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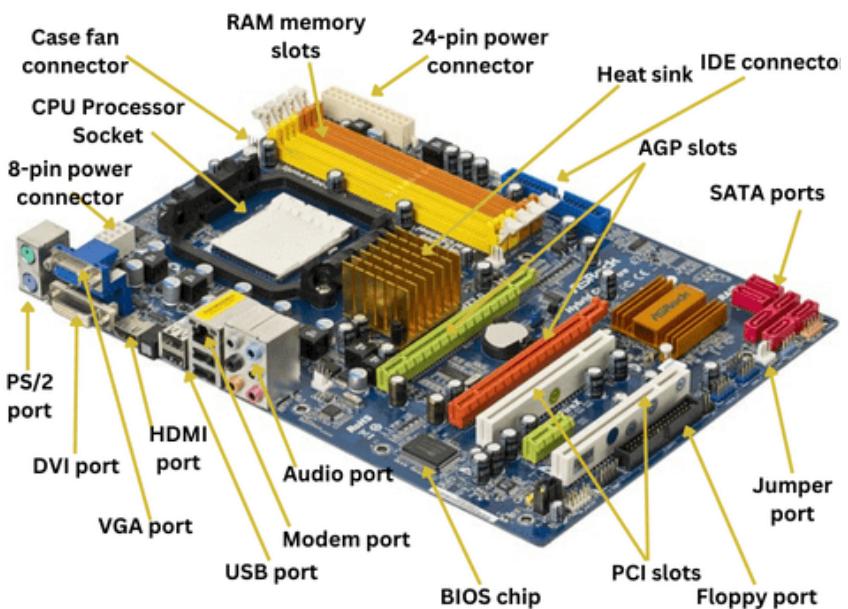
To identify the major components of a computer system such as motherboard, ram modules, daughter cards, SMPS, bus loads, internal storage devices and interfacing ports. Specification of desktop and server class computers. Installation of common operating system for desktop and server use.

COMPUTER HARDWARE

Computer hardware refers to the physical components that make up a computer system. These components work together to enable a computer to perform various tasks and functions. Key components include the central processing unit (CPU), which acts as the brain of the system, executing instructions and managing data. Memory, in the form of Random Access Memory (RAM), provides the volatile workspace for the CPU to swiftly access and process data actively in use. Storage devices, such as hard disk drives (HDD) or solid-state drives (SSD), store data persistently, and the motherboard serves as the main circuit board connecting and facilitating communication between various hardware elements, including the CPU, memory, and peripherals. Input devices, like keyboards and mice, allow user interaction, while output devices, such as monitors and printers, present information in a human-readable format. The power supply unit (PSU) converts electrical power to sustain the computer's operation, ensuring components receive the necessary energy to function.

MOTHERBOARD

A motherboard, also known as a mainboard or system board, is the primary circuit board in a computer that connects and facilitates communication between various hardware components. It serves as a central hub for the essential components of a computer system to work together. The motherboard provides the physical and electrical connections for the central processing unit (CPU), memory (RAM), storage devices, graphics cards, and other peripherals.



GRAPHICS PROCESSING UNIT (GPU)

A GPU, or Graphics Processing Unit, is a specialized electronic circuit designed to accelerate the processing of images and videos. Unlike the central processing unit (CPU), which is a general-purpose processor responsible for overall system tasks, a GPU is specifically designed to handle parallel computations needed for rendering graphics and visual effects. The primary function of a GPU is to render images and graphics, which is crucial for video games, graphic design, video editing, and other visually intensive applications.



COMPLEMENTARY METAL-OXIDE-SEMICONDUCTOR (CMOS) BATTERY

The CMOS battery is a small, coin-shaped battery located on the computer's motherboard. It provides power to the complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor (CMOS) memory, a special type of volatile memory that stores system configuration

settings such as date and time. The CMOS battery ensures that these settings are retained even when the computer is powered off. If the CMOS battery fails, the computer may lose its date and time settings, and the system may not operate properly.



HDMI (HIGH-DEFINITION MULTIMEDIA INTERFACE)

HDMI stands for High-Definition Multimedia Interface. It is a widely used interface for transmitting audio and video signals between devices, such as computers, gaming consoles, Blu-ray players, TVs, monitors, and audio-video receivers. HDMI is known for delivering high-quality digital audio and video in a single cable, simplifying connectivity and providing a superior multimedia experience.



SMPS SWITCHED-MODE POWER SUPPLY

SMPS is an electronic power supply system that makes use of a switching regulator to transfer electrical power effectively. It is a PSU (POWER SUPPLY UNIT) and is usually used in computers to change the voltage to the appropriate range for the computer.



RAM MODULES

In computing, a memory module or RAM (random access memory) stick is a printed circuit board on which memory integrated circuit are mounted. Memory modules permit easy installation and replacement in electronic systems, especially computers such as personal computers, word stations, and servers. RAM modules refer to the physical hardware components that contain the RAM chips.



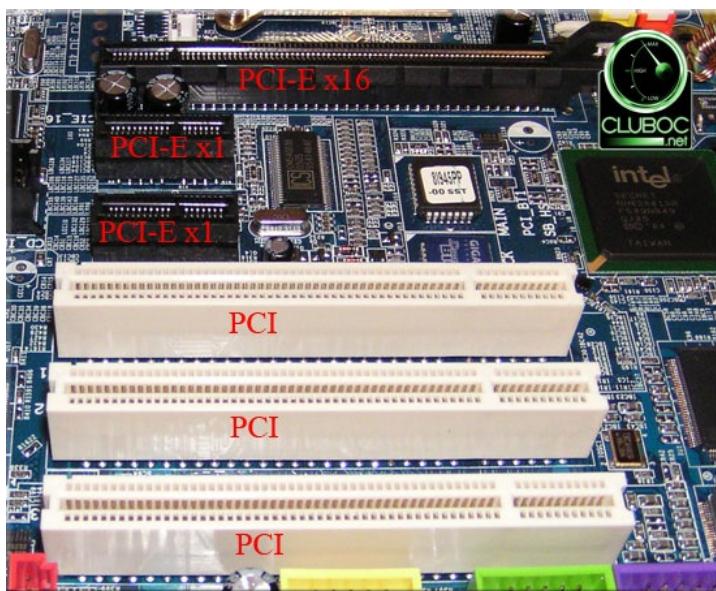
DAUGHTER CARDS

A daughterboard (or daughter board, daughter card, or daughtercard) is a circuit board that plugs into and extends the circuitry of another circuit board. The other circuit board maybe the computer's main board (its motherboard) or it may be another board or card that is already in the computer, often a sound card. The term is commonly used by manufacturers of wavetable daughterboards that attach to existing sound cards.



BUS SLOT

Alternatively known as a bus slot or expansion port, an expansion slot is a connection or port inside a computer on the motherboard or riser card. It provides an installation point for a hardware expansion card to be connected. For example, if you wanted to install a new video card in the computer, you'd purchase a video expansion card and install that card into the compatible expansion slot.



STORAGE DEVICES

Storage devices are hardware components or devices that store, retain, and retrieve digital data. They come in various types and serve different purposes, ranging from providing long-term storage for large amounts of data to offering fast, temporary storage for active processes.

1) HDD (HARD DISK DRIVE) - is an electro mechanical storage device, which is an abbreviation of hard disk drive. It uses magnetic storage for storing and retrieving the digital data. It is a non-volatile storage device. Hard disk is installed internally in our computer systems, which is connected directly to the disk controllers of the motherboard. HDD means data is retained when our computer system is shutdown.



2) SSD (SOLID STATE DRIVE) - SSD is non-volatile storage device, it stores the data on flash memory chips and maintains the data in a permanent state, even when the power is off. As compared to electromechanical drives, SSDs have lower latency and access quickly. These storage devices store the data in the semiconductor cells.



Following are several types of SSDs:

SATA SSD: SATA is the acronym for 'serial advanced'

M.2 SATA SSD: Its newer, and its format is lighter and smaller than the SATA SSD.

mSATA SSD: Its mini version of SATA. It has a smaller form factor mainly used in ultra-compact computers, laptops, mobile devices with an mSATA slot, in which the installation of an extended size SATA SSD is impossible.

INPUT DEVICES/UNITS

Input devices or units are hardware components that allow users to interact with a computer or other electronic devices by providing data or commands. These devices convert physical actions or signals into digital information that can be processed by the computer.

1) KEYBOARD: The keyboard is one of the primary input devices, which helps in entering data and commands in a computer. A normal keyboard is usually has a variety of keys, such as alphabetic character keys, function keys, number keys, arrow keys, and control keys. The keyboard can be connected to a computer using USB or BLUETOOTH.



2) MOUSE: Mouse is the most common and very popular pointing device that helps interact with a computer through a process called 'point and click'. This is mainly used to move a cursor on the computer's screen and click on the corresponding object using buttons (usually left, right, and middle key roller buttons).



3) SCANNER: Scanner is an input device, which works more like a photocopy machine. It is used when some information is available on paper and it is to be transferred to the hard disk of the computer for further manipulation.



4) BARCODE SCANNER: A barcode scanner is an input device that captures and translates barcode information into digital data that a computer or other electronic system can process. Barcode scanners are widely used in various industries for tasks such as inventory management, point-of-sale transactions, and tracking items through supply chains.



PROCESSING UNIT

The part of a computer that performs logical and arithmetical operation on the data as specified in the instructions.

1) CPU (CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT): A central processing unit is also called a processor, central processor, or microprocessor. The CPU, or Central Processing Unit, is a critical component of a computer system. It serves as the brain of the computer, executing instructions and performing calculations necessary for the operation of software and the overall functioning of the system.



2) RAM (RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY): Is a hardware device generally located on the motherboard of a computer or the CPU. RAM is a type of computer memory that is used to store data that is actively being used or processed by a computer. It is a volatile memory, meaning that it loses its content when the power is turned off. RAM is a crucial component for the smooth functioning of a computer, as it allows the system to quickly access and retrieve data that is in active use by the CPU.



OUTPUT DEVICES/UNITS

Output devices or units in computing are hardware components that present information from a computer to the user or to other systems. These devices convert electronic information into human-readable or machine-readable forms.

1) MONITOR: A monitor is a piece of computer hardware that accepts data from a computer and displays it on the system screen through the computer's video card. Monitors have the ability to display information at much higher resolution.

Additionally, these are much like televisions and also known as video screen, display, video display terminal, or video display unit.



2) SPEAKERS: The most common output devices, speakers accept sound data from a computer and play the sounds for users to hear.



3) PROJECTOR: Projector is an output device that accepts data from a computer and projects that data or information as a picture onto a wall or screen or any large surface.



4) PLOTTERS: Specialized output devices used for printing large-scale engineering drawings, maps, or designs with high precision.



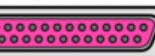
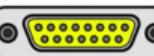
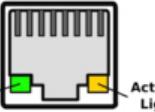
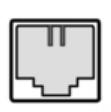
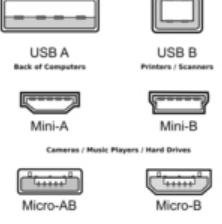
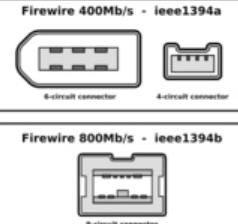
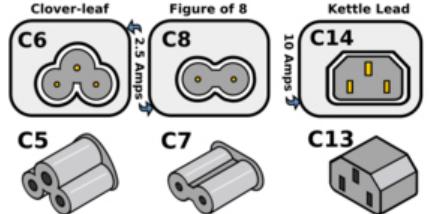
5) PRINTER: Produces hard copies of digital documents or images on paper. Types of printers include inkjet, laser, dot matrix, and 3D printers.



INTERFACING PORTS:

Interfacing ports, also known as input/output ports or simply I/O ports, are connectors on a computer or electronic device that allows communication with external peripherals or other devices. These ports facilitate the transfer of data, power, or signals between the computer and various external components.

A port is a physical docking point using which an external device can be connected to the computer. It can also be programmatic docking point through which information flows from a program to the computer or over the Internet.

Serial Port Used for PDAs and serial devices. 	PS/2 Port Mouse Keyboard 	VGA Port For External Monitor 	S-Video For Video In/out 	HDMI For High End TVs 
Parallel Port Used for printers and data.  All Replaced by USB!	Games Port Joysticks and Midi Input 	Digital Video Interface DVI 	Mini-DVI 	Micro-DVI 
Ethernet / RJ45 10Mbps, 100Mbps and 1Gb/s  Link Light Activity Light Used to connect to internet and intranet networks at high speed.		Modem / RJ14 56Kb/s  Used to connect to internet via phone line, very slow.		
Universal Serial Bus (USB) USB 1.1 - 12Mb/s USB 2.0 - 480Mb/s USB 3.0 - 5Gb/s 		 USB A Back of Computers USB B Printers / Scanners Mini-A Cameras / Music Players / Hard Drives Mini-B Micro-AB Micro-B		
Audio Mini-Jacks Sockets  Microphone Stero Line-In Stero Line-Out Right-to-Left Center / Subwoofer		S/PDIF Digital Audio  Firewire / i.Link ieee1394 Video Cameras (DV) and Hard Drives  Firewire 400Mb/s - ieee1394a 6-circuit connector 4-circuit connector Firewire 800Mb/s - ieee1394b 9-circuit connector		
IEC Power Connectors  Clover-leaf C6 2.5 Amps Figure of 8 C8 10 Amps Kettle Lead C14 10 Amps C5 C7 C13		eSata External Hard Drive Port  DisplayPort Video and Audio Port for Home Theater Systems  PCMCIA / Cardbus WiFi, Networking and Expansion Cards 		

- 1) USB Ports (Universal Serial Bus):** USB ports are versatile and widely used for connecting a variety of peripherals, including keyboards, mice, printers, external hard drives, and more. Motherboards typically have multiple USB ports.
- 2) Audio Ports:** These ports, often color-coded, include connections for headphones, microphones, and line-in/line-out audio devices. Commonly, motherboards have 3.5mm jacks for audio connections.
- 3) Ethernet Port (RJ45):** This port enables a wired network connection, allowing the motherboard to connect to local area networks (LANs) or the internet.
- 4) HDMI, DisplayPort, and VGA Ports:** These video output ports allow you to connect monitors or other display devices to the motherboard. The specific ports available depend on the motherboard model.

- 5) PS/2 Ports:** These are legacy ports for connecting keyboards and mice. PS/2 ports are less common on modern motherboards but may still be found on some.
- 6) PCI Express Slots:** PCIe slots are used for connecting expansion cards such as graphics cards, sound cards, network cards, and other high-performance peripherals.
- 7) SATA Ports:** Serial ATA (SATA) ports are used to connect internal storage devices, such as hard drives and SSDs, to the motherboard.
- 8) M.2 Slots:** M.2 slots support small form factor expansion cards, commonly used for connecting SSDs, Wi-Fi cards, and other high-speed components.
- 9) Thunderbolt Ports:** Some motherboards feature Thunderbolt ports, providing high-speed data transfer and display connectivity.
- 10) USB Type-C Port:** USB Type-C is a versatile and reversible connector that supports high-speed data transfer, power delivery, and display connectivity. It is becoming more common on modern motherboards.
- 11) RGB Headers:** These headers allow you to connect RGB lighting strips or fans to the motherboard, enabling control and synchronization of lighting effects.
- 12) Fan Headers:** Motherboards include headers for connecting case fans and CPU fans, allowing the motherboard to control fan speeds based on system temperature.
- 13) CMOS Battery:** Not a traditional port, but an important component for maintaining the motherboard's BIOS settings.
- 14) DVI (Digital Visual Interface):** Used for connecting computers to monitors or displays. It supports both analog and digital signals.
- 15) VGA (Video Graphics Array):** An older video port standard used to connect computers to monitors or projectors. VGA transmits analog video signals.

DESKTOP

A desktop computer is a personal computer designed for regular use at a single location on or near a desk due to its size and power requirements. The most common configuration has a case that houses the power supply, motherboard (a printed circuit board with a microprocessor as the central processing unit, memory, bus, certain peripherals and other electronic components), disk storage (usually one or more hard

disk drives, solid state drives, optical disc drives, and in early models a floppy disk drive); a keyboard and mouse for input; and a computer monitor, speakers, and, often, a printer for output. The case may be oriented horizontally or vertically and placed either underneath, beside, or on top of a desk.



INSTALL UBUNTU ON VIRTUALBOX

Oracle VM VirtualBox is free and open-source and being developed by oracle corporation. Oracle VirtualBox is a cross-platform virtualization application. It installs on your existing Intel or AMD-based computers, whether they are running Windows, Mac, Linux or Solaris operating systems. VirtualBox can create and run a "guest" operating system (virtual machine) in a window of the host operating system. The virtual machine provides a self-contained environment in which to experiment with new software without risking damaging changes to the host operating system

VirtualBox Installation:

- sudo apt-get install virtualbox

```

Activities Terminal * Apr 19 21:43:*
root@rakhi-HP-Laptop-15s-pr0xx:~# sudo apt-get update
[sudo] password for rakhil:
Hit:1 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal InRelease
Hit:2 http://packages.microsoft.com/repos/code_stable/focal InRelease [134 kB]
Hit:3 https://brave-browser-api-release.s3.brave.com/stable InRelease
Hit:4 https://deb.nodesource.com/node_17.x focal InRelease
Get:5 https://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security InRelease [124 kB]
Get:6 https://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports InRelease [388 kB]
Get:7 https://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/multiverse Packages [744 kB]
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Get:28 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/backports/universe amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [36.8 kB]
Fetched 8,797 kB in 2:16 (319 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
root@rakhi-HP-Laptop-15s-pr0xx:~# sudo apt-get install virtualbox
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following package was automatically installed and is no longer required:
  libbc-aes2
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove it.
The following additional packages will be installed:
  build-essential cpp-9-dev libalgorithm-diff-perl libalgorithm-diff-xs-perl libalgorithm-merge-perl libbase64-conversion libfakeroot
  libgcj-8-dev libgsoap-2.8.9 liblibffi libpqcctls-8.0 libpqcctls4 libpqcsqsl libpqcsmix libpqctls libpqcspinlocks libpqcsmix5 libpqctls
  libstdc++-9-dev libtinservicelib libxcb-xinerama libxcb-xinput8 make qt5-gtk-platformtheme qttranslations-l10n virtualbox-dkms virtualbox-qt
Suggested packages:
  gcc-9-locales debugb-dbgsym debhelper-keyring g++-multilib g++-8-multilib gcc-8-doc gcc-9-multilib qt5-image-formats-plugins qwayland libstdc++-9-doc make-doc vde2 virtualbox-guest-additions-lts
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  build-essential cpp-9-dev libalgorithm-diff-perl libalgorithm-diff-xs-perl libalgorithm-merge-perl libbase64-conversion libfakeroot libgsoap-2.8.9 liblts
  libpqcctls-8.0 libpqcsmix libpqcsqsl libpqcsmix5 libpqctls libpqcspinlocks libpqcsmix5 libpqctls
  libtinservicelib libxcb-xinerama libxcb-xinput8 make qt5-gtk-platformtheme qttranslations-l10n virtualbox-dkms virtualbox-qt
The following packages will be upgraded:
  cpp-9 gcc-9-base libbase64 libgcc-9-dev
5 upgraded, 35 newly installed, 0 to remove and 282 not upgraded.
Need to get 87.7 MB of archives.
After this operation, 290 MB of additional disk space will be used.

```

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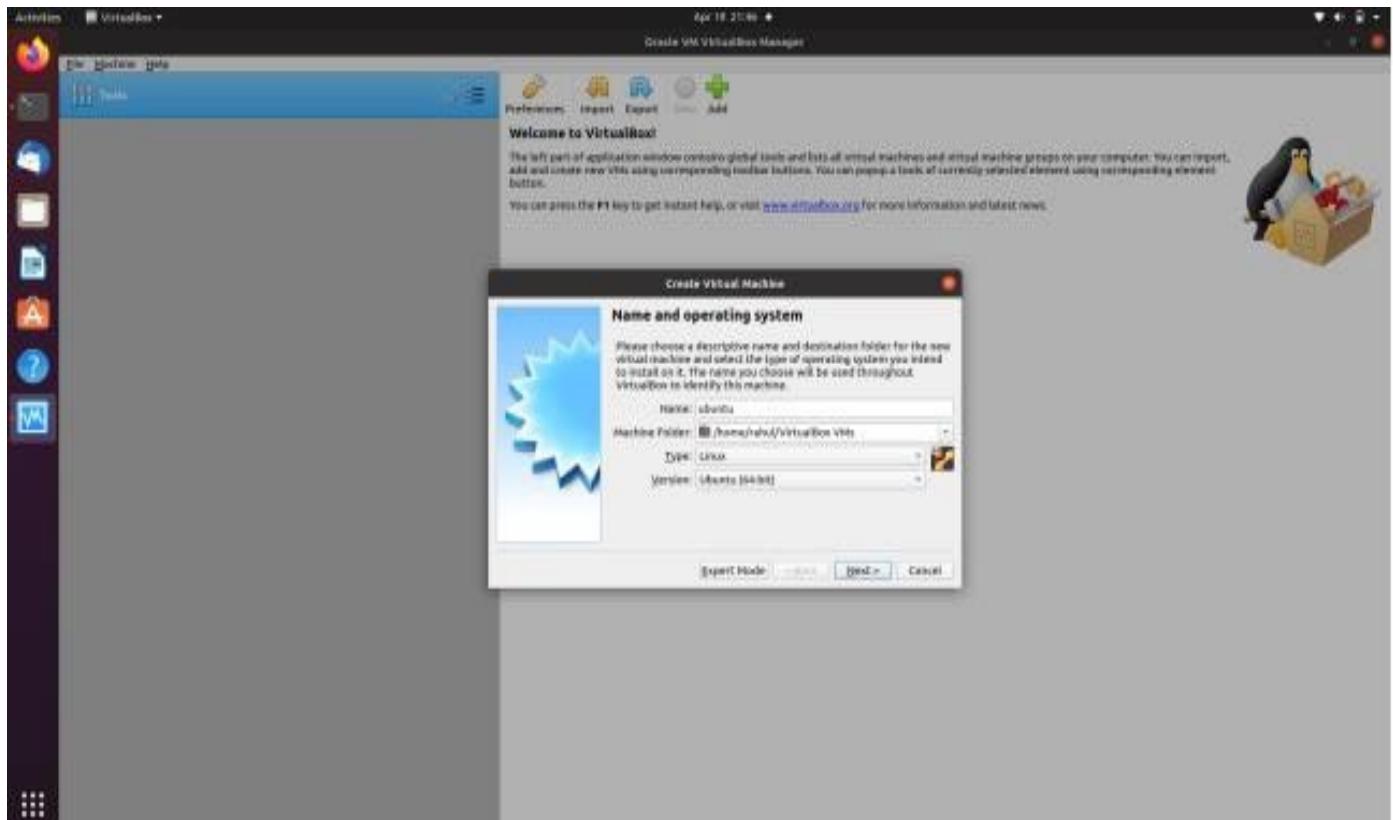
Activities VirtualBox * Apr 19 21:45:PM *
root@rakhi-HP-Laptop-15s-pr0xx:~#
drigziel: modules
  - no module exists within this kernel
  - installation
  - installing to /lib/modules/5.13.0-35-generic/updates/dkms

depmod...
depmod: install completed.

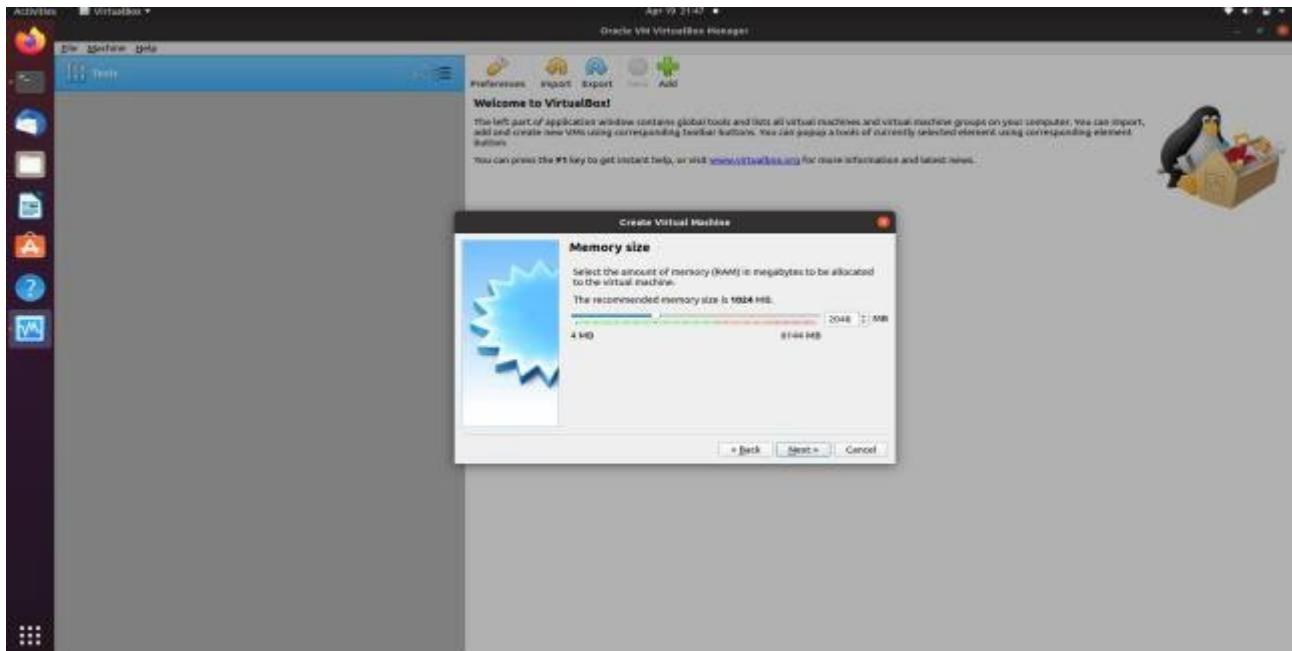
Setting up libethdev0:arm64 (3.12.8-0dfsg-1ubuntu1) ...
Setting up libethdev0:amd64 (3.12.8-0dfsg-1)
Setting up libeth-dev0 (3.12.8-0dfsg-1)
Setting up libethdevapi0:arm64 (3.12.8-0dfsg-1)
Setting up libethdevapi0:amd64 (3.12.8-0dfsg-1)
Setting up virtiofb (6.1.13-dfsg-1ubuntu1)
Setting up libvirtio-selinux-0.10.0 (0.10.0-1)
Setting up libvirtio0:arm64 (6.1.13-dfsg-1ubuntu1)
Setting up libvirtio0:amd64 (6.1.13-dfsg-1ubuntu1)
Setting up libvirtio1 (6.1.13-dfsg-1ubuntu1)
Processing triggers for desktop-file-utils (0)
Processing triggers for mime-support (3.64)
Processing triggers for hicolor-icon-theme (0)
Processing triggers for gnome-menus (3.16.0-1)
Processing triggers for libgbm (2.21-0ubuntu1)
Processing triggers for systemd (248.4-0ubuntu1)
Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.1-1) ...
Processing triggers for shared-mime-info (1.1)
Unpacking virtualbox-ext-pack (8.1.32-1~ubuntu1.20.04.1) ...
  Preconfiguring packages ...
Selecting previously unselected package virtualbox-ext-pack.
(Reading database ... 277339 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../virtualbox-ext-pack_8.1.32-1~ubuntu1.20.04.1_all.deb ...
License has already been accepted.
Unpacking virtualbox-ext-pack (8.1.32-1~ubuntu1.20.04.1) ...
  Preconfiguring package virtualbox-ext-pack (8.1.32-1~ubuntu1.20.04.1) ...
  virtualbox-ext-pack: Downloading: https://download.virtualbox.org/virtualbox/8.1.32/Brands_8.1.32_VirtualBox_Extension_Pack-8.1.32.vbox-extpack
  The file will be downloaded into /usr/share/virtualbox-ext-pack

```

Create virtual machine by just clicking on this new Click -> new we can install ubuntu so type ubuntu And choose the type



Click on -> Next

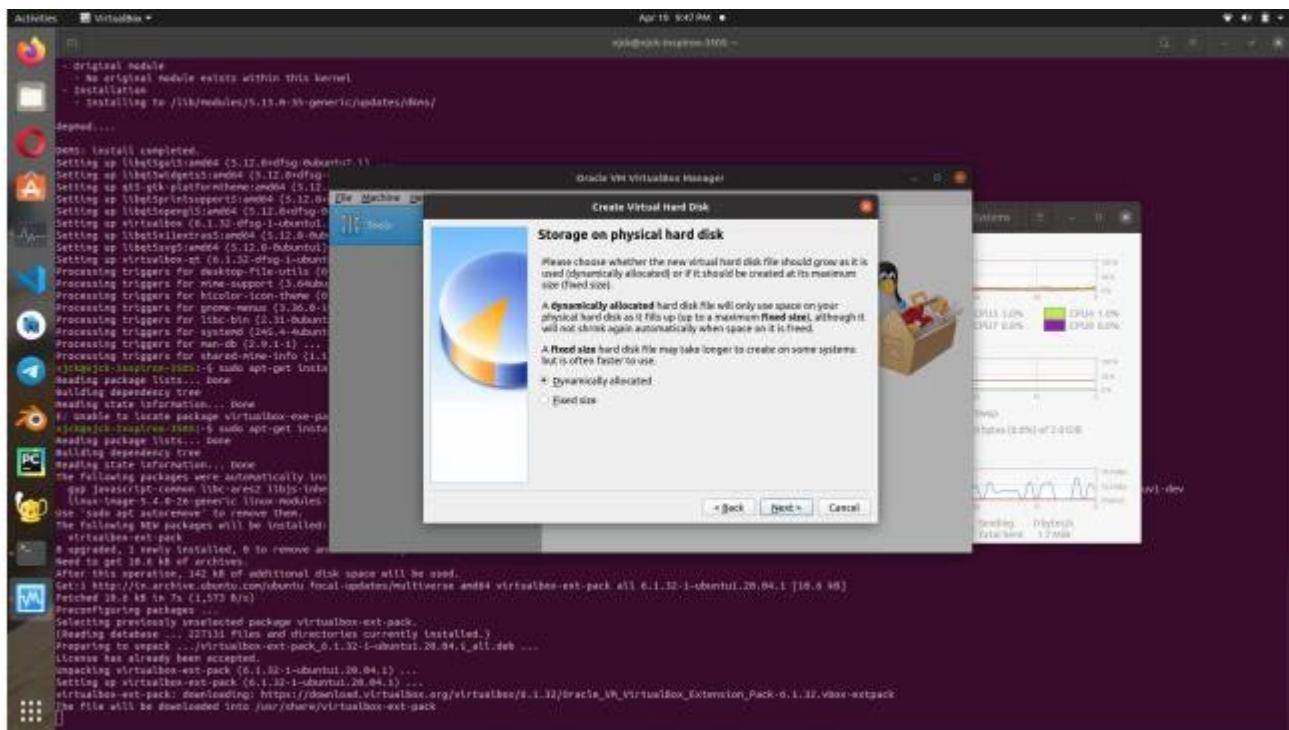


Click next



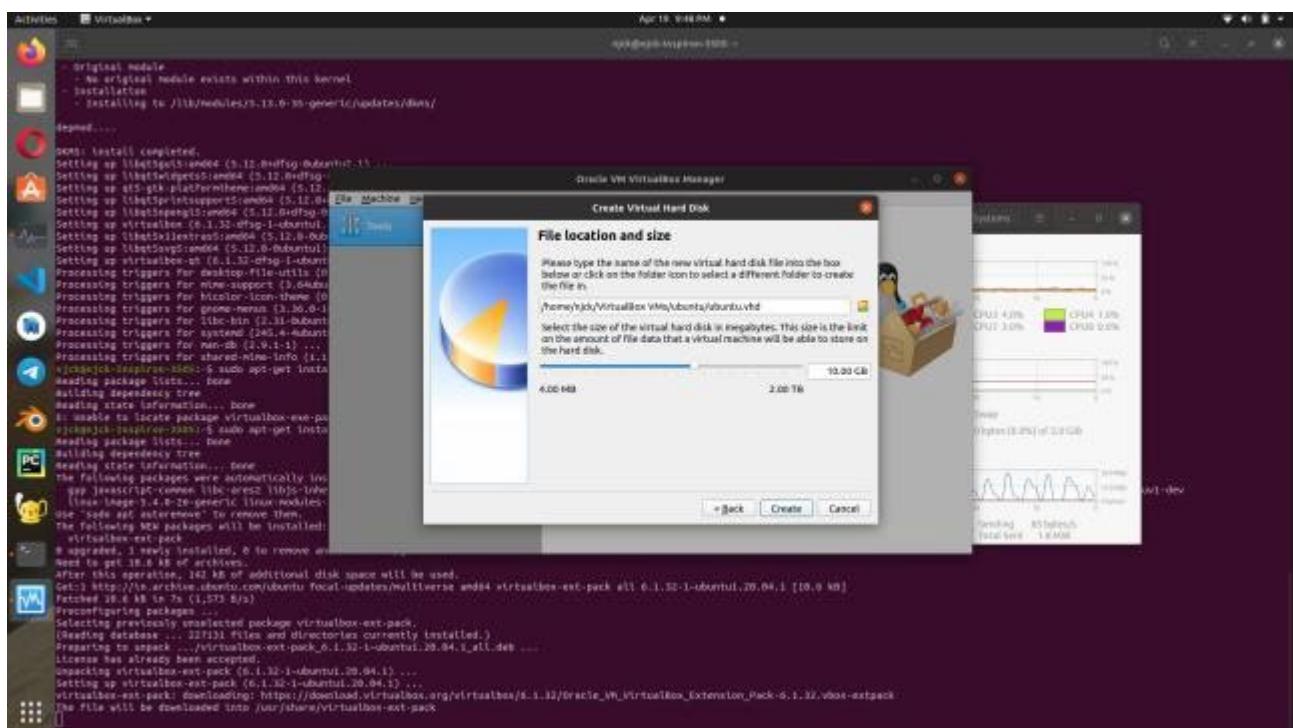
Select the Virtual hard disk Click->

Next



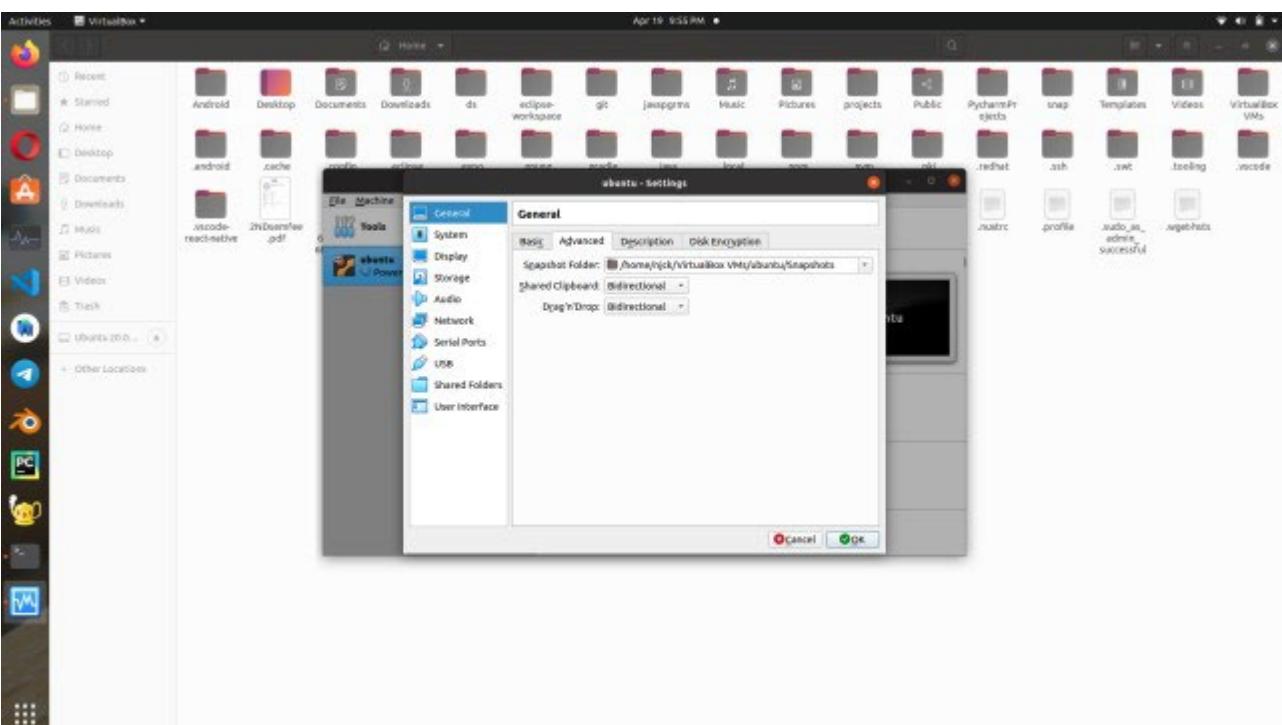
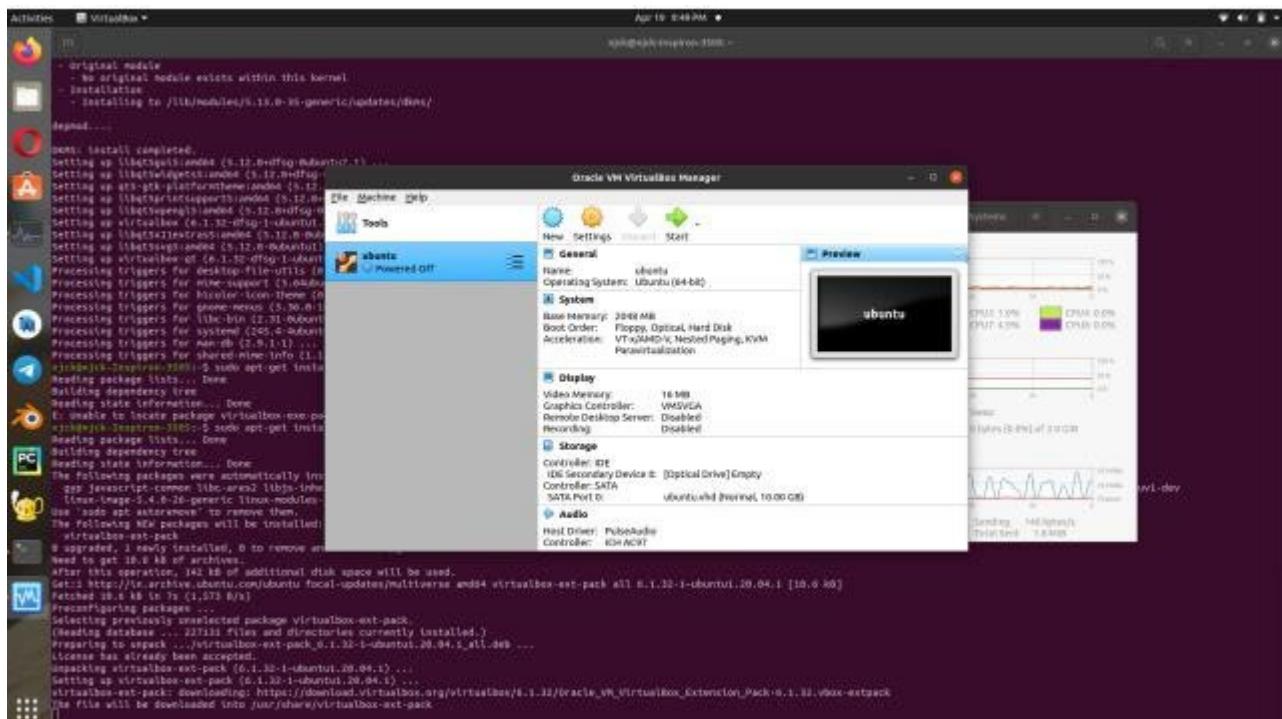
Select Dynamically allocated memory. Click-

>Next



Select size of the virtualbox Click-

>create



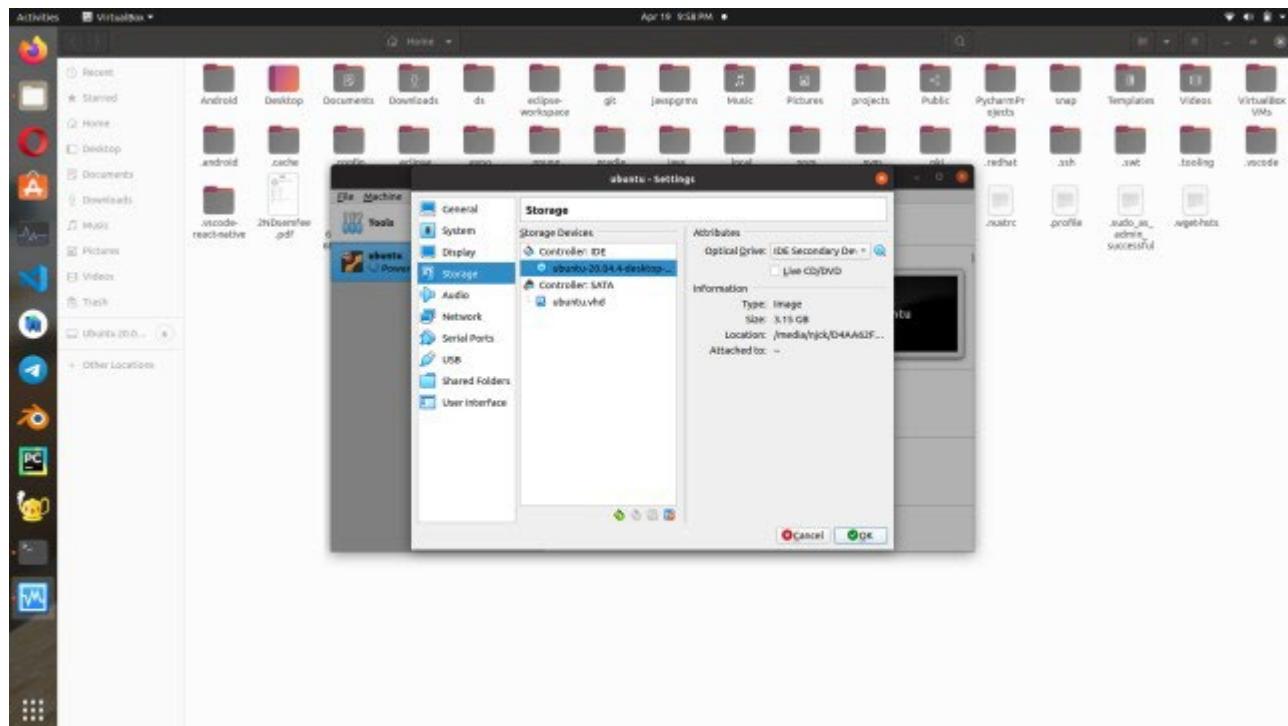
Settings -> General-> Advanced

Set Shared clipboard and Drag 'n' Drop as Bidirectional.

Click -> ok

Download Ubuntu from <https://ubuntu.com/download/desktop/>

this site.

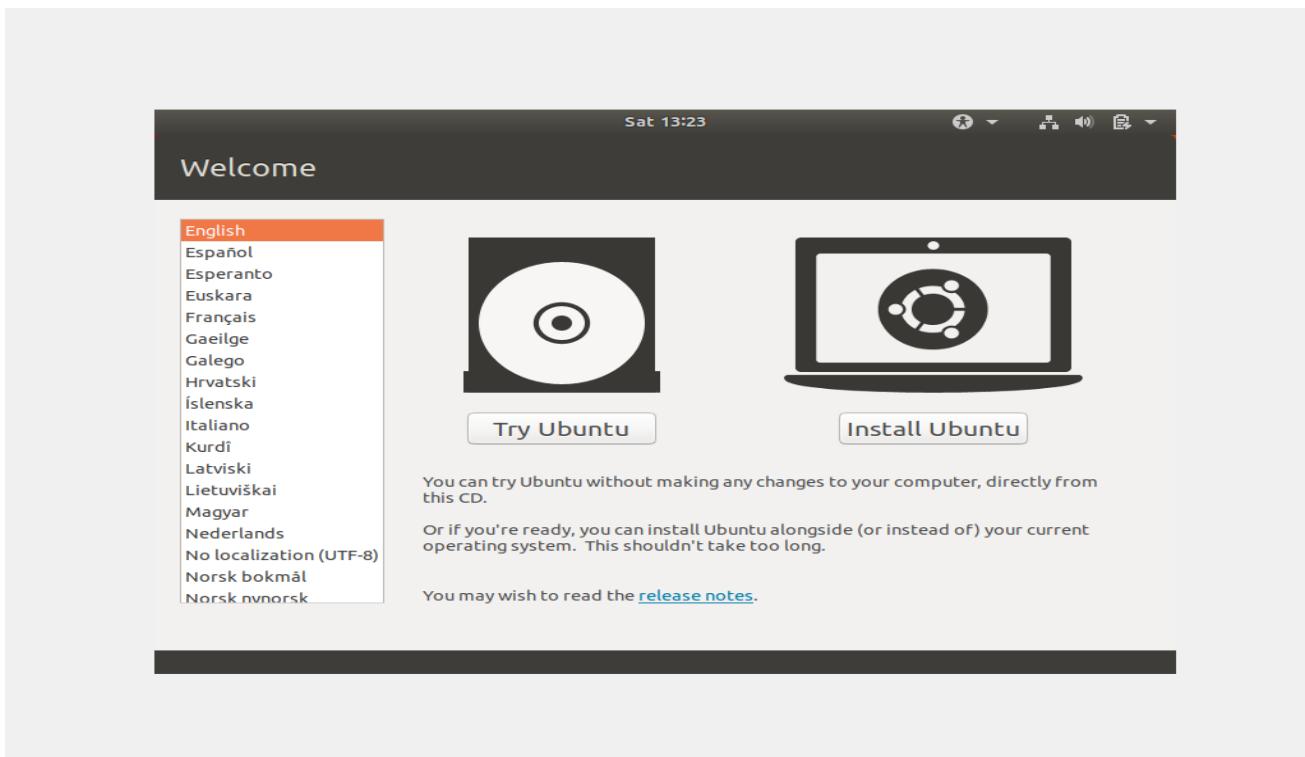


Settings->Storage->Attributes->optical Drive select
downloaded ubuntu iso file.

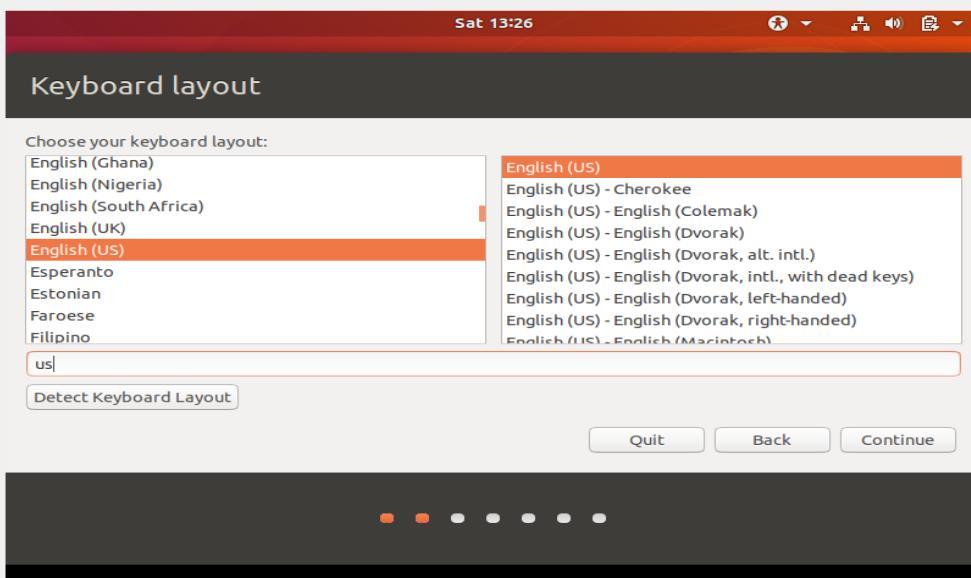
Click -> ok



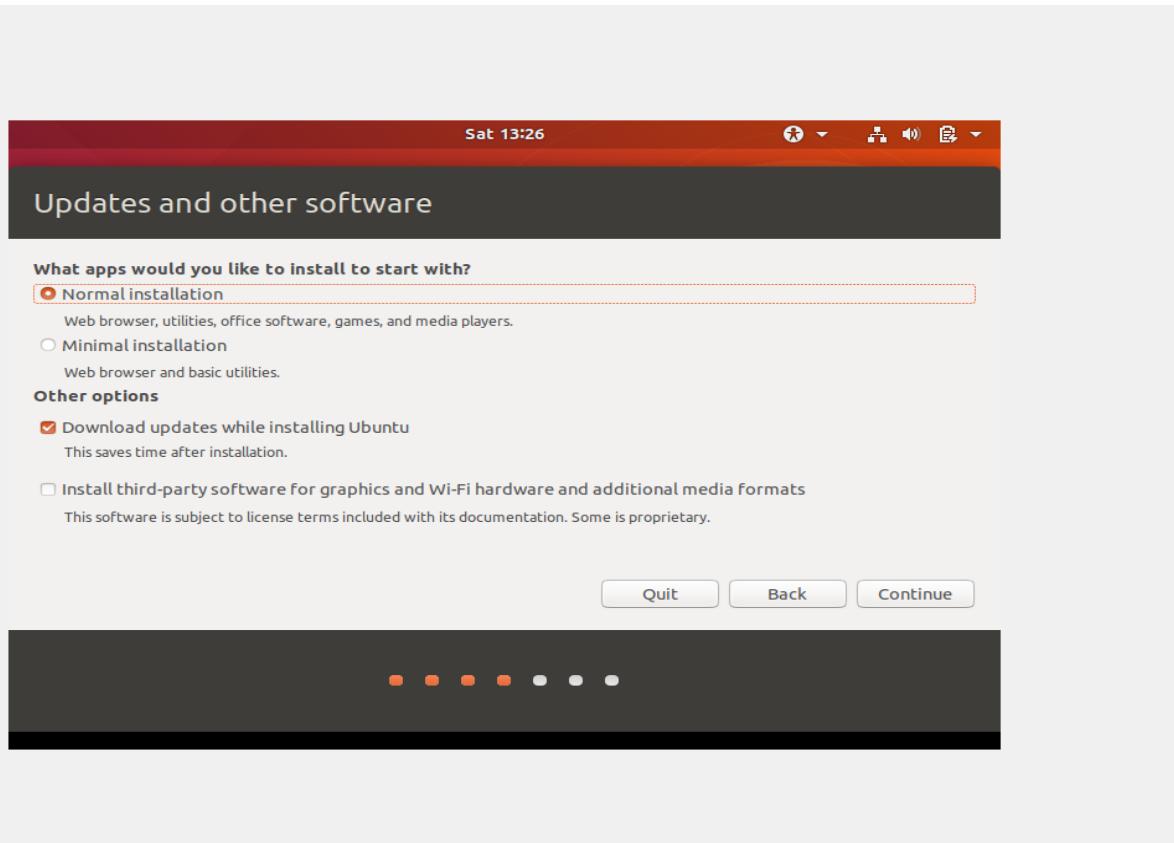
Click-> Start



Click Install Ubuntu

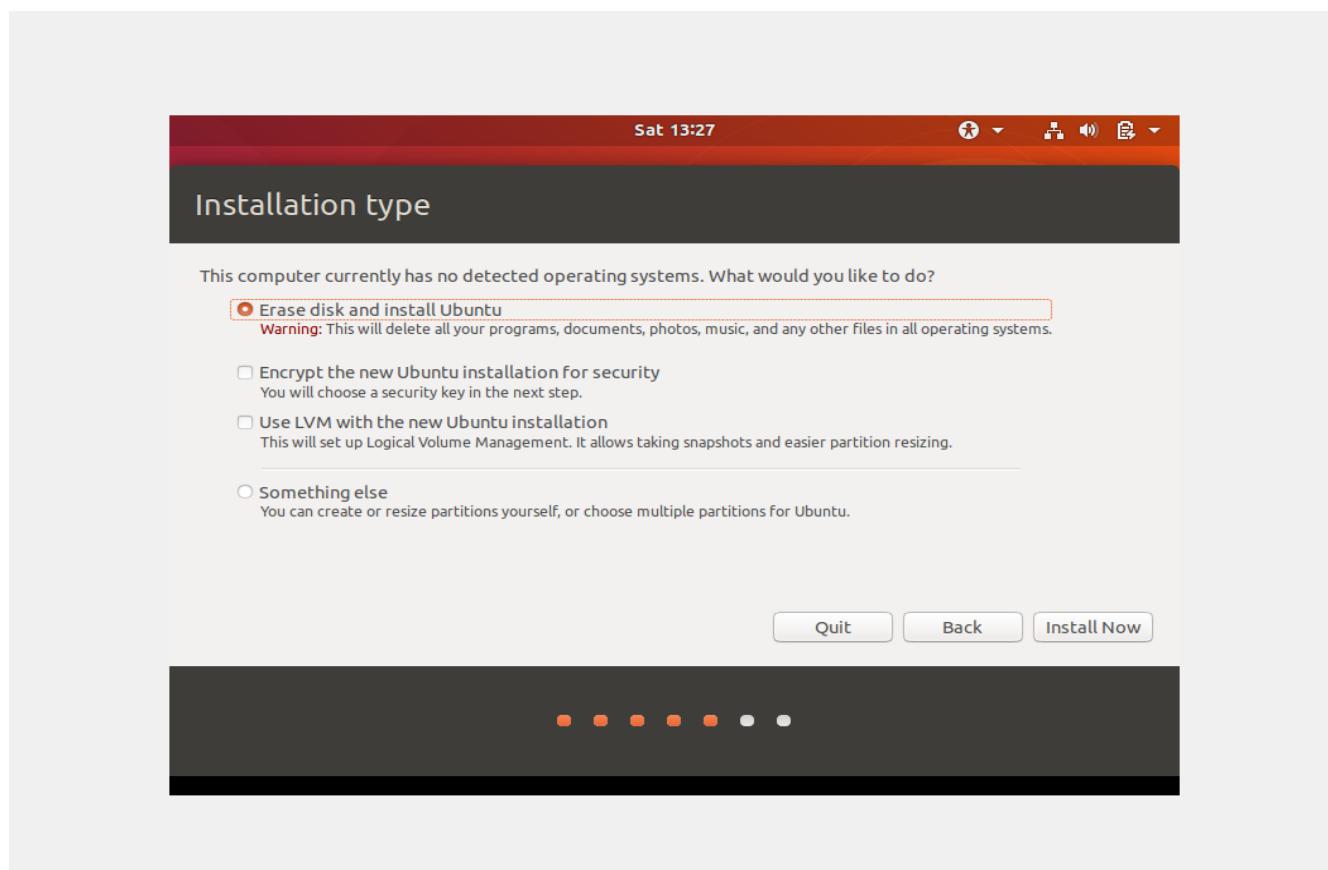


Click -> Continue

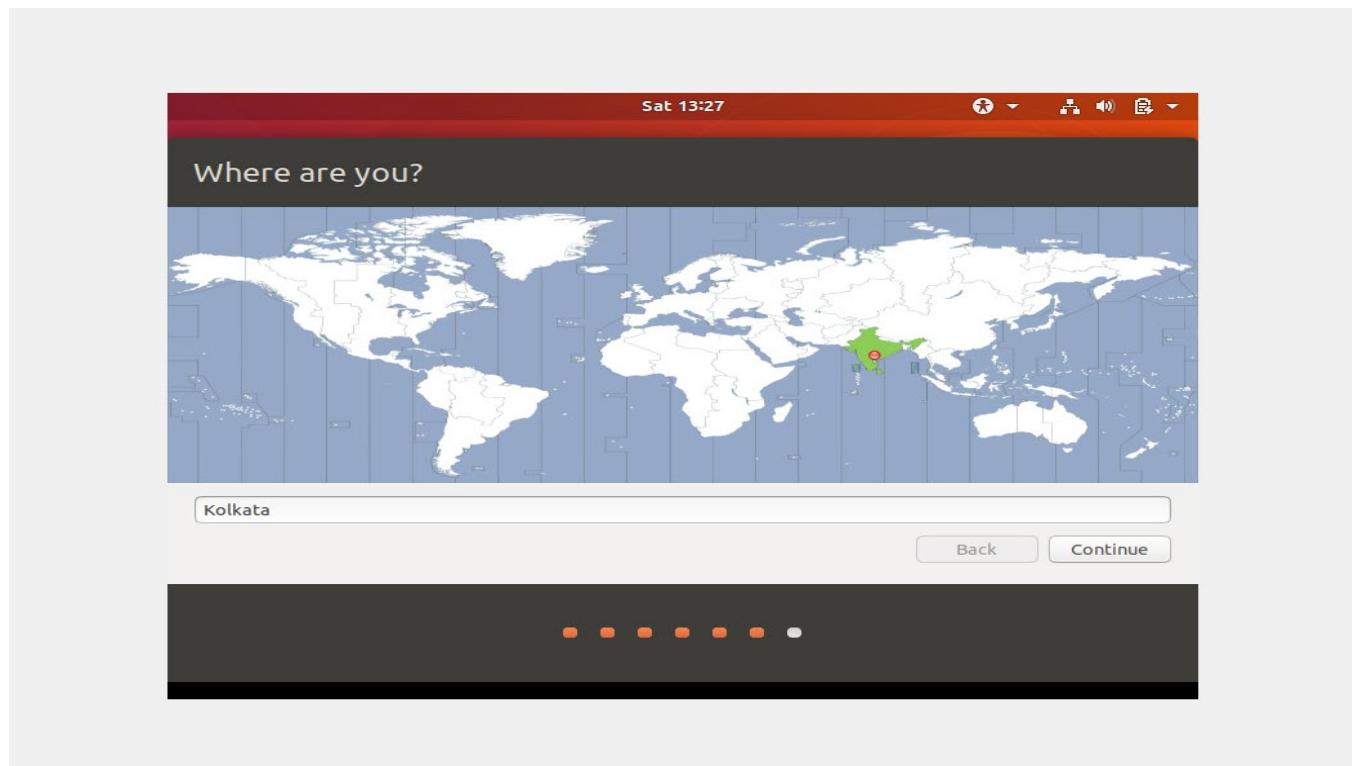


Select Normal installation and Download updates while installing ubuntu.

Click->continue

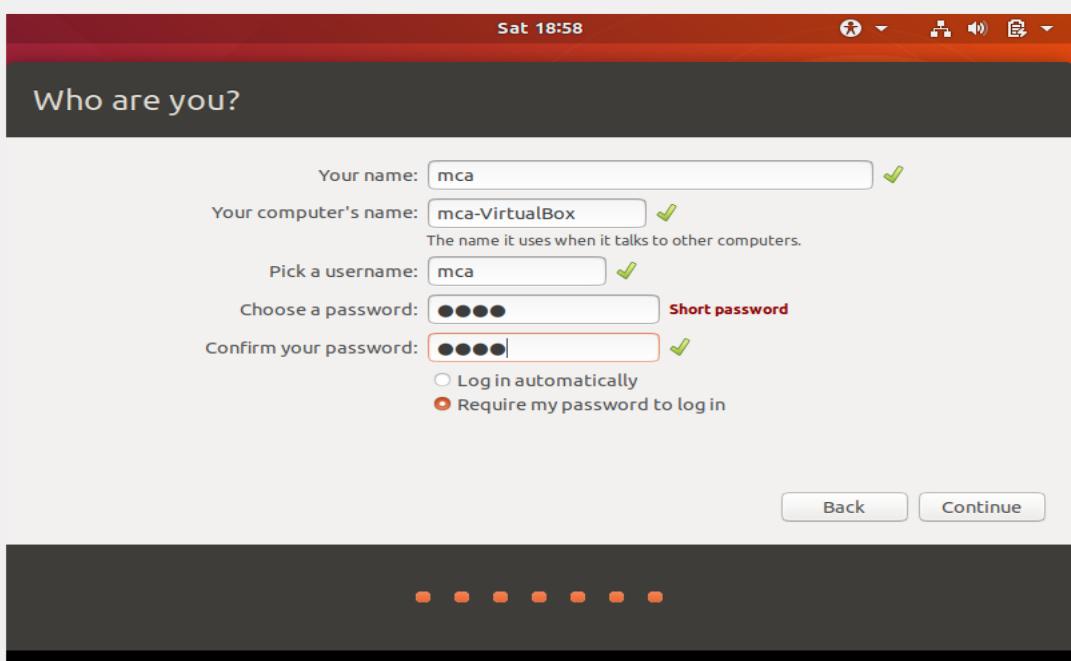


Click on-> Install Now



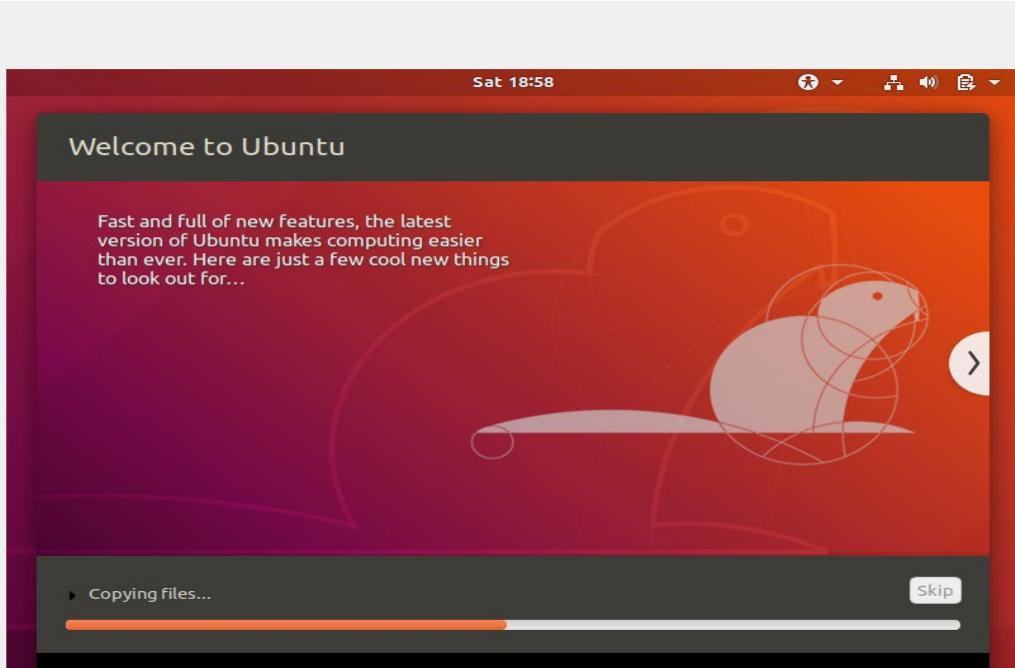
Select India

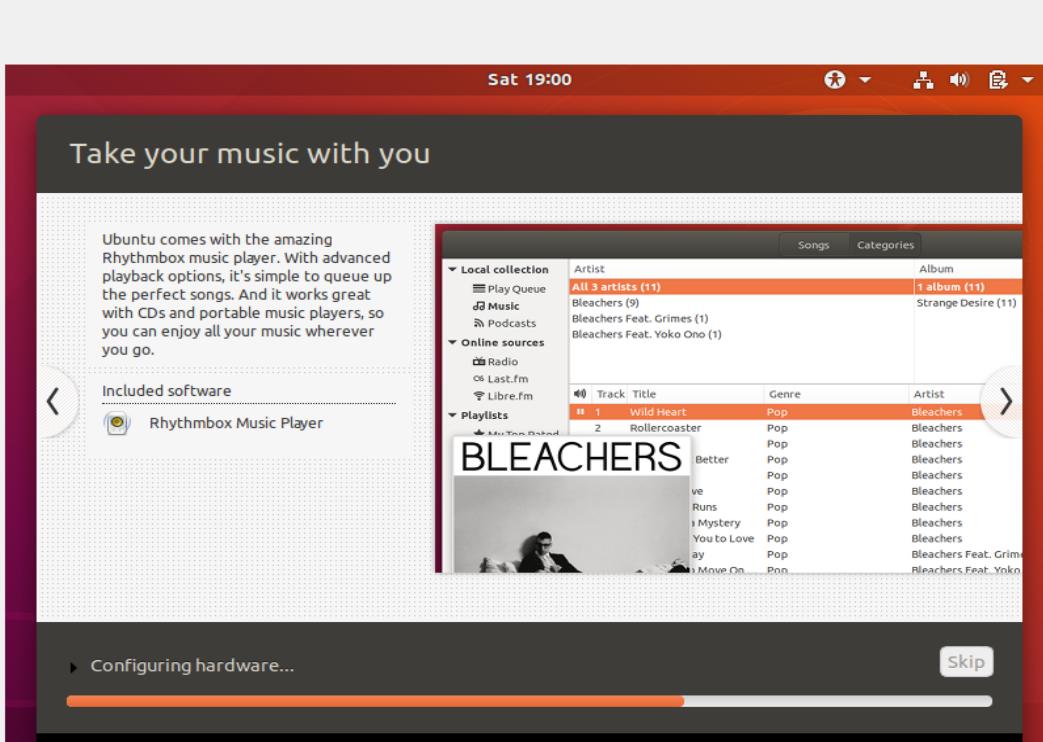
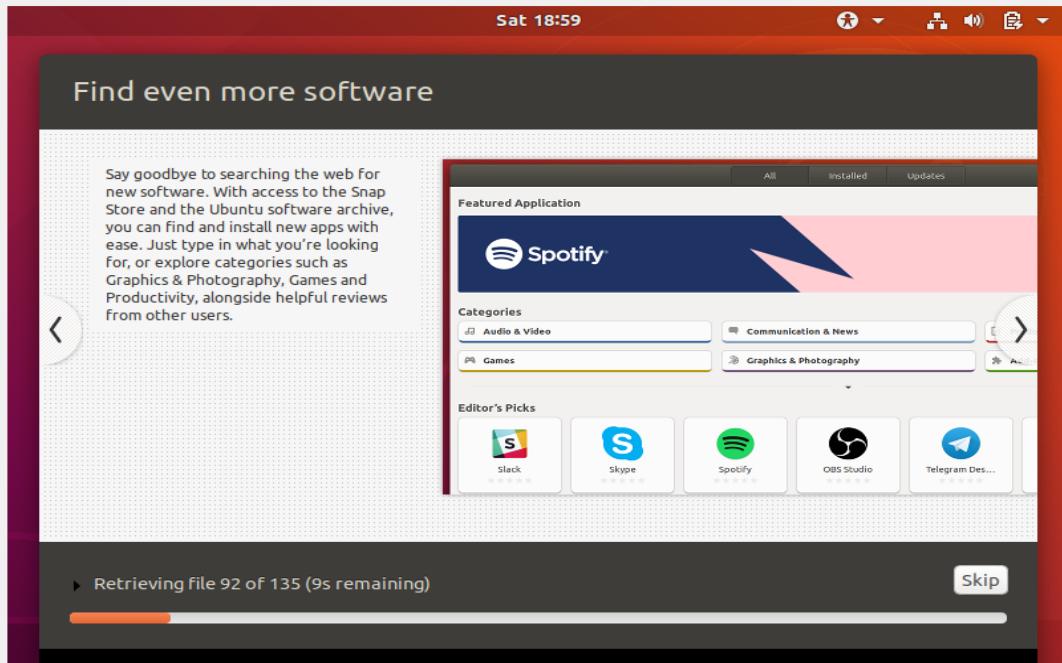
Click on -> Continue

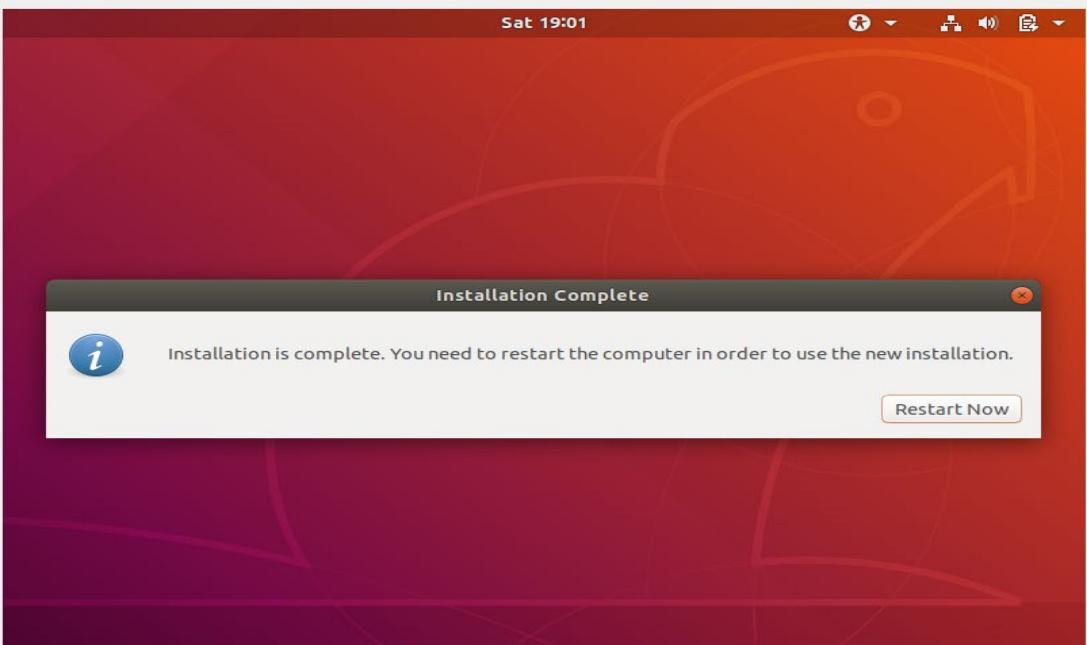


set Username and Password

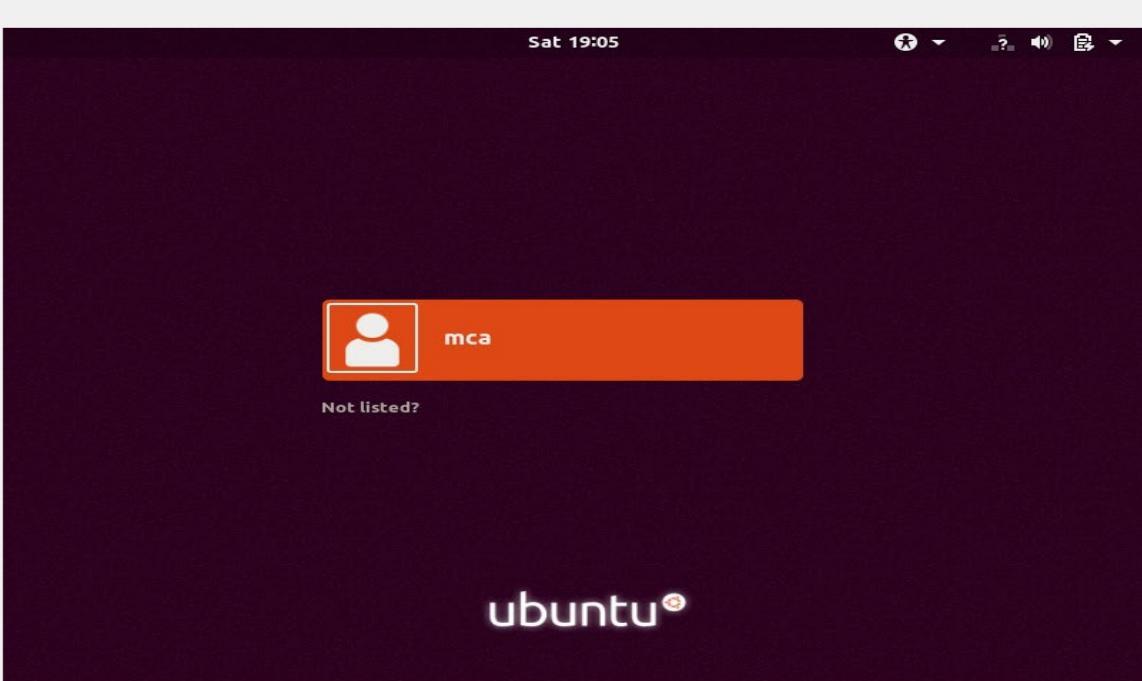
Click on -> Continue







Click -> Restart Now

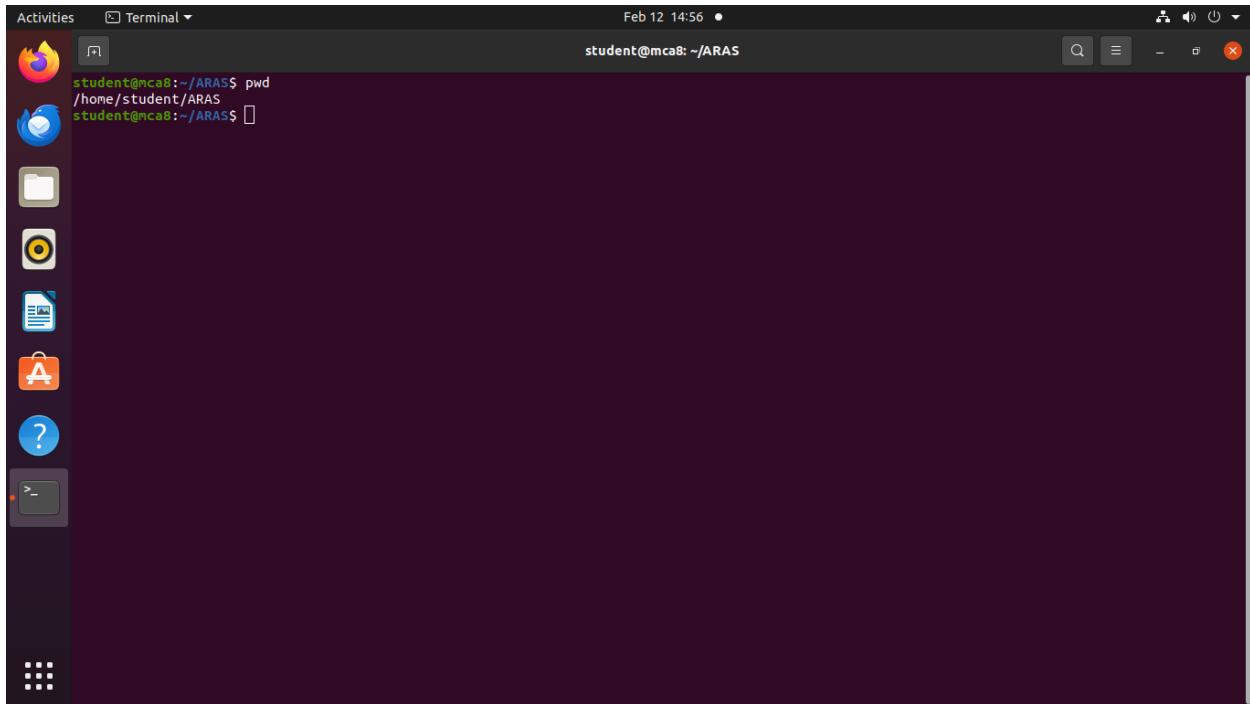


AIM:

To identify the major components of a computer system such as motherboard, ram modules, daughter cards, SMPS, bus loads, internal storage devices and interfacing ports. Specification of desktop and server class computers. Installation of common operating system for desktop and server use.

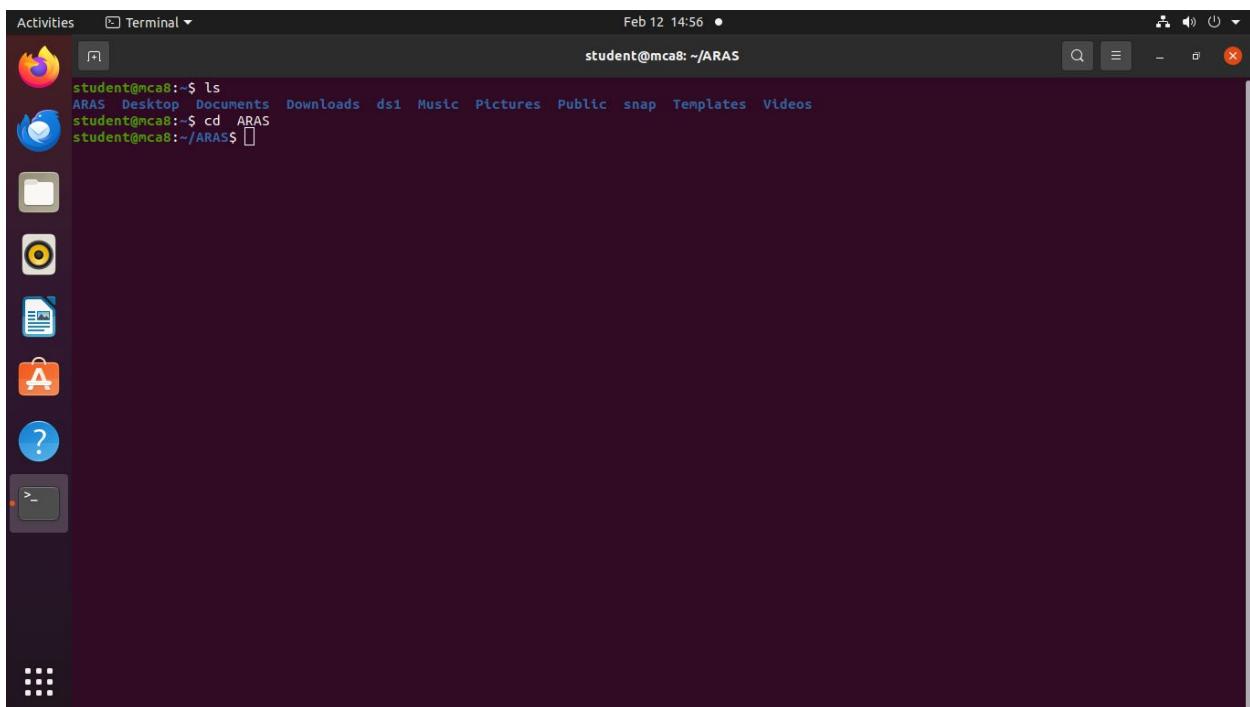
1. man
2. ls, echo, read
3. more, less, cat
4. cd, mkdir, pwd, find
5. mv, cp, rm ,tar
6. wc, cut, paste
7. head, tail, grep, expr
- 8 chmod, chown
9. Redirections & Piping
10. useradd, usermod, userdel, passwd
11. df,top, ps
- 12 ssh, scp, ssh-keygen, ssh-copy-id

BASIC LINUX COMMANDS



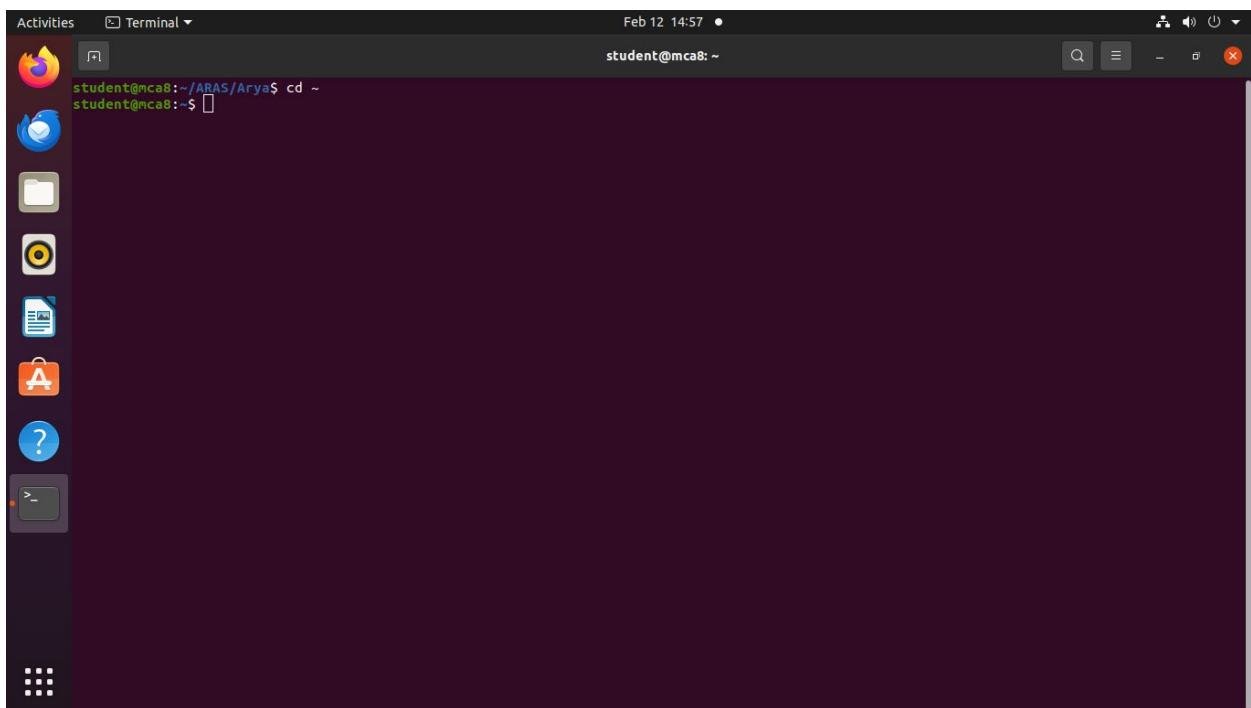
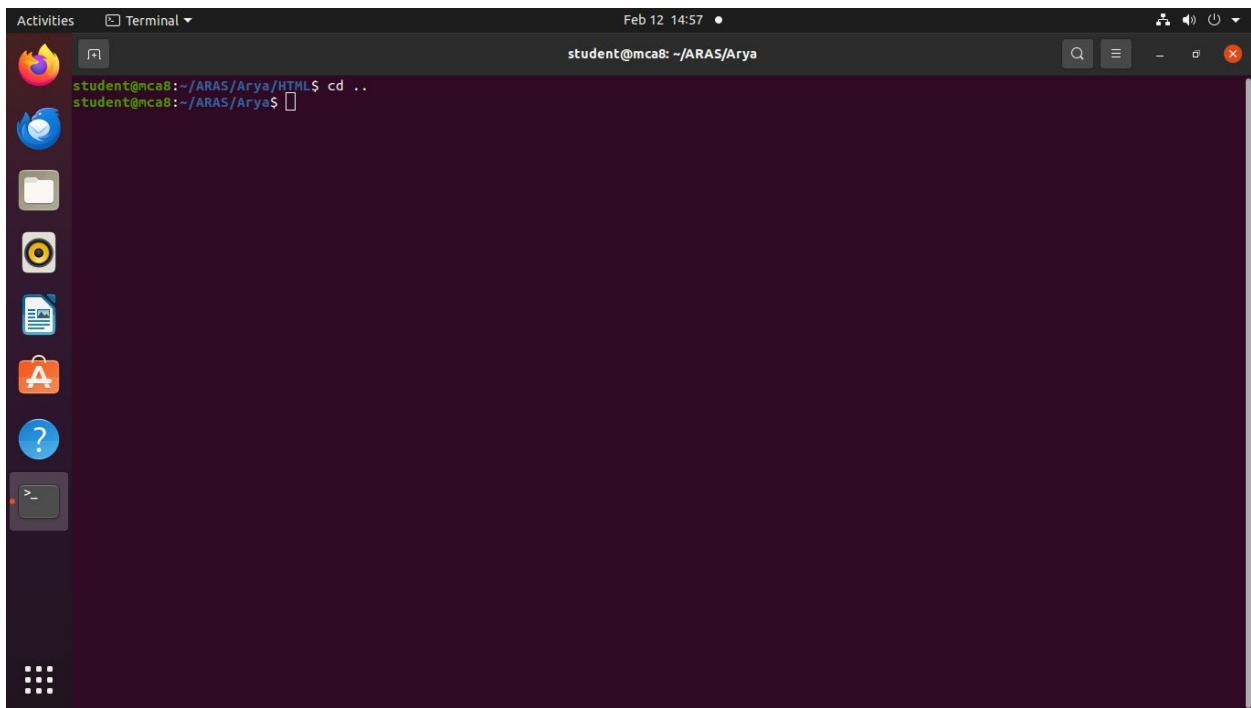
A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment. On the left is a vertical dock with icons for the Dash, Home, Applications, and Help. The main area shows a terminal window titled "Terminal". The terminal output is as follows:

```
student@mca8:~/ARAS$ pwd
/home/student/ARAS
student@mca8:~/ARAS$
```



A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment. On the left is a vertical dock with icons for the Dash, Home, Applications, and Help. The main area shows a terminal window titled "Terminal". The terminal output is as follows:

```
student@mca8:~$ ls
ARAS  Desktop  Documents  Downloads  ds1  Music  Pictures  Public  snap  Templates  Videos
student@mca8:~$ cd ARAS
student@mca8:~/ARAS$
```

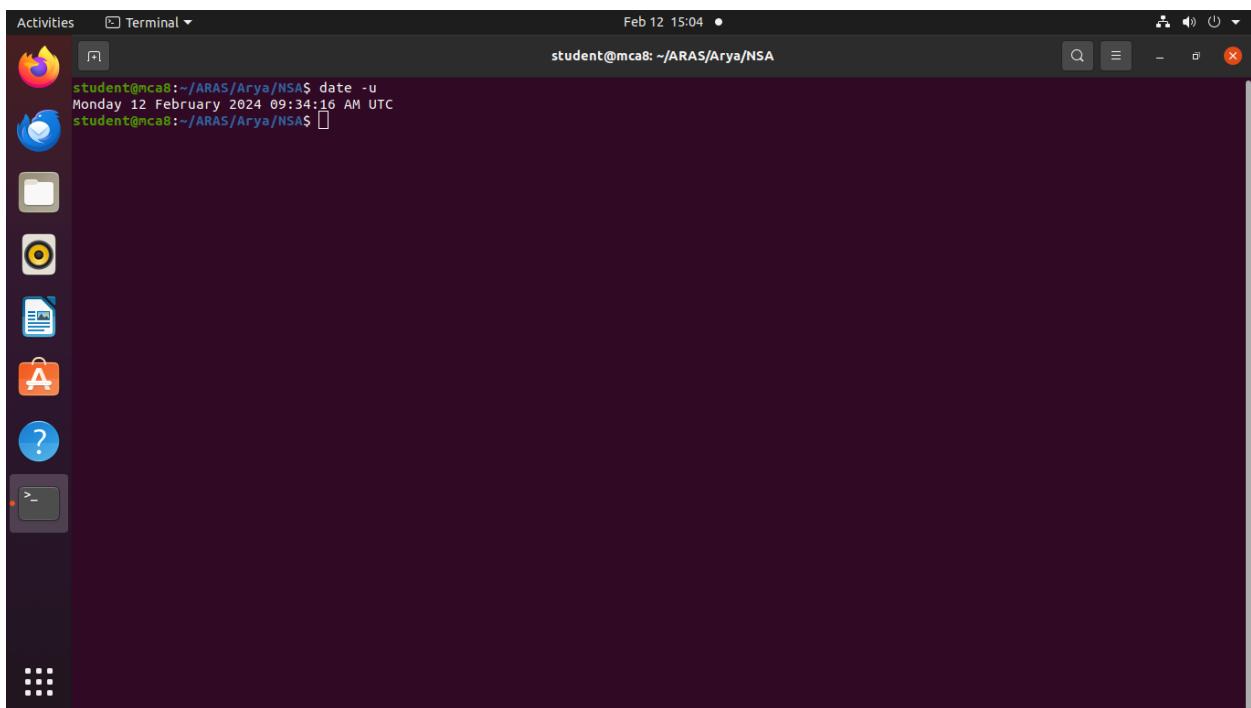
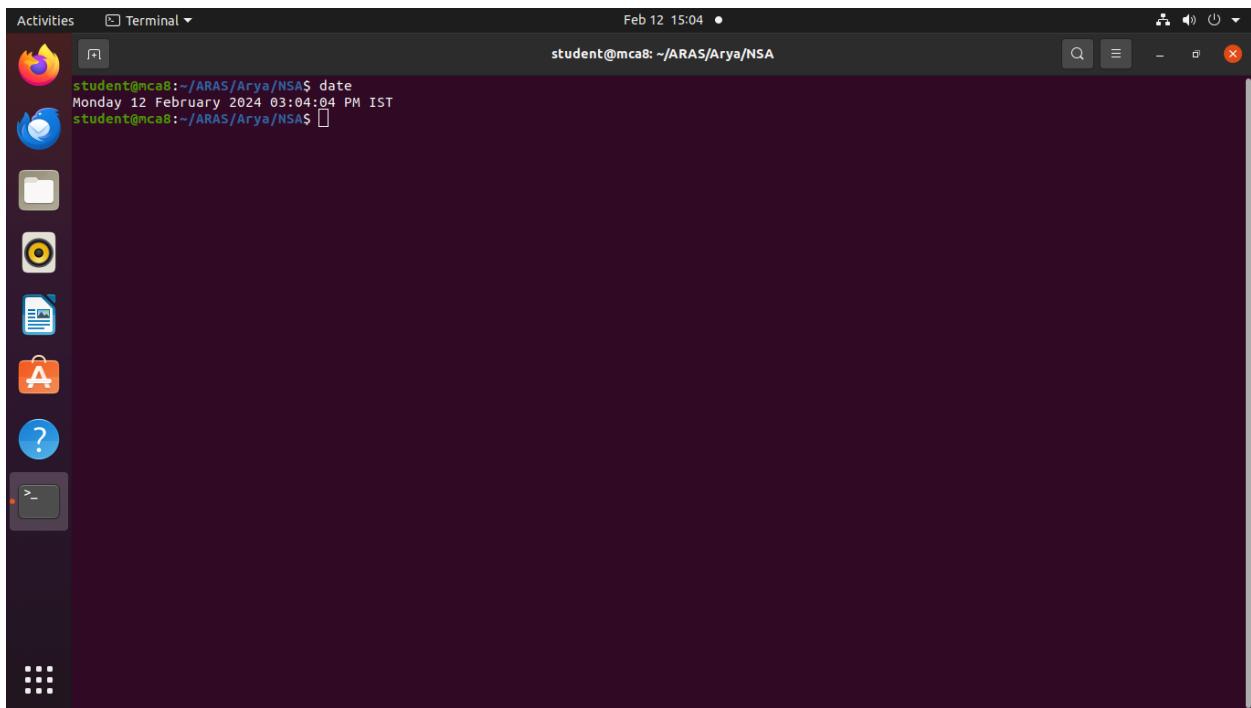


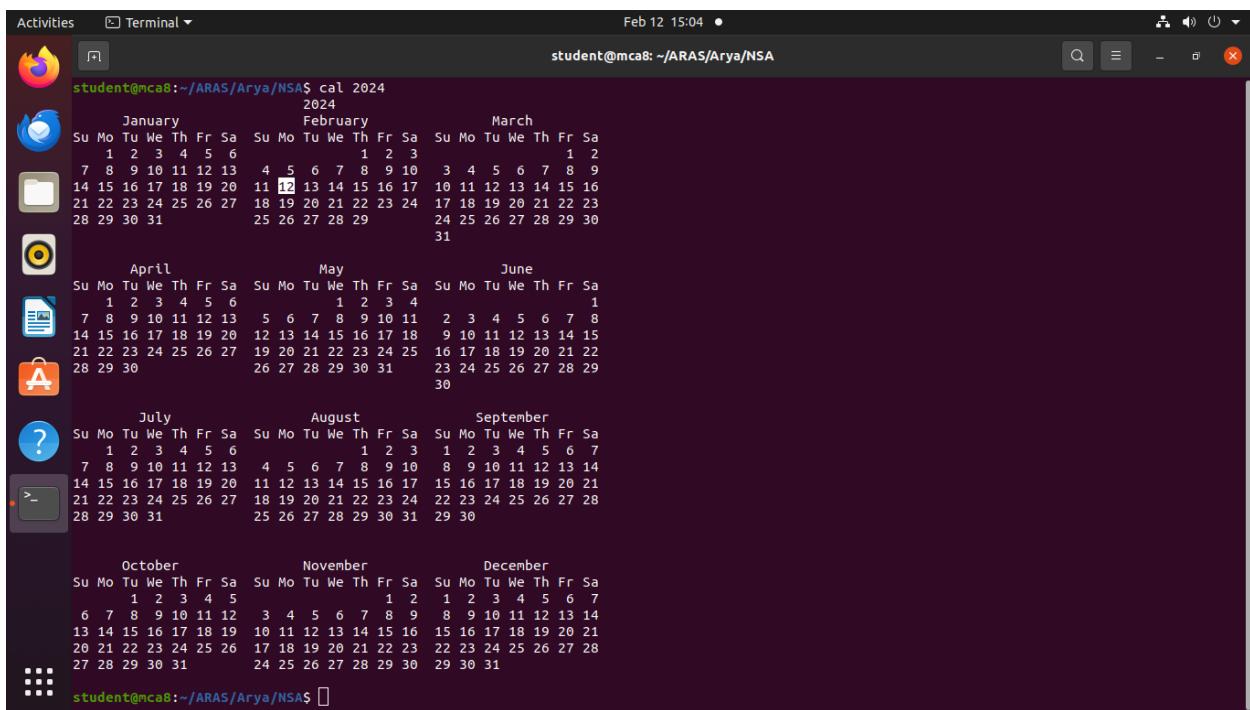
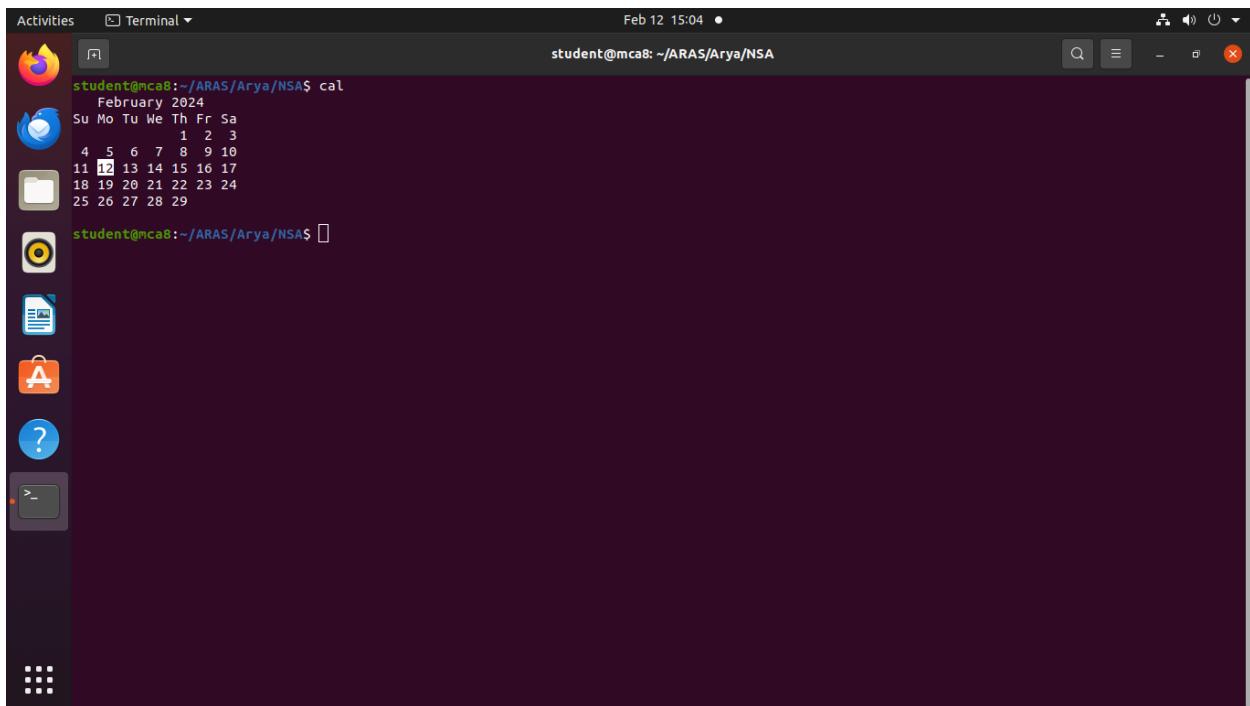
Activities Terminal Feb 12 14:59 • student@mca8: ~/ARAS/Arya

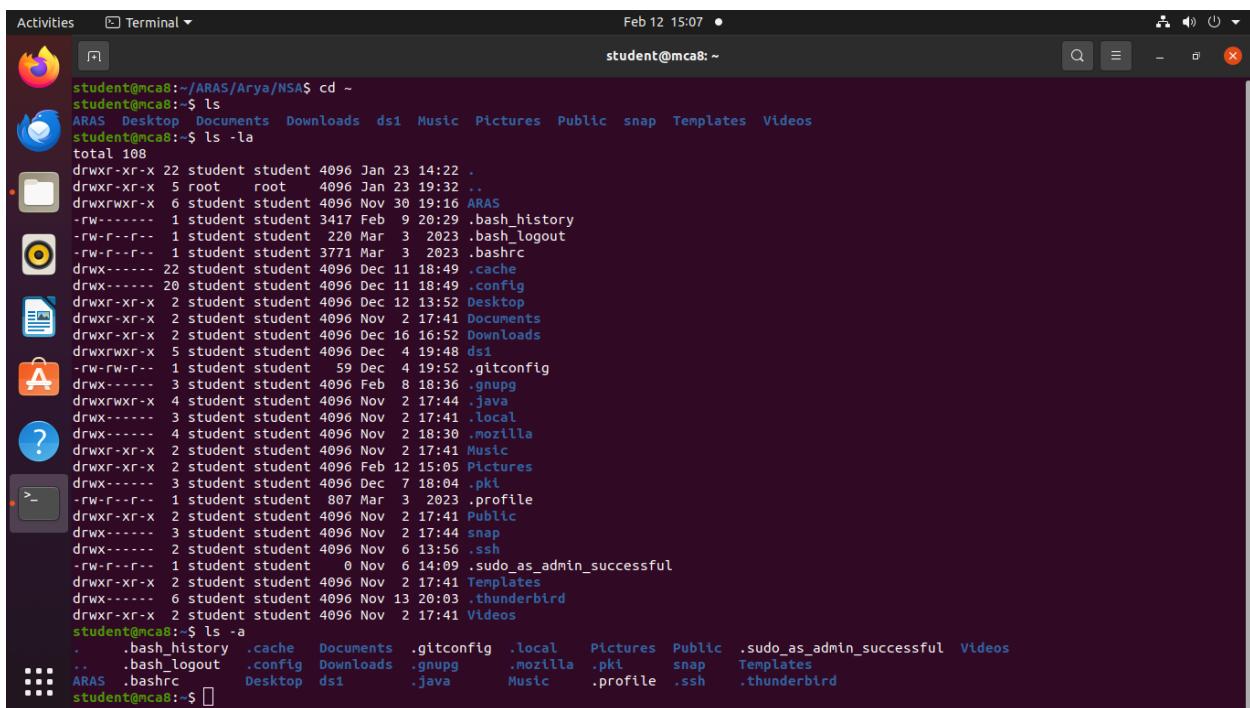
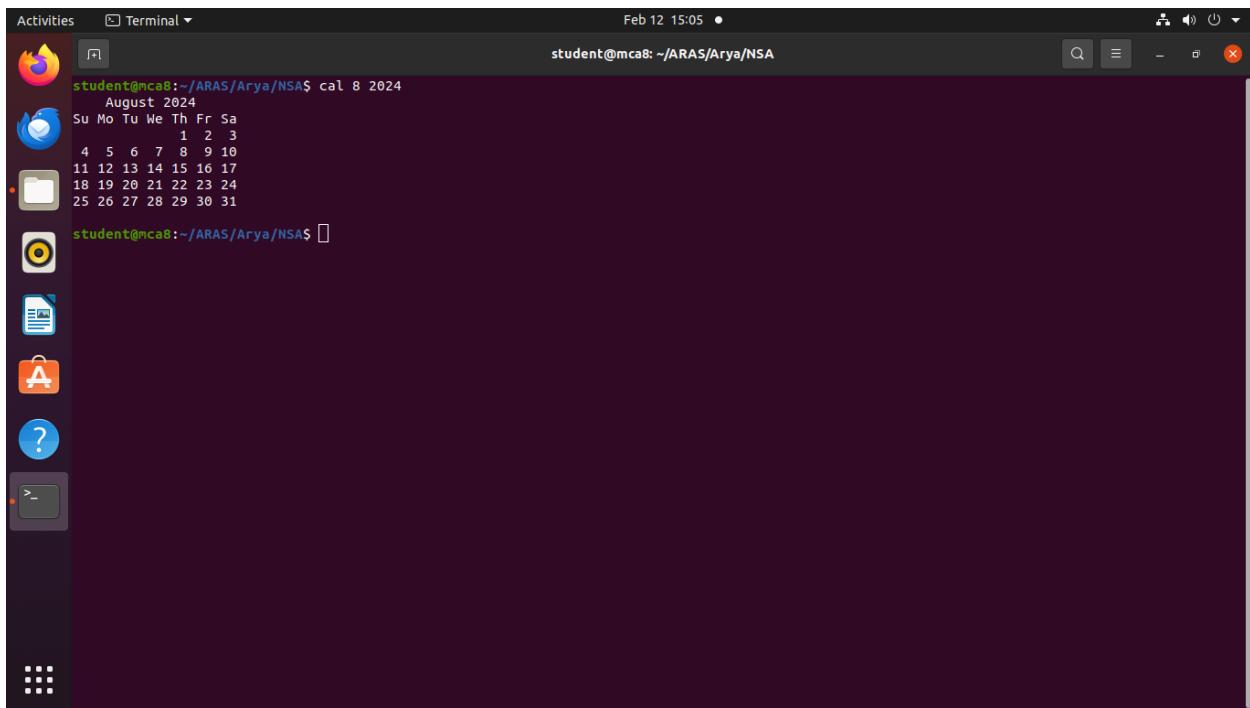
```
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya$ mkdir NSA
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya$ ls
'Data Structure'  HTML  NSA  Python
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya$
```

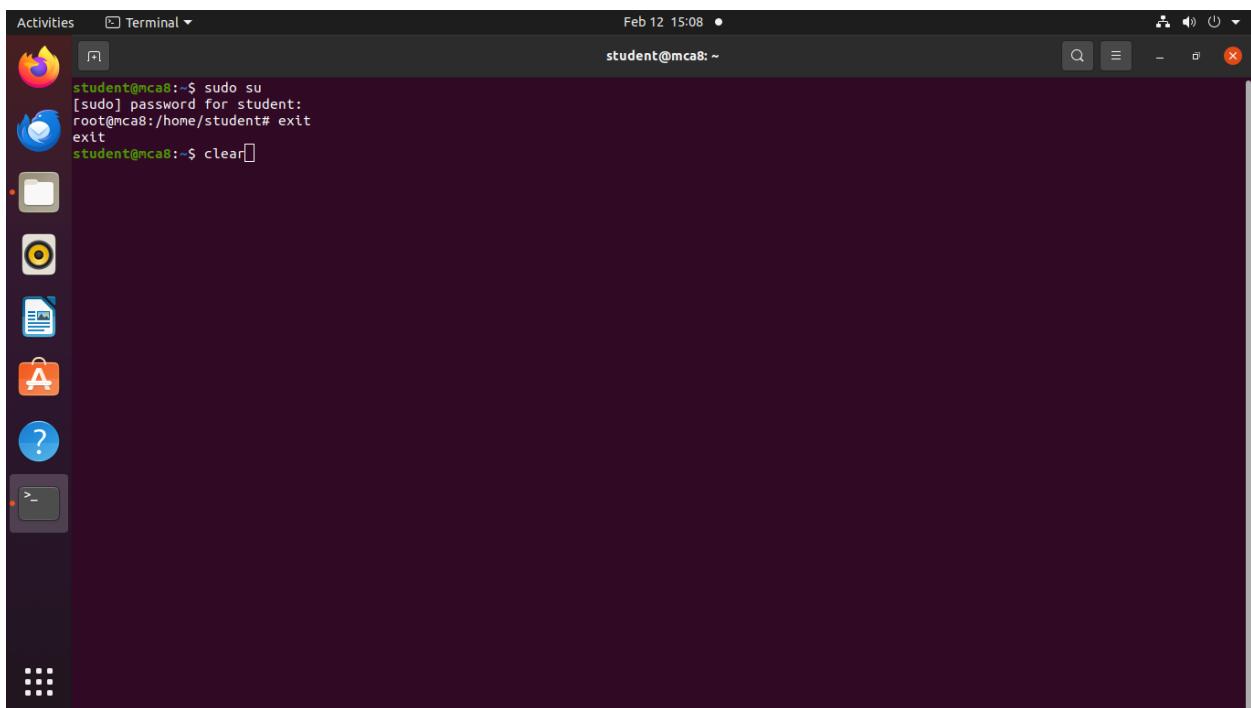
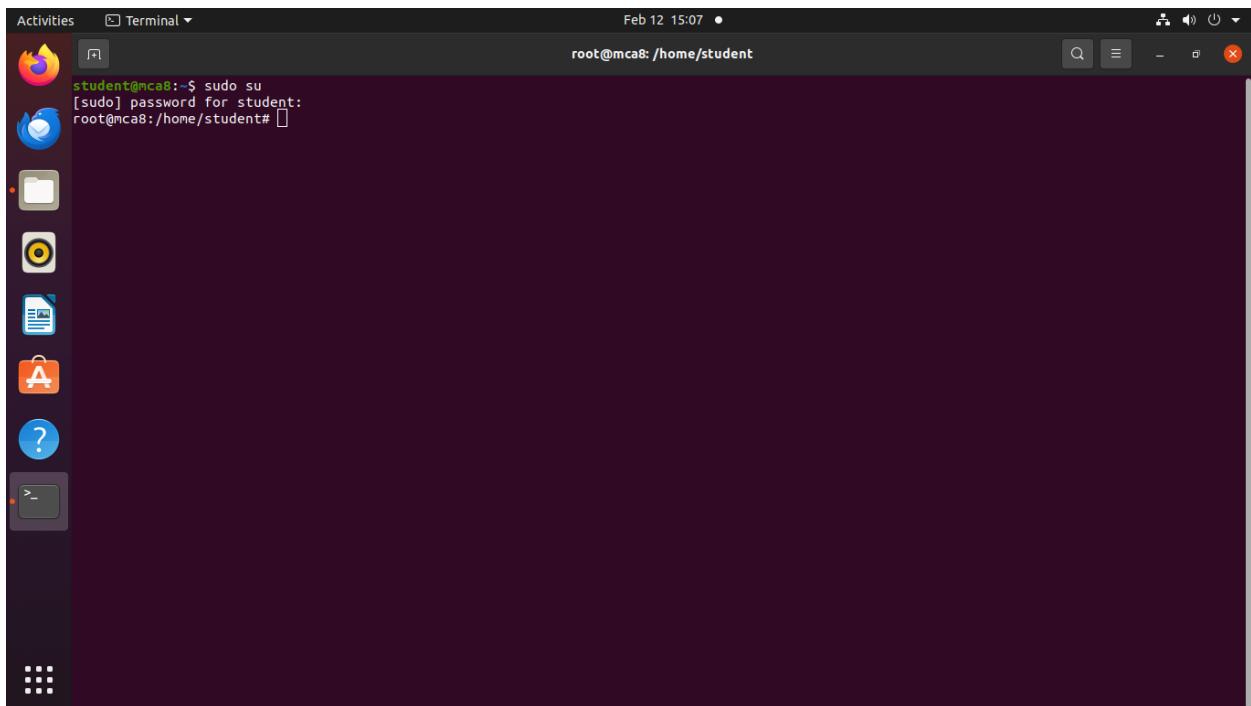
Activities Terminal Feb 12 15:01 • student@mca8: ~/ARAS/Arya/NSA

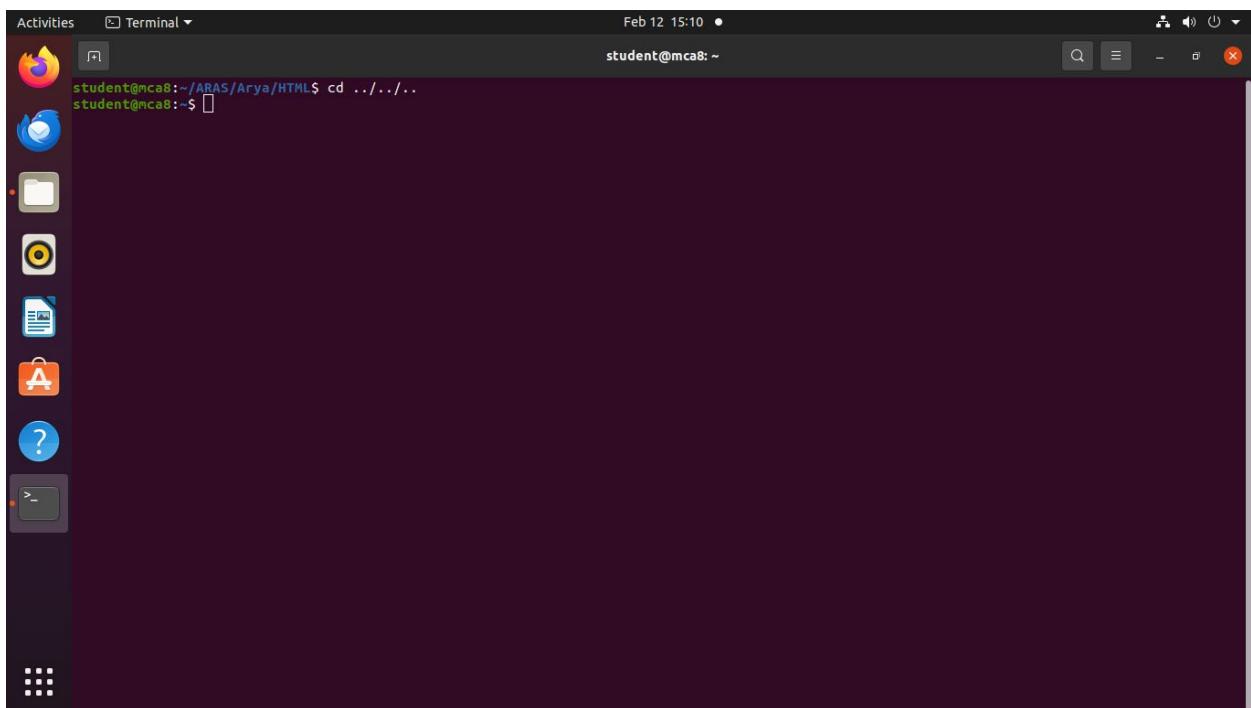
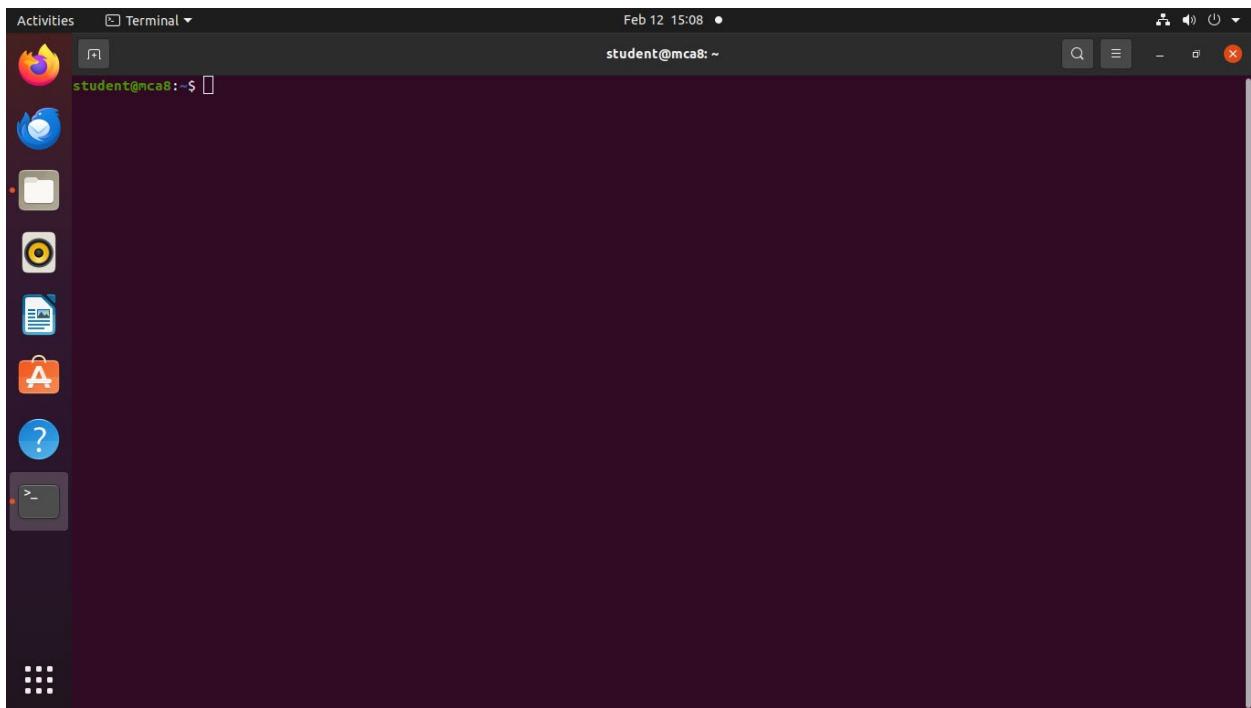
```
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$ cat > test.txt
hello world
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$ ls
test.txt
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$ cat test.txt
hello world
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$
```











Activities Terminal Feb 12 15:14 • student@mca8: ~/ARAS/Arya/NSA

```
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$ ls
test1.txt  test2.txt  test3.txt
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$ rm test1.txt
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$ ls
test2.txt  test3.txt
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$ 
```

Activities Terminal Feb 12 15:21 • student@mca8: ~/ARAS/Arya/NSA

```
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$ ls
Test2  test2.txt  Test3
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$ mv Test3 Test2
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$ ls
Test2  test2.txt
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$ 
```

LibreOffice Writer

Activities Terminal Feb 12 15:15 • student@mca8: ~/ARAS/Arya/NSA

```
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$ ls
Test1 Test2 test2.txt Test3 test3.txt
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$ rm Test1
rm: cannot remove 'Test1': Is a directory
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$ rm -r Test1
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$ 
```

Activities Terminal Feb 12 15:15 • student@mca8: ~/ARAS/Arya/NSA

```
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$ ls
Test1 Test2 test2.txt Test3 test3.txt
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$ rm Test1
rm: cannot remove 'Test1': Is a directory
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$ rm -r Test1
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$ ls
Test2 test2.txt Test3 test3.txt
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$ 
```

Activities Terminal Feb 12 15:17 •

```
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$ ls
Test2 test2.txt Test3 test3.txt
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$ cp test3.txt Test2
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$ ls
Test2 test2.txt Test3 test3.txt
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$ ls
Test2 test2.txt Test3 test3.txt
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA$ cd Test2
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA/Test2$ ls
test3.txt
student@mca8:~/ARAS/Arya/NSA/Test2$
```

The image shows a screenshot of an Ubuntu desktop environment. A terminal window is open in the top right corner, displaying a command-line session. The session starts with 'ls' showing files 'Test2', 'test2.txt', 'Test3', and 'test3.txt'. Then 'cp test3.txt Test2' is run, followed by another 'ls' command which now includes 'Test2'. Finally, 'cd Test2' is run, and 'ls' is run again, showing only 'test3.txt'. The terminal window has a dark background and white text. The top bar shows the date and time as 'Feb 12 15:17'. To the left of the terminal is a docked application menu with various icons for applications like the Dash, Home, and System Settings. The overall interface is clean and modern.