Operating System Lab 1

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Basic Linux Commands

(1)mkdir

mkdir command in Linux allows the user to create directories (also referred to as folders in some operating systems). This command can create multiple directories at once as well as set the permissions for the directories.

(2) Cat(concatenate)

Cat command is very frequently used in Linux. It reads data from the file and gives their content as output. It helps us to create, view, concatenate files. So let us see some frequently used cat commands.

(3) cd

cd command in linux known as change directory command. It is used to change current working directory.

(4) chpasswd

chpasswd **command is used to change password although** passwd **command can also do same. But it changes the password of one user at a time so for multiple users** chpasswd **is used**

(5) dir

dir command in Linux is used to list the contents of a directory.

(6) exec

exec command in Linux is used to execute a command from the bash itself.

(7) file command

file command is used to determine the type of a file.

(8) halt

This command in Linux is used to instruct the hardware to stop all the CPU functions. Basically, it reboots or stops the system. If the system is in **runlevel** 0 or 6 or using the command with –force option, it results in rebooting of the system otherwise it results in shutdown.

(9) hostid

hostid is a command in linux which is used to display the Host's ID in hexadecimal format.

(10) ifconfig

ifconfig(interface configuration) command is used to configure the kernel-resident network interfaces. It is used at the boot time to set up the interfaces as necessary.

(11) install

install command is used to copy files and set attributes. It is used to copy files to a destination of the user's choice, If the user want to download and install a ready to use package on , **apt**, **yum**

(12) iostat

The iostat **command in Linux is used for monitoring system input/output statistics for devices and partitions.**

(13) ln

The *ln* command is used to create links between files.

(14) Netstat

Netstat command displays various network related information such as

network connections, routing

tables, interface statistics, masquerade connections, multicast memberships etc.,

(15) passwd

passwd command in Linux is used to change the user account passwords. The root user reserves the privilege to change the password for any user on the system, while a normal user can only change the account password for his or her own account.

(16) PING

PING (Packet Internet Groper) command is used to check the network connectivity.

(17) Paste

Paste command is one of the useful commands in Unix or Linux operating system. It is used to join files horizontally (parallel merging) by outputting lines consisting of lines from each file specified, separated as delimiter, to the standard output.

(18) read

read command in Linux system is used to read from a file descriptor. Basically, this command read up the total number of bytes from the specified file descriptor into the buffer. If the number or count is zero then this command may detect the errors.

(19) reboot

reboot command is used restart or reboot the system. In a Linux system administration, there comes a need to restart the server after the completion of some network and other major updates.

(20) reset

reset command in Linux system is used to initialize the terminal. This is useful once a program dies leaving a terminal in an abnormal state.

(21) restore

restore command in Linux system is used for restoring files from a backup created using dump. The restore command performs the exact inverse function of dump. A full backup of a file system is being restored and subsequent incremental backups layered is being kept on top of it.

(22) rmdir

rmdir

The command is used remove empty directories from the filesystem in Linux. The rmdir command removes each and every directory specified in the command line only if these directories are empty.

(23) shutdown

shutdown command in Linux is used to shutdown the system in a safe way. You can shutdown the machine immediately, or schedule a shutdown using 24 hour format.

(24) source

source is a shell built-in command which is used to read and execute the content of a file(generally set of commands), passed as an argument in the current shell script.

(25) sync

sync command in Linux is used to synchronize cached writes to persistent storage. If one or more files are specified, sync only them, or their containing file systems.

```
aadhitya@aadhitya-VirtualBox:~$ cd Desktop
aadhitya@aadhitya-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$
aadhitya@aadhitya-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ mkdir test
aadhitya@aadhitya-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ ls
test
aadhitya@aadhitya-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ dir
test
aadhitya@aadhitya-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ cd test
aadhitya@aadhitya-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/test$ ls
f1  f2
aadhitya@aadhitya-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/test$ cat f1 f2
hi
hello f2
aadhitya@aadhitya-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/test$ hostid
00
aadhitya@aadhitya-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/test$ ifconfig
```