

OS Lab Assignment 0

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Summarize the use of following commands:

1. Dictionary related:

- mkdir: attempts to create a directory
- chdir: changes the current working directory
- rmdir: Attempts to remove the directory
- pwd: writes the full pathname of the current working directory
- ls: used to list files or directories
- tree: lists all the files and/or directories found in the given directories each in turn.

2. File related:

- rm: for removing files and directories
- mv: used to move one or more files or directories from one place to another in file system
- cp: used to copy files or group of files or directory
- chmod: used to change the access mode of a file
- chgrp: used to change the group ownership of a file or directory
- ln: used to create a hard link
- cat: Concatenate files and print on the standard output
- head: print the top N number of data of the given input
- tail: print the last N number of data of the given input
- less: displays the contents of a file or a command output, one page at a time
- more: used to view the text files in the command prompt
- dd: primary purpose is to convert and copy files
- locate: used to find the files by name
- shred: overwrite a file to hide its contents

3. Process related:

- ps: viewing information related with the processes on a system
- fork: sed to create a new process by duplicating the existing process from which it is called
- kill: used to terminate processes manually
- signal: tell the operating system how to handle a running program or process
- exec: used to execute a command from the bash itself
- nice: helps in execution of a program/process with modified scheduling priority

- touch: used to create, change and modify timestamps of a file
- top: used to show the Linux processes

4. Network related:

- ifconfig: used to configure the kernel-resident network interfaces
- ping: used to check whether a network is available and if a host is reachable
- finger: gives details of all the users logged in
- iptables: used to set up and maintain tables for the Netfilter firewall for IPv4, included in the Linux kernel
- traceroute: prints the route that a packet takes to reach the host

5. System related:

- sudo: allows you to run programs with the security privileges of another user
- apt-get: retrieve the information and packages from the authenticated sources for installation, upgrade and removal of packages along with their dependencies
- passwd: used to change the user account passwords
- whoami: writes the user name (i.e., login name) of the owner of the current login session
- whereis: used to locate the binary, source, and manual page files for a command
- ssh: provides a secure encrypted connection between two hosts over an insecure network
- sftp: used to access, manage, and transfer files over an encrypted SSH transport
- nslookup: used to obtain the DNS(Domain Name System) name

6. Disk related:

- du: allows a user to gain disk usage information quickly
- format: creates a new root directory and file system for the disk
- fdisk: used for creating and manipulating disk partition table
- sfdisk: read the specification for the desired partitioning of device from standard input

7. Miscellaneous:

- Echo: used to display line of text/string that are passed as an argument
- clear: used to clear the terminal screen
- tar: used to create Archive and extract the Archive files
- which: used to identify the location of a given executable that is executed when you type the executable name (command) in the terminal prompt
- mount: used to mount the filesystem found on a device to big tree structure
- man: used to display the user manual of any command that we can run on the terminal
- wget: helps us to download the files from the web
- debug: displays information about the Cisco device operations, generated or received traffic, and any error messages

- | (pipe): lets you use two or more commands such that output of one command serves as input to the next
- > (redirect): feature in Linux such that when executing a command, you can change the standard input/output devices
- More: used to view the text files in the command prompt, displaying one screen at a time in case the file is large
- top: used to show the Linux processes