NETWORKING & SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION LAB

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Roll No: 20

Batch: A

Date: 25/03/2022

Experiment No.: 4

Aim

Learn basic Linux commands.

Procedure

1. **pwd (Print Working Directory)**

   To find out the path of the current working directory (folder) you're in.

2. **history**

   To review the commands you have entered before. command number to run a command from history.

3. **man**

This will show the manual instruction of the command.

   Eg: man pwd

4. **cd**

   To navigate through the Linux files and directories.

   - cd .. (with two dots) to move one directory up
   - cd to go straight to the home folder
   - cd- (with a hyphen) to move to your previous directory

5. **ls**

   The ls command is used to view the contents of a directory. By default, this command will display the contents of your current working directory.

   - ls -R will list all the files in the sub-directories as well
   - ls –l – long listing
   - ls -a will show the hidden files
   - ls -al will list the files and directories with detailed information like the permissions, size, owner, etc.
   - ls -t lists files sorted in the order of "last modified"

- ls -r option will reverse the natural sorting order. Usually used in combination with other switches such as ls -tr. This will reverse the time-wise listing.

6. **mkdir**

   Use mkdir command to make a new directory. Use the p (parents) option to create a directory in between two existing directories.

7. **rmdir**

   If you need to delete a directory, use the rmdir command. However, rmdir

   only allows you to delete empty directories.

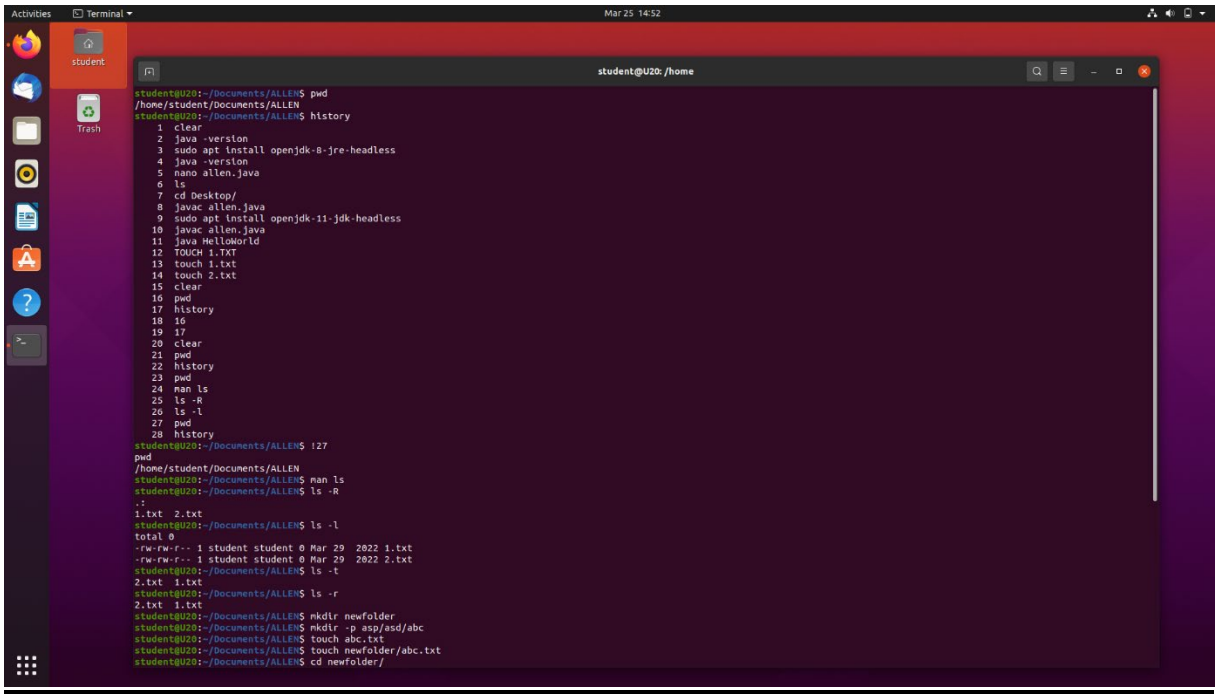
8. **touch**

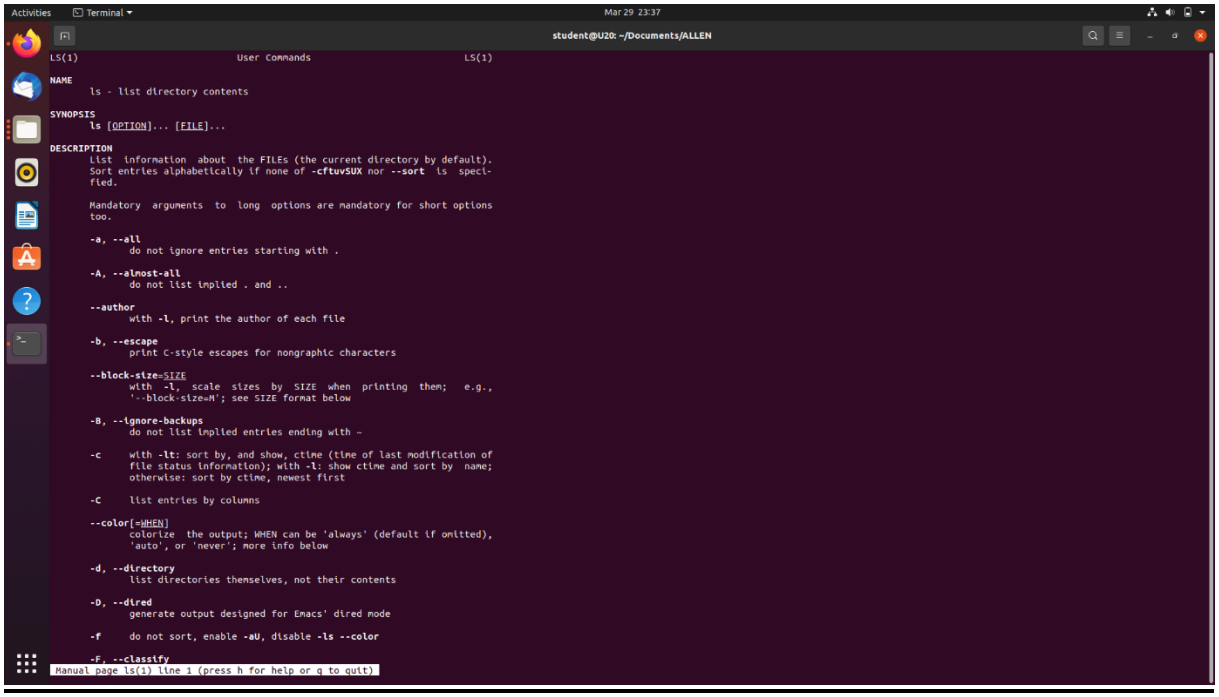
   The touch command allows you to create a blank new file through the Linux command line.

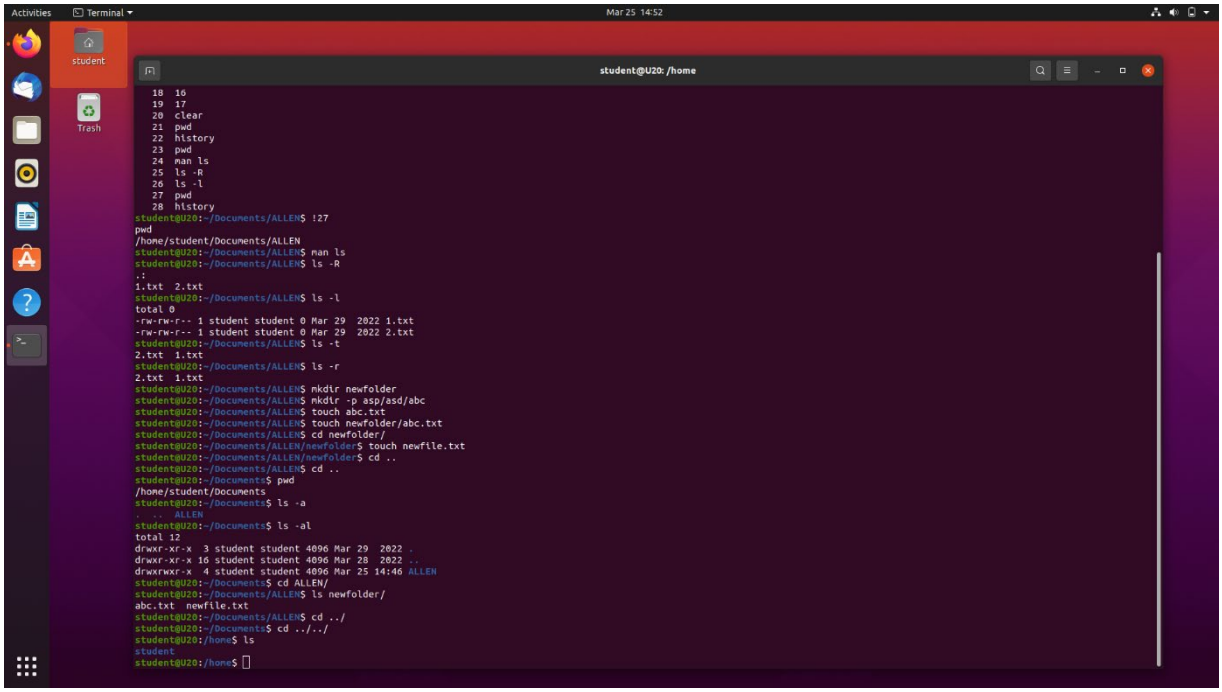
9. **rm**

   The rm command is used to delete directories and the contents within them. If you only want to delete the directory — as an alternative to rmdir — use rm -r.

Output Screenshot






Activities
Terminal
Mar 25 14:52
student
Trash
student@U20: /home
18 16
19 17
20 clear
21 pwd
22 history
23 pwd
24 man ls
25 ls -R
26 ls -l
27 pwd
28 history
student@U20:~/Documents/ALLEN$!27
pwd
/home/student/Documents/ALLEN
student@U20:~/Documents/ALLEN$ man ls
student@U20:~/Documents/ALLEN$ ls -R
.:
1.txt 2.txt
student@U20:~/Documents/ALLEN$ ls -l
total 0
-rw-rw-r-- 1 student student 0 Mar 29 2022 1.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 student student 0 Mar 29 2022 2.txt
student@U20:~/Documents/ALLEN$ ls -t
2.txt 1.txt
student@U20:~/Documents/ALLEN$ ls -r
2.txt 1.txt
student@U20:~/Documents/ALLEN$ mkdir newfolder
student@U20:~/Documents/ALLEN$ mkdir -p asp/asd/abc
student@U20:~/Documents/ALLEN$ touch abc.txt
student@U20:~/Documents/ALLEN$ touch newfolder/abc.txt
student@U20:~/Documents/ALLEN$ cd newfolder/
student@U20:~/Documents/ALLEN/newfolder$ touch newfile.txt
student@U20:~/Documents/ALLEN/newfolder$ cd ..
student@U20:~/Documents/ALLEN$ cd ..
student@U20:~/Documents$ pwd
/home/student/Documents
student@U20:~/Documents$ ls -a
. .. ALLEN
student@U20:~/Documents$ ls -al
total 12
drwxr-xr-x 3 student student 4096 Mar 29 2022 .
drwxr-xr-x 16 student student 4096 Mar 28 2022 ..
drwxrwxr-x 4 student student 4096 Mar 25 14:46 ALLEN
student@U20:~/Documents$ cd ALLEN/
student@U20:~/Documents/ALLEN$ ls newfolder/
abc.txt newfile.txt
student@U20:~/Documents/ALLEN$ cd ../
student@U20:~/Documents$ cd ../../
student@U20:/home$ ls
student
student@U20:/home$