

**NETWORKING & SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION LAB****Name: A Bilahari****Roll No: 1****Batch: S2 MCA A****Date: 25-03-2022****Experiment No.: 4****Aim**

Execute the basic Linux commands

**Procedure****1.pwd**

The pwd command stands for print working directory. It is one of the most basic and frequently used commands in Linux. When invoked the command prints the complete path of the current working directory.

```
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I: ~/s2lab
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~$ mkdir s2lab
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~$ cd s2lab
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~/s2lab$ pwd
/home/bilahari/s2lab
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~/s2lab$
```

**2. history**

History command in Linux allows us to view the history of the commands that we run in the terminal.

**3. man**

man command in Linux is used to display the user manual of any command that we can run on the terminal

```
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~/s2lab$ man pwd
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~/s2lab$
```

```
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930L ~/s2lab
User Commands
PwD(1)

NAME
  pwd - print name of current/working directory

SYNOPSIS
  pwd [OPTION]...

DESCRIPTION
  Print the full filename of the current working directory.

  -L, --logical
        use PwD from environment, even if it contains symlinks

  -P, --physical
        avoid all symlinks

  --help display this help and exit

  --version
        output version information and exit

  If no option is specified, -P is assumed.

  NOTE: your shell may have its own version of pwd, which usually supersedes the version described here. Please refer to your shell's documentation for details about the options it supports.

AUTHOR
  Written by Jim Meyering.

REPORTING BUGS
  GNU coreutils online help: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
  Report pwd translation bugs to <https://translationproject.org/team/>

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  Copyright © 2018 Free Software Foundation, Inc. License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <https://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>.
  This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it. There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.

SEE ALSO
  getcwd(3)

  Full documentation at: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/pwd>
  or available locally via: info '(coreutils) pwd invocation'

GNU coreutils 8.30
September 2019
Manual page pwd(1) line 1/44 (END) (press h for help or q to quit)
```

## 4.ls command

### i. ls -R

It's used to list the contents of a directory.

### ii. ls -a

command will enlist the whole list of the current directory including the hidden files.

### iii. ls -l

command to list the contents of the directory in a table format with columns including

### iv. ls -al

List the files and directories with related information like permission,size..etc

### v. ls -r

Command used to print the list in reverse order.

### vi. ls -t

This command sorts the file by modification time, showing the last edited file first.

```
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I: ~/s2lab
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~/s2lab$ ls
bil.txt
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~/s2lab$ ls -R
.:
bil.txt
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~/s2lab$ ls -a
.  ..  bil.txt
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~/s2lab$ ls -l
total 0
-rw-r--r-- 1 bilahari bilahari 0 Mar 29 07:31 bil.txt
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~/s2lab$
```

## 5.mkdir

Creates a directory in the current location

### Syntax

mkdir directory\_name

```
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I: ~/s2lab
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~$ mkdir s2lab
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~$ cd s2lab
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~/s2lab$ pwd
/home/bilahari/s2lab
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~/s2lab$
```

```
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I: ~/s2lab
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~$ mkdir s2lab/mca
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~$ cd s2lab
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~/s2lab$ ls
bil.txt  mca
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~/s2lab$
```

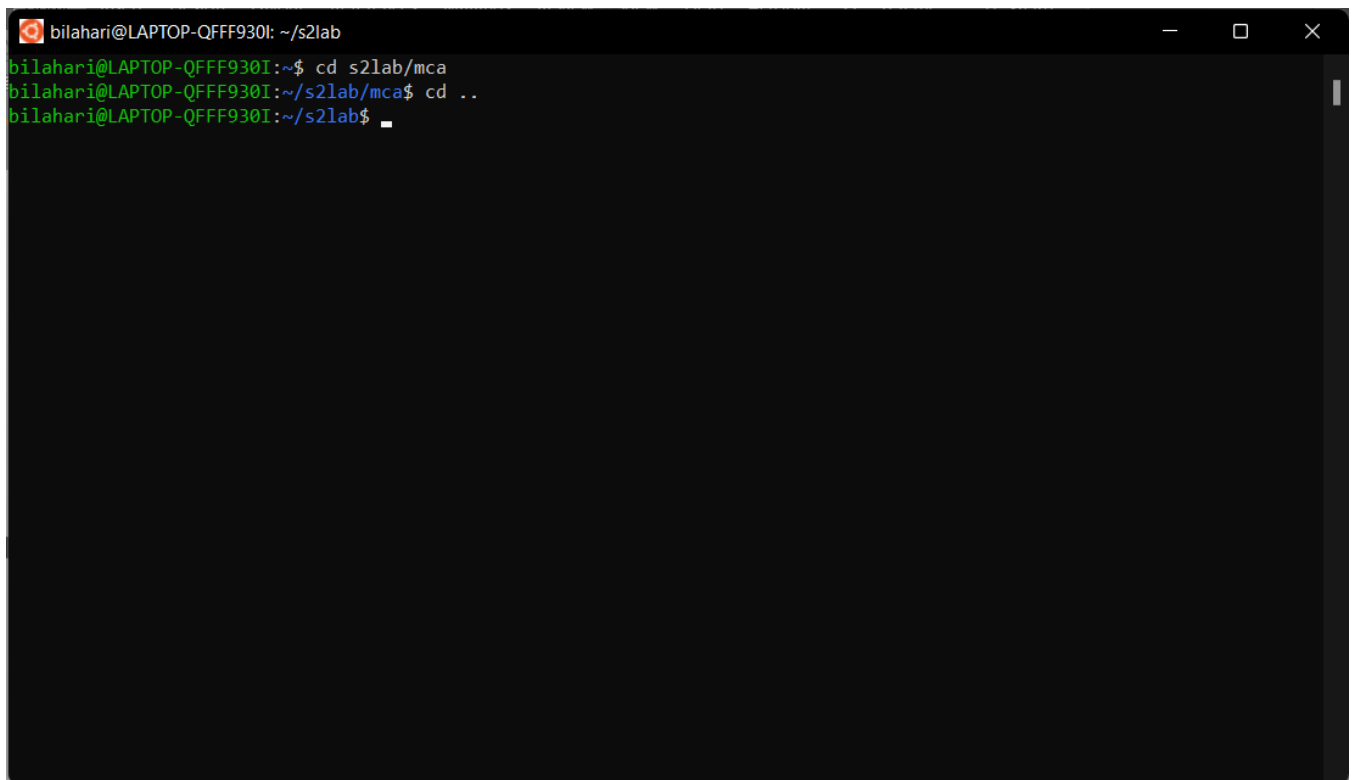
## 6. cd command

### Syntax

cd <filename>

```
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I: ~/s2lab/mca
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~/s2lab$ cd mca
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~/s2lab/mca$
```

To go back to the previous directory, use `cd ..`

A terminal window titled 'bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I: ~/s2lab' with standard window controls. It shows a sequence of three commands and their outputs: 1. Command: `cd s2lab/mca`, Output: `bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~$ cd s2lab/mca`. 2. Command: `cd ..`, Output: `bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~/s2lab/mca$ cd ..`. 3. Command: (no input), Output: `bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~/s2lab$` followed by a cursor. The text is green on a black background.

```
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I: ~/s2lab
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~$ cd s2lab/mca
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~/s2lab/mca$ cd ..
bilahari@LAPTOP-QFFF930I:~/s2lab$
```