

Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University

Lab-Report

Report No: 02

Course code: ICT-3110

Course title: Operating Systems Lab

Date of Performance :

Date of Submission : 15/09/2020

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3rd year 1stsemester

Session: 2017-2018

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Experiment NO : 02

Experiment Name : Basic Command of Linux Operating

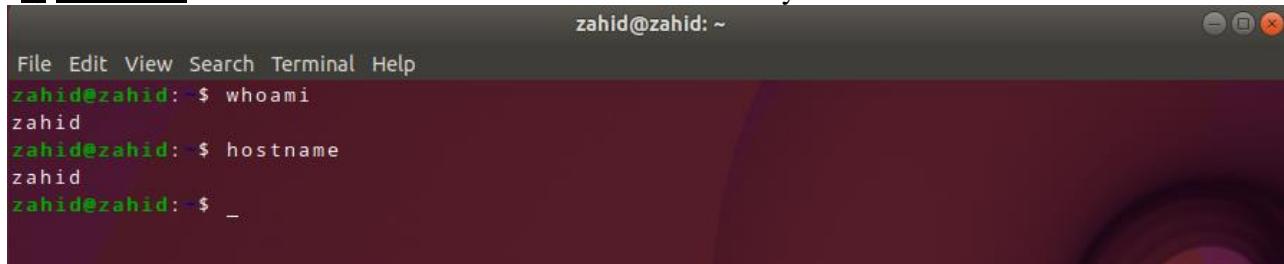
System. [Introduction](#) :

1) whoami : This command prints the username associated with the current effective user ID.



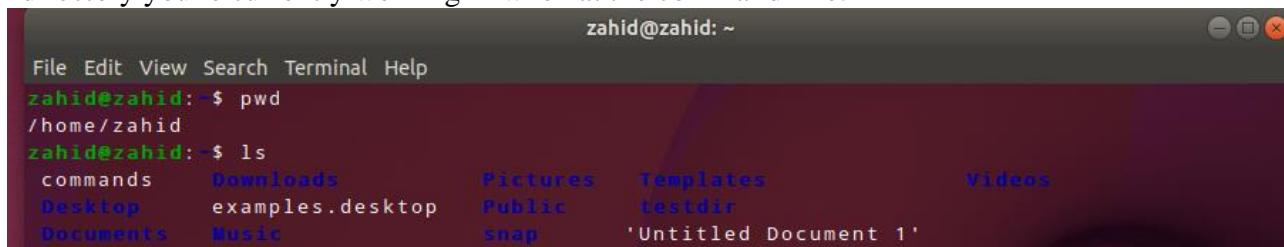
```
zahid@zahid: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
zahid@zahid:~$ whoami
zahid
zahid@zahid:~$ hostname
zahid
zahid@zahid:~$ _
```

2) hostname : The hostname command shows or sets the system hostname.



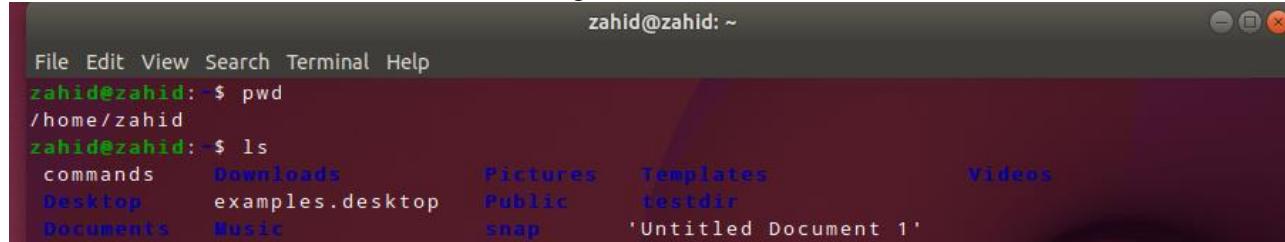
```
zahid@zahid: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
zahid@zahid:~$ whoami
zahid
zahid@zahid:~$ hostname
zahid
zahid@zahid:~$ _
```

3) pwd: short 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.



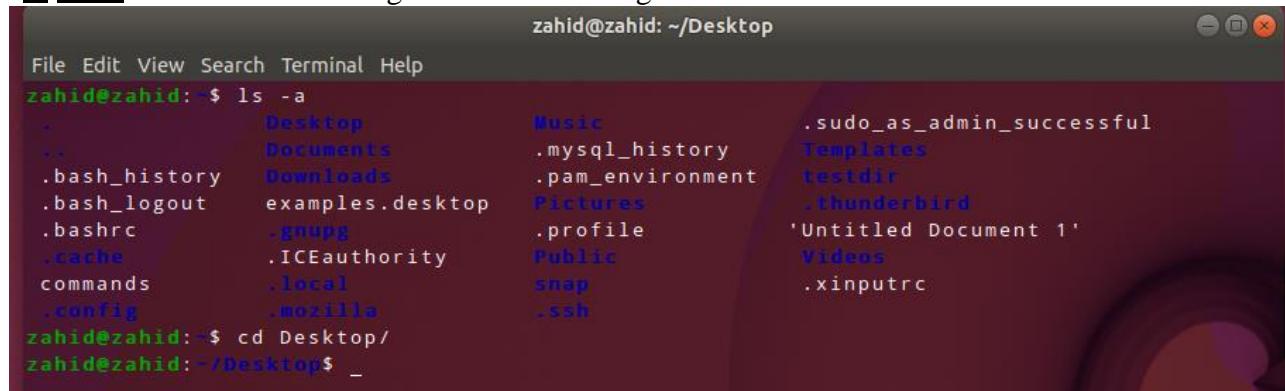
```
zahid@zahid: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
zahid@zahid:~$ pwd
/home/zahid
zahid@zahid:~$ ls
commands    Downloads      Pictures     Templates      Videos
Desktop     examples.desktop  Public       testdir
Documents   Music          snap        'Untitled Document 1'
```

4) ls : ls lists the files in the current working folder.



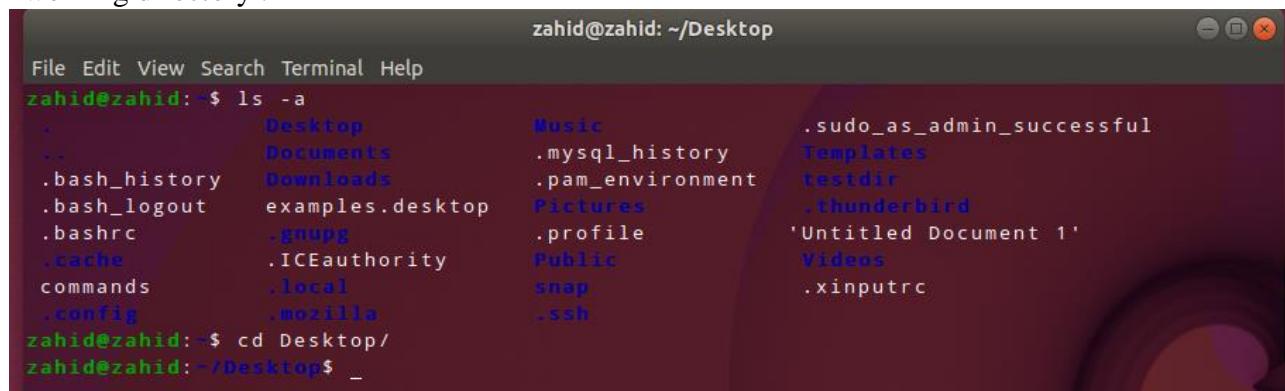
```
zahid@zahid:~$ ls
commands      Downloads      Pictures      Templates      Videos
Desktop       examples.desktop  Public        testdir
Documents     Music          snap         'Untitled Document 1'
```

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



```
zahid@zahid:~/Desktop$ ls -a
.           Desktop        Music          .sudo_as_admin_successful
..          Documents      .mysql_history  Templates
.bash_history Downloads      .pam_environment  testdir
.bash_logout examples.desktop Pictures      .profile
.bashrc      .gnupg        .ICEauthority   .Public
.cache       .local        .mozilla        snap
.commands    .mozilla      .ssh           .xinputrc
.config      .profile      .xinputrc
zahid@zahid:~/Desktop$ cd Desktop/
zahid@zahid:~/Desktop$ _
```

6) cd: The cd command, which stands for "change directory", changes the shell's current working directory .



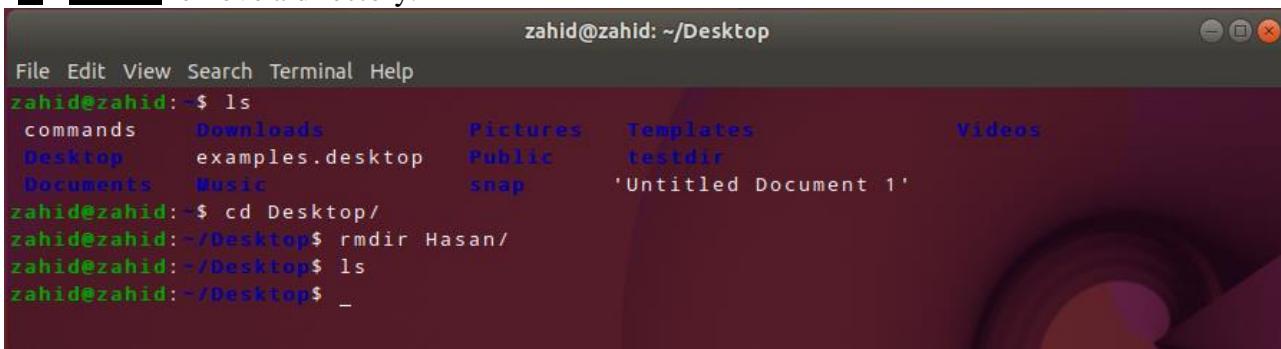
```
zahid@zahid:~/Desktop$ ls -a
.           Desktop        Music          .sudo_as_admin_successful
..          Documents      .mysql_history  Templates
.bash_history Downloads      .pam_environment  testdir
.bash_logout examples.desktop Pictures      .profile
.bashrc      .gnupg        .ICEauthority   .Public
.cache       .local        .mozilla        snap
.commands    .mozilla      .ssh           .xinputrc
.config      .profile      .xinputrc
zahid@zahid:~/Desktop$ cd Desktop/
zahid@zahid:~/Desktop$ _
```

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

The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark background and light-colored text. The window title is "zahid@zahid: ~/Desktop". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The terminal prompt is "zahid@zahid:~\$". The user runs the command "ls -a" to list all files and folders in the current directory, which includes standard system files like .bash_history, .bash_logout, .bashrc, .cache, .config, .gnupg, .ICEauthority, .local, .mozilla, .mysql_history, .pam_environment, .profile, .Public, .snap, .ssh, and various media folders (Music, Pictures, Videos). Then, the user runs "cd Desktop/" to change the directory to "Desktop". Finally, the user runs "mkdir Hasan" to create a new directory named "Hasan" in the "Desktop" folder. The terminal ends with "zahid@zahid:~/Desktop\$ _".

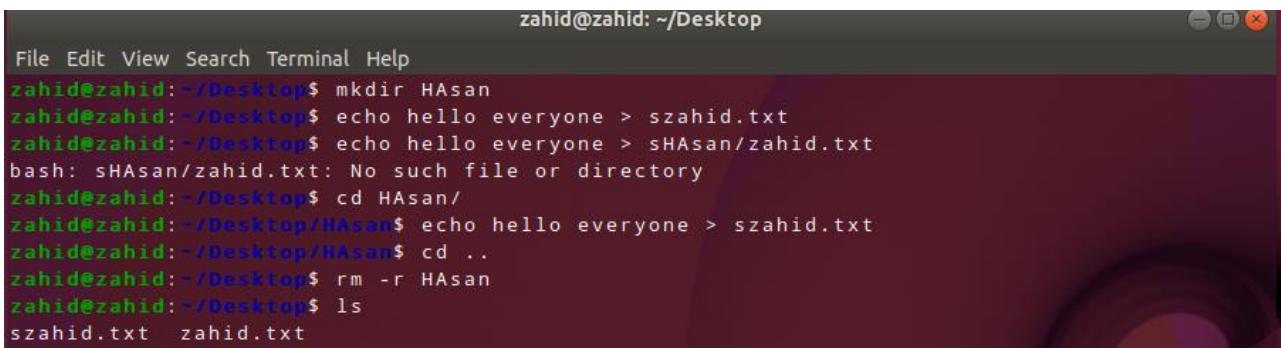
```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
zahid@zahid:~$ ls -a
.
..
.bash_history  Desktop  Music  .sudo_as_admin_successful
.bash_logout    Documents  .mysql_history  Templates
.bashrc        Downloads  .pam_environment  testdir
.cache         examples.desktop  Pictures  .thunderbird
.commands      .gnupg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

8) **rmdir:** remove a directory.



```
zahid@zahid: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
zahid@zahid:~$ ls
commands    Downloads      Pictures     Templates      Videos
Desktop     examples.desktop  Public       testdir
Documents   Music          snap         'Untitled Document 1'
zahid@zahid:~$ cd Desktop/
zahid@zahid:~/Desktop$ rmdir Hasan/
zahid@zahid:~/Desktop$ ls
zahid@zahid:~/Desktop$ _
```

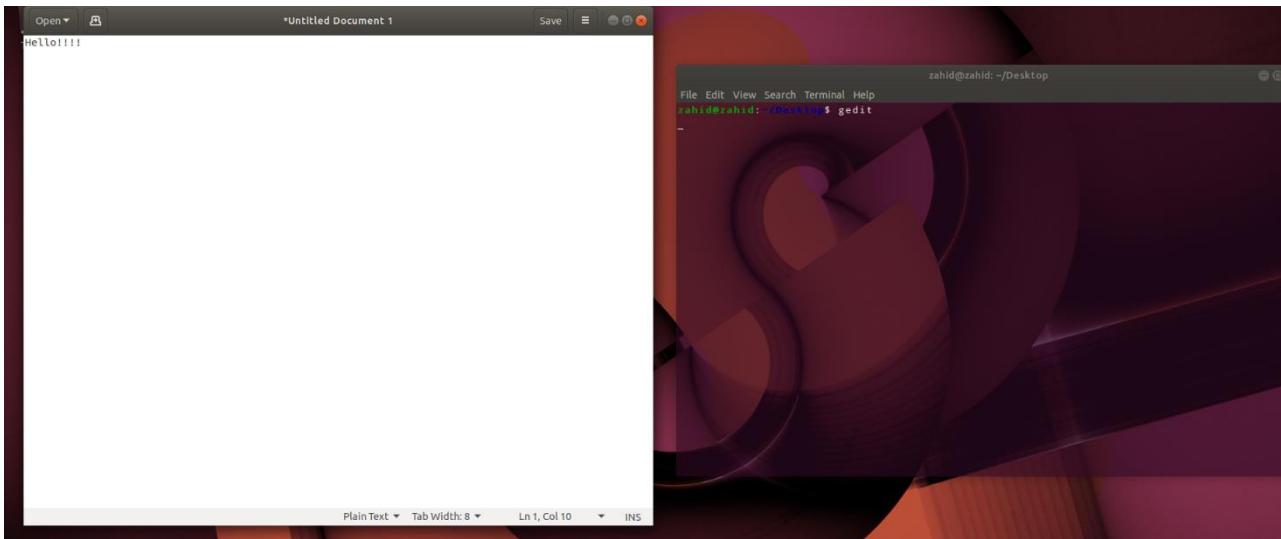
9) **rm -r:** remove directory with its content.



```
zahid@zahid: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
zahid@zahid:~/Desktop$ mkdir HAsan
zahid@zahid:~/Desktop$ echo hello everyone > szahid.txt
zahid@zahid:~/Desktop$ echo hello everyone > sHAsan/zahid.txt
bash: sHAsan/zahid.txt: No such file or directory
zahid@zahid:~/Desktop$ cd HAsan/
zahid@zahid:~/Desktop/HAsan$ echo hello everyone > szahid.txt
zahid@zahid:~/Desktop/HAsan$ cd ..
zahid@zahid:~/Desktop$ rm -r HAsan
zahid@zahid:~/Desktop$ ls
szahid.txt zahid.txt
```

10) **gedit:** Working with text editors:

\$ gedit ---> its an editor



11) cat: creates new file.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
zahid@zahid:~/Desktop$ cat zahid.txt
welcome everyone
zahid@zahid:~/Desktop$ echo I am a ..
I am a ..
zahid@zahid:~/Desktop$ _
```

12) echo: show something on the terminal.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
zahid@zahid:~/Desktop$ cat zahid.txt
welcome everyone
zahid@zahid:~/Desktop$ echo I am a ..
I am a ..
zahid@zahid:~/Desktop$ _
```

13) sudo: sudo (**Super User DO**) command in Linux is generally used as a prefix of some command that only superuser are allowed to run.

```
zahid@zahid: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
zahid@zahid:~$ sudo apt -get update
[sudo] password for zahid:
E: Command line option 'g' [from -get] is not understood in combination with the other options.
zahid@zahid:~$ sudo apt get update
E: Invalid operation get
zahid@zahid:~$ sudo apt-get update
Hit:1 http://dl.google.com/linux/chrome/deb stable InRelease
Get:2 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-security InRelease [88.7 kB]
Hit:3 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic InRelease
Get:4 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates InRelease [88.7 kB]
Get:5 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-backports InRelease [74.6 kB]
Fetched 252 kB in 3s (101 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
zahid@zahid:~$
```