

5) ls -a: list all files including hidden file starting with '.'

```
                                    zahid@zahid: ~/Desktop
File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
zahid@zahid:~$ ls -a
 .              Desktop         Music              .sudo_as_admin_successful
 ..             Documents       .mysql_history     Templates
 .bash_history  Downloads       .pam_environment   testdir
 .bash_logout   examples.desktop Pictures          .thunderbird
 .bashrc        .gnupg          .profile           'Untitled Document 1'
 .cache         .ICEauthority   Public             Videos
 commands       .local          snap               .xinputrc
 .config        .mozilla        .ssh
zahid@zahid:~$ cd Desktop/
zahid@zahid:~/Desktop$ _
```

6) cd: The **cd** command, which stands for "change directory", changes the shell's current working directory .
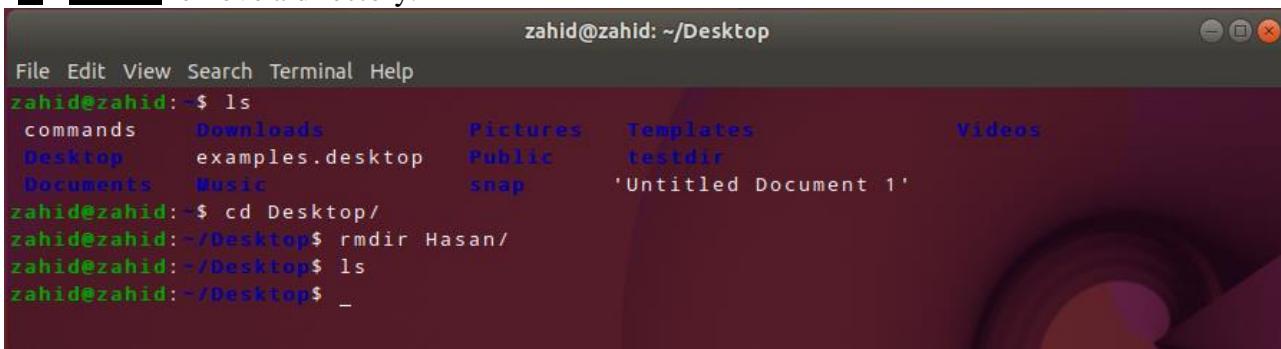
```
                                    zahid@zahid: ~/Desktop
File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
zahid@zahid:~$ ls -a
 .              Desktop         Music              .sudo_as_admin_successful
 ..             Documents       .mysql_history     Templates
 .bash_history  Downloads       .pam_environment   testdir
 .bash_logout   examples.desktop Pictures          .thunderbird
 .bashrc        .gnupg          .profile           'Untitled Document 1'
 .cache         .ICEauthority   Public             Videos
 commands       .local          snap               .xinputrc
 .config        .mozilla        .ssh
zahid@zahid:~$ cd Desktop/
zahid@zahid:~/Desktop$ _
```

7) mkdir: The **mkdir** command creates new directories in your file system.

8) __rmdir:__ remove a directory.
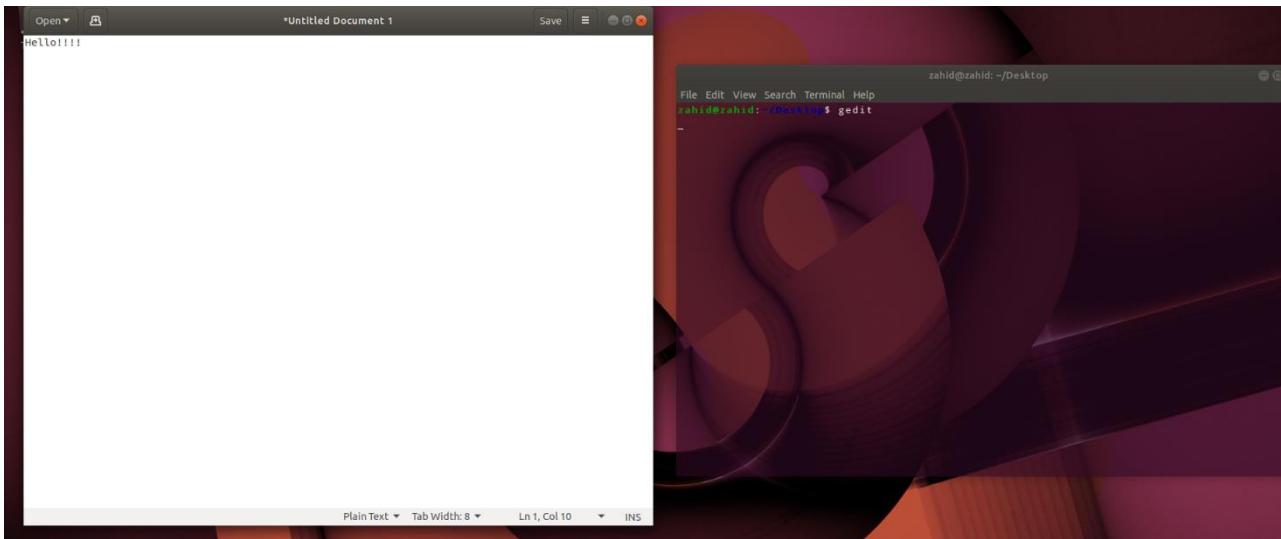
9) __rm -r:__ remove directory with its content.

10) __gedit :__ Working with text editors: $ gedit ---> its an editor

11) <u>cat:</u> creates new file.

12) <u>echo:</u> show something on the terminal.

13) <u>sudo:</u> sudo (**S**uper **U**ser **DO**) command in Linux is generally used as a prefix of some command that only superuser are allowed to run.