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Subject → Operating System Lab

Subject Code → BCSC 0803

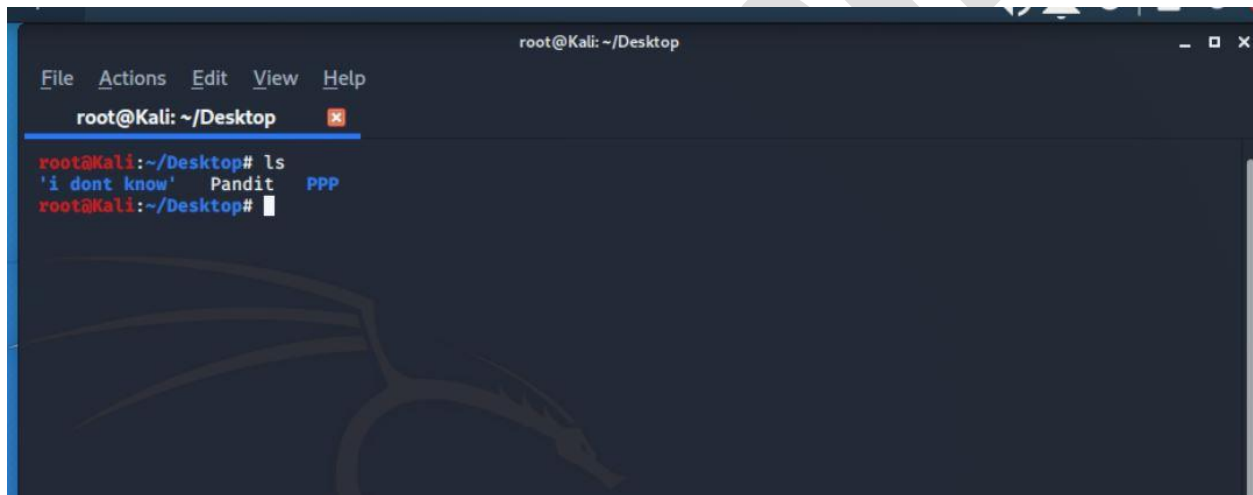
Subject Teacher → MRS. NIDHI
MAM

Commands →



1. LS → 'LS' command Stand for "**list**". Ls command is basic command in Linux. It is use to show list in current directory on Linux.

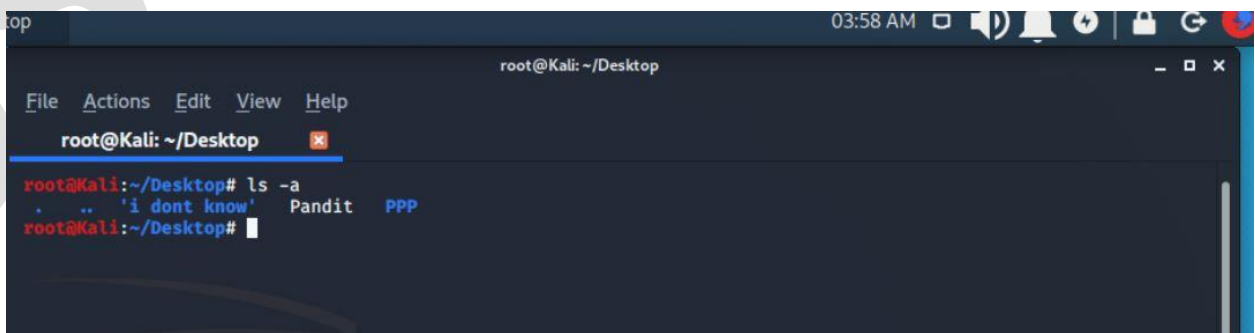
Syntax → *ls*

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'root@Kali: ~/Desktop'. The terminal shows the command 'ls' being executed, resulting in the output: 'i dont know' Pandit PPP. The prompt 'root@Kali:~/Desktop#' is visible before and after the command.

```
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
root@Kali:~/Desktop
root@Kali:~/Desktop# ls
'i dont know' Pandit PPP
root@Kali:~/Desktop#
```

- If we want to see all hidden files in directory then we use,

Syntax → *ls -a..*

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'root@Kali: ~/Desktop'. The terminal shows the command 'ls -a' being executed, resulting in the output: . .. 'i dont know' Pandit PPP. The prompt 'root@Kali:~/Desktop#' is visible before and after the command. The system clock in the top right corner shows 03:58 AM.

```
top
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
root@Kali:~/Desktop
root@Kali:~/Desktop# ls -a
. .. 'i dont know' Pandit PPP
root@Kali:~/Desktop#
```

2. CD → 'CD' command stand for 'CHANGE DIRECTORY'. If we want to change directory then we use cd command in Linux.

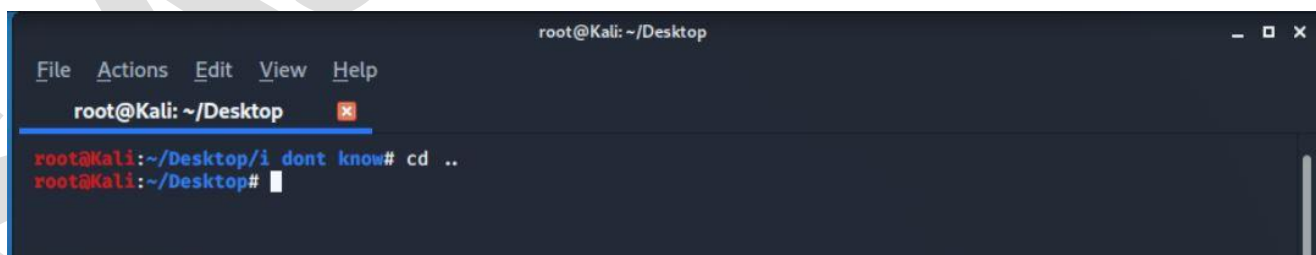
Syntax → *cd <directoryname>*



```
root@Kali: ~/Desktop/i dont know
File Actions Edit View Help
root@Kali: ~/Desktop/i dont know
root@Kali:~/Desktop# ls
'i dont know' Pandit PPP Radhey
root@Kali:~/Desktop# cd i\ dont\ know/
root@Kali:~/Desktop/i dont know# ls
Androsy Create-Google-Shared-Drive extra patator PhoneInfoga quasar Silver XSSStrike
root@Kali:~/Desktop/i dont know#
```

- If we want to move back one directory then,

Syntax → *cd ..*

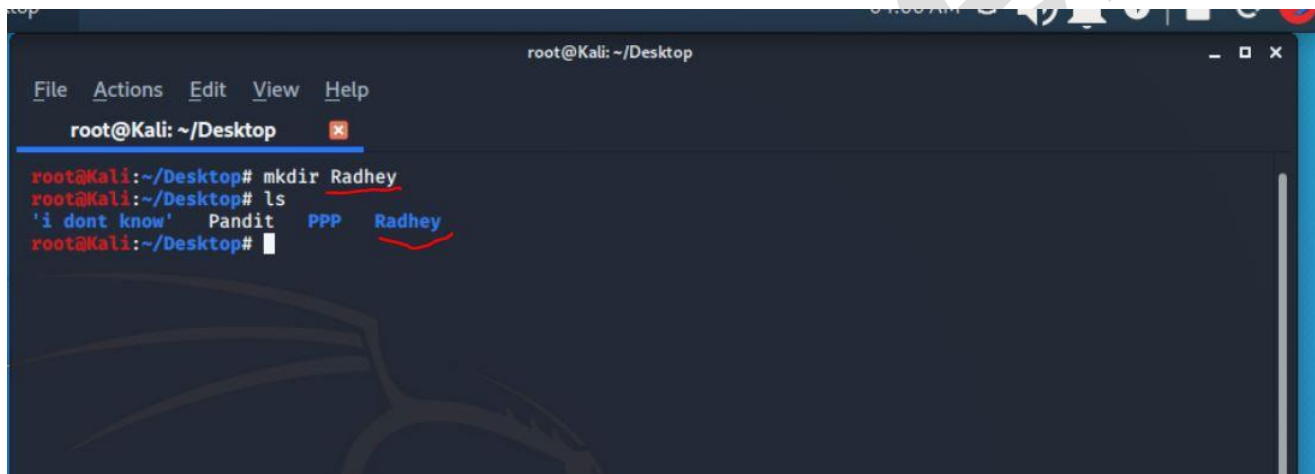


```
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
root@Kali:~/Desktop/i dont know# cd ..
root@Kali:~/Desktop#
```

3. MKDIR → 'MKDIR' stand for "make directory".

This command is use to make a directory or sub directory.

Syntax → *mkdir <directory name>*

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'root@Kali: ~/Desktop'. The window shows a series of commands and their outputs. The first command is 'mkdir Radhey', which is underlined. The second command is 'ls', which lists the contents of the directory: 'i dont know', Pandit, PPP, and Radhey. The 'Radhey' directory is underlined in the output. The terminal has a dark background with a menu bar at the top containing 'File', 'Actions', 'Edit', 'View', and 'Help'.

```
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
root@Kali:~/Desktop# mkdir Radhey
root@Kali:~/Desktop# ls
'i dont know' Pandit PPP Radhey
root@Kali:~/Desktop#
```

4. RMDIR → This stand for "remove directory".

By the use of this rmdir command, we remove any directory or sub directory.

Syntax → *rmdir <emptydirname>*

```
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
root@Kali:~/Desktop# ls
glal glau 'i dont know' os Pandit PPP Radhey
root@Kali:~/Desktop# rmdir PPP/
root@Kali:~/Desktop# ls
glal glau 'i dont know' os Pandit Radhey
root@Kali:~/Desktop#
```

X PPP

5.DATE → 'DATE' command is use to show "current date" in Linux.

Syntax → *date*

```
01:17:37 PM
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
root@Kali:~/Desktop# date
Sun 12 Jul 2020 04:17:23 AM EDT
root@Kali:~/Desktop#
```

6.CAL → 'CAL' command is use to show "Calendar" in linux.

Syntax → *cal(it show current month)*

```
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
root@Kali:~/Desktop# cal
      July 2020
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
    1  2  3  4
 5  6  7  8  9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31
root@Kali:~/Desktop#
```

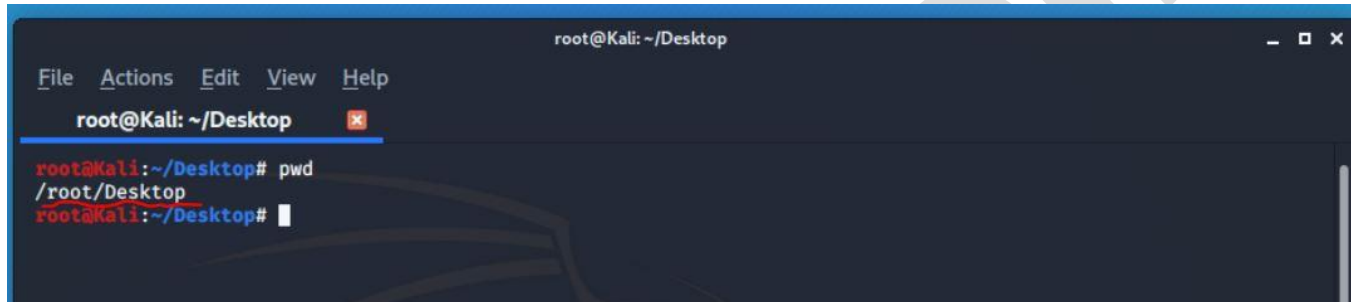
- If we want to show any other month calendar then we use,

Syntax → *cal* <month> <year>

```
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
root@Kali:~/Desktop# cal 9 2015
      September 2015
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
    1  2  3  4  5
 6  7  8  9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28 29 30
root@Kali:~/Desktop#
```

7.PWD → It stand for “Print current working directory”.

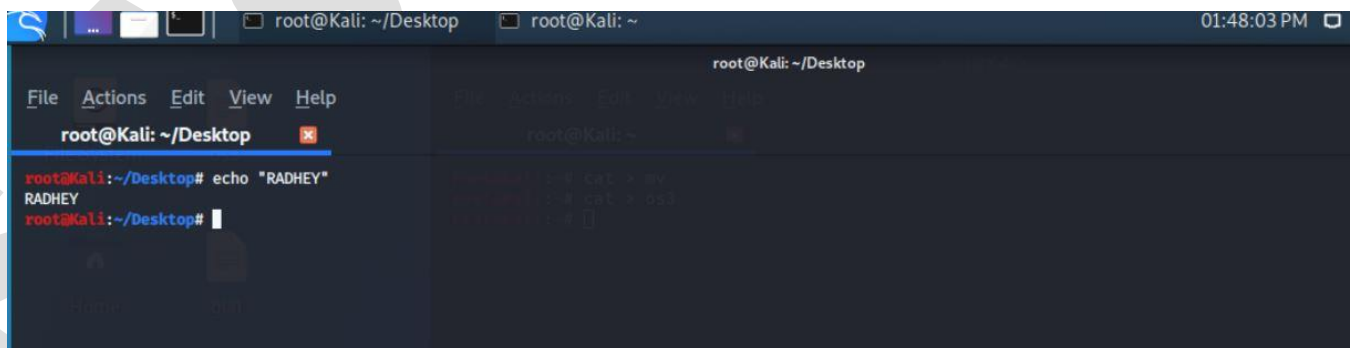
Syntax → *pwd*

A terminal window titled 'root@Kali: ~/Desktop' with a menu bar (File, Actions, Edit, View, Help). The prompt is 'root@Kali: ~/Desktop'. The command 'pwd' is entered, and the output is '/root/Desktop'.

```
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
root@Kali:~/Desktop# pwd
/root/Desktop
root@Kali:~/Desktop#
```

8.ECHO → It is use to “Print Msg” in Linux.

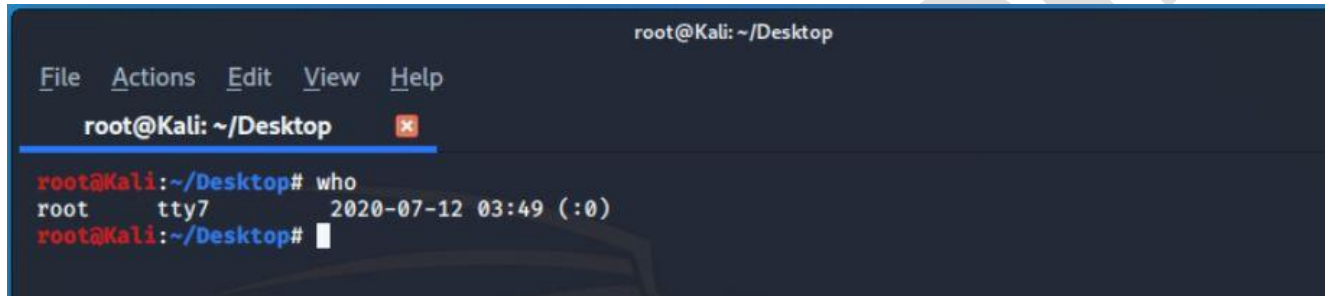
Syntax → *echo "<msg>"*

A terminal window titled 'root@Kali: ~/Desktop' with a menu bar (File, Actions, Edit, View, Help). The prompt is 'root@Kali: ~/Desktop'. The command 'echo "RADHEY"' is entered, and the output is 'RADHEY'.

```
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
root@Kali:~/Desktop# echo "RADHEY"
RADHEY
root@Kali:~/Desktop#
```

9. WHO → 'WHO' is use to find who is "Logged on your machine".

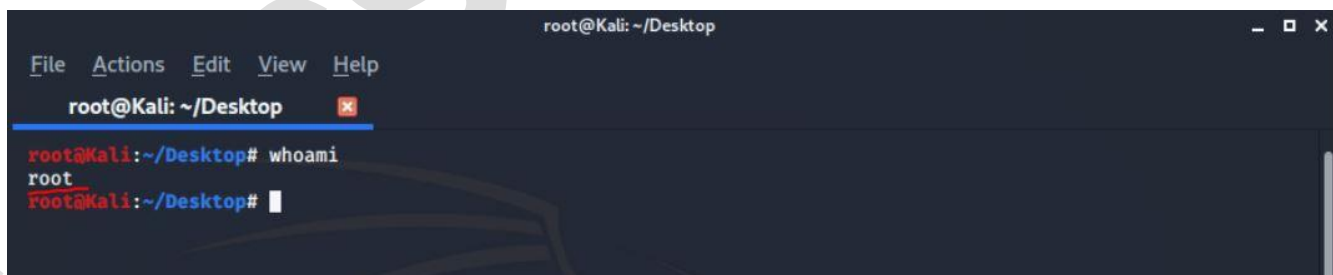
Syntax → *who*

A terminal window titled 'root@Kali: ~/Desktop' with a menu bar (File, Actions, Edit, View, Help). The terminal shows the command 'who' being executed. The output is: 'root tty7 2020-07-12 03:49 (:0)'.

```
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
root@Kali:~/Desktop# who
root    tty7          2020-07-12 03:49 (:0)
root@Kali:~/Desktop#
```

10. WHOAMI → 'WHOAMI' is use to find the "Username of current user logged in".

Syntax → *whoami*

A terminal window titled 'root@Kali: ~/Desktop' with a menu bar (File, Actions, Edit, View, Help). The terminal shows the command 'whoami' being executed. The output is: 'root'.

```
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
root@Kali:~/Desktop# whoami
root
root@Kali:~/Desktop#
```

11. MAN → 'MAN' command is use to show "Description of any command" in linux.

Syntax → *man <commandname>*


```
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
root@Kali: ~/Desktop x

root@Kali:~/Desktop# man ls
root@Kali:~/Desktop#
```

```
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
root@Kali: ~/Desktop x

DESCRIPTION
List information about the FILES (the current directory by default). Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

-a, --all
    do not ignore entries starting with .

-A, --almost-all
    do not list implied . and ..

--author
    with -l, print the author of each file

-b, --escape
    print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters

--block-size=SIZE
    with -l, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them; e.g., '--block-size=M'; see SIZE format below

-B, --ignore-backups
    do not list implied entries ending with ~

-c      with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last modification of file status information);
        with -l: show ctime and sort by name; otherwise: sort by ctime, newest first

-C      list entries by columns

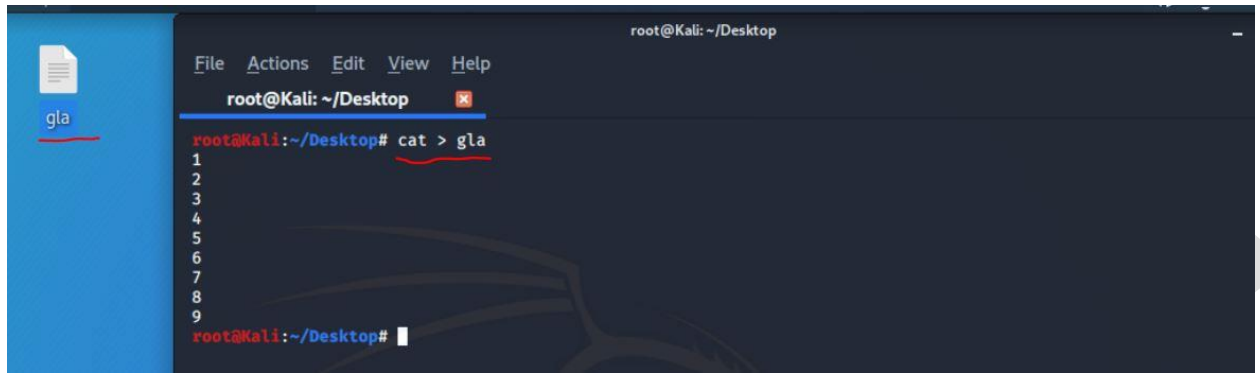
--color[=WHEN]
    colorize the output; WHEN can be 'always' (default if omitted), 'auto', or 'never'; more info below

Manual page ls(1) line 9/224 17% (press h for help or q to quit)
```

12. CAT → 'CAT' command mainly use to “open exiting file”. It also use to make file and append data in file.

- If we want to make file .

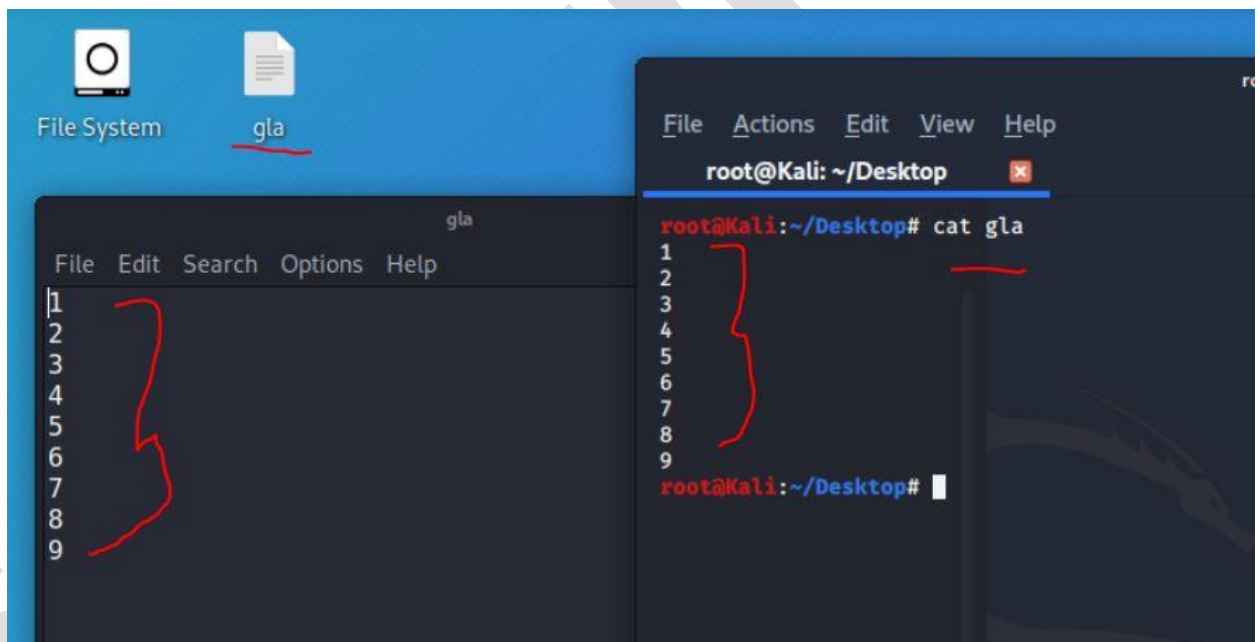
Syntax → *cat > filename*



A terminal window titled 'root@Kali: ~/Desktop' showing the command `cat > gla` being executed. The output shows lines 1 through 9, indicating the file has been created and is currently empty.

- If we want to open this file then we use,

Syntax → `cat <filename>`



Two terminal windows are shown side-by-side. The left window, titled 'gla', displays lines 1 through 9. The right window, titled 'root@Kali: ~/Desktop', shows the command `cat gla` being executed, with the output also showing lines 1 through 9. Red brackets in both windows indicate that the file contains nine lines of data.

- If we want to append data in same file then we use,

Syntax → `cat >> filename`

```
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
root@Kali: ~/Desktop x
root@Kali:~/Desktop# cat gla
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
root@Kali:~/Desktop# cat >> gla
laxman
root@Kali:~/Desktop# cat gla
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
laxman
root@Kali:~/Desktop#
```

13. RM → 'RM' command is use to "Remove or delete file" in linux.

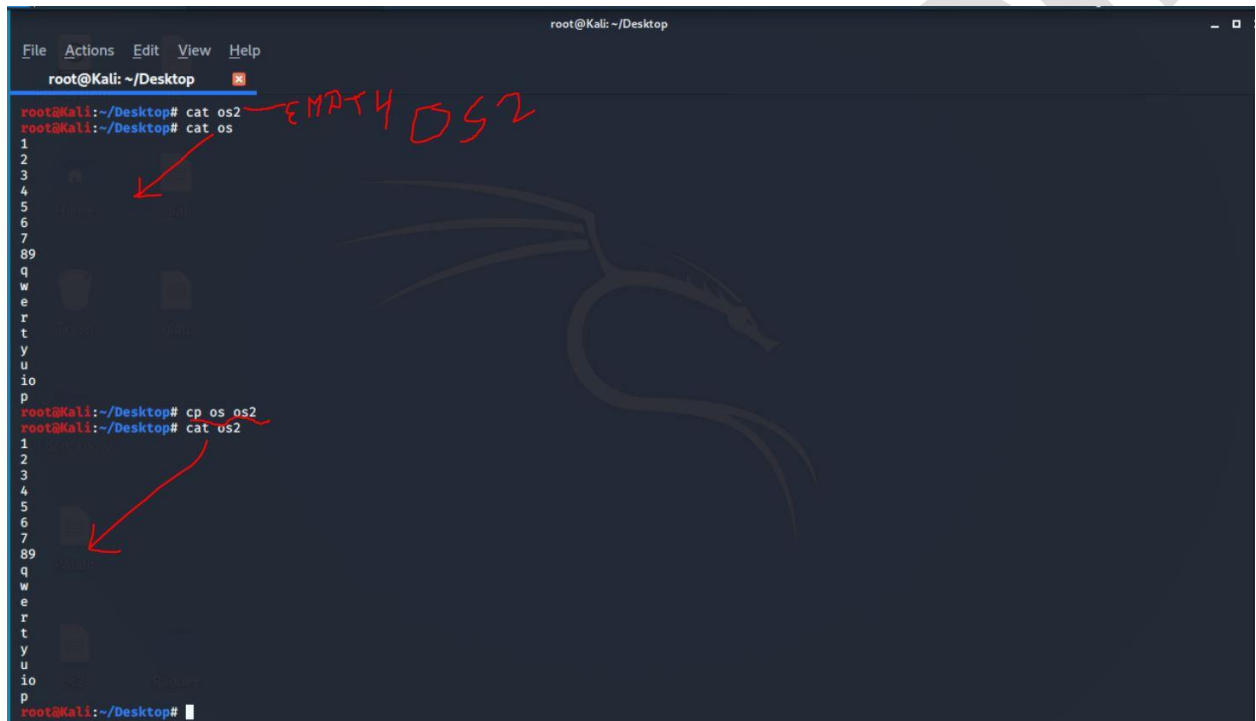
Syntax → *rm <filename>*

```
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
root@Kali: ~/Desktop x
root@Kali:~/Desktop# ls
_gla glal glau 'i dont know' Pandit PPP Radhey
root@Kali:~/Desktop# rm gla
root@Kali:~/Desktop# ls
glal glau 'i dont know' Pandit PPP Radhey
root@Kali:~/Desktop#
```

XGLA

14. CP → 'CP' is use to "copy file" one to another.

Syntax → *cp file1 file2*



A terminal window titled 'root@Kali: ~/Desktop' showing the following commands and output:

```
root@Kali:~/Desktop# cat os2
root@Kali:~/Desktop# cat os
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
89
q
w
e
r
t
y
u
i
o
p
root@Kali:~/Desktop# cp os os2
root@Kali:~/Desktop# cat os2
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
89
q
w
e
r
t
y
u
i
o
p
```

Handwritten red annotations include 'EMPTY OS2' with an arrow pointing to the first 'cat os' command, and another arrow pointing to the 'cp os os2' command.

15. MV → 'MV' command is use to "Move file from one to another".

When we use mv command the original file will delete after the move data.

Syntax → *mv file1 file2*



The image shows a terminal window with a dark background. The prompt is `root@Kali: ~/Desktop`. The user enters `cat os`, and the output shows lines 1 through 89 of a file named `os`. A red arrow points to the file icon in the terminal's file view. The user then enters `mv os os3`. The prompt changes to `root@Kali: ~/Desktop#`. The user enters `cat os3`, and the output shows lines 1 through 89 of a file named `os3`. A red arrow points to the file icon in the terminal's file view. The user then enters `cat os`, and the output shows the error message `cat: os: No such file or directory`. A red line is drawn under the error message.

```
root@Kali:~/Desktop# cat os
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
89
q
w
e
r
t
y
u
i
o
p
root@Kali:~/Desktop# mv os os3
root@Kali:~/Desktop# cat os3
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
89
q
w
e
r
t
y
u
i
o
p
root@Kali:~/Desktop# cat os
cat: os: No such file or directory
```

16.HEAD → 'HEAD' command is use to "Display first 10 lines" of any file.


Syntax → *head <filename>*

```
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
root@Kali:~/Desktop# cat os
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
89
q
w
e
r
t
y
u
i
o
p
root@Kali:~/Desktop# head os
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
89
q
w
root@Kali:~/Desktop#
```

17. TAIL → 'TAIL' command is use to "Display last 10 lines" of any file.

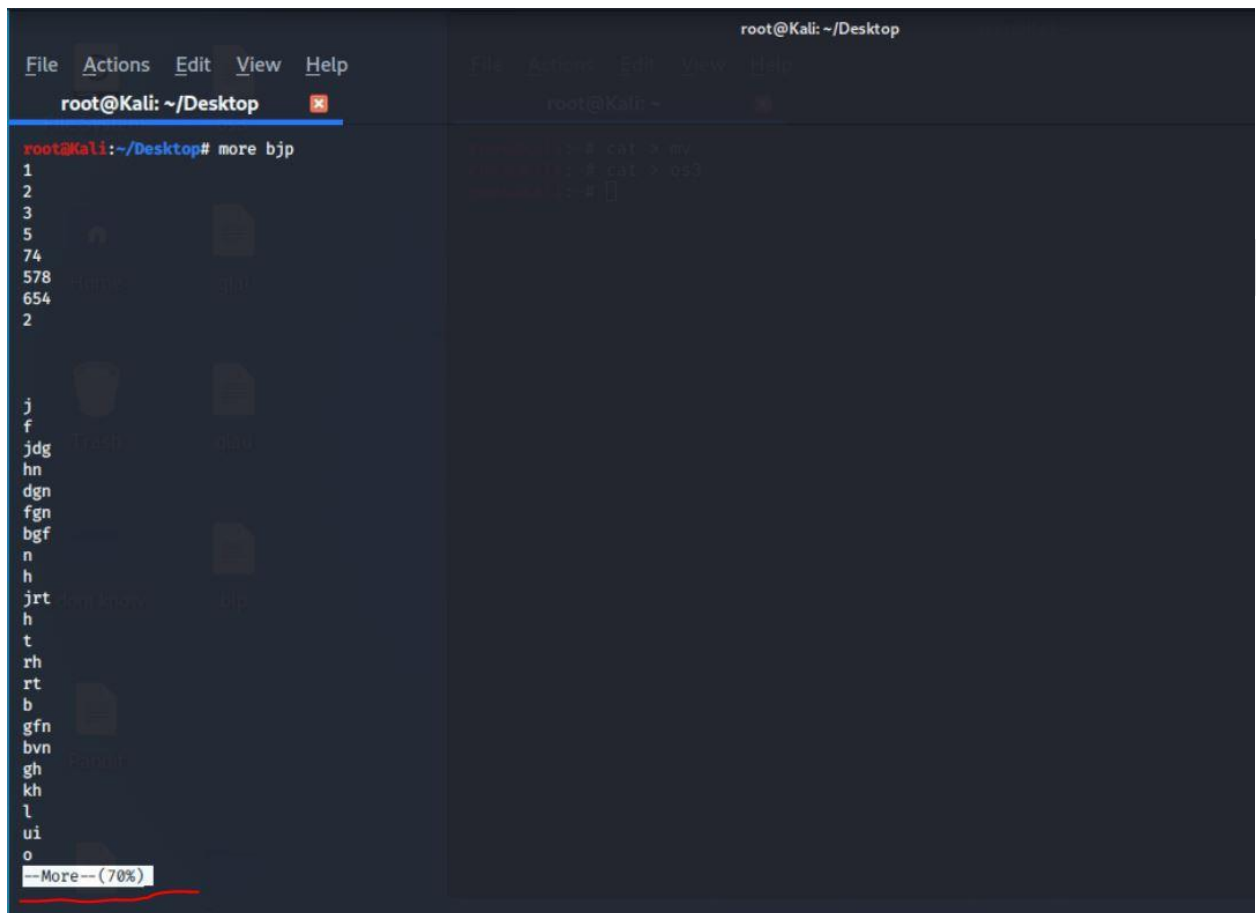
Syntax → *tail <filename>*

```
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
root@Kali: ~/Desktop x
root@Kali:~/Desktop# cat os
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
89
q
w
e
r
t
y
u
i
o
p
root@Kali:~/Desktop# tail os
89
q
w
e
r
t
y
u
i
o
p
root@Kali:~/Desktop#
```



18.MORE → 'MORE' command is use to "look one page" of any file at a time.

Syntax → *more <filename>*



```
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
root@Kali: ~/Desktop x
root@Kali:~/Desktop# more bjp
1
2
3
5
74
578
654
2

j
f
jdg
hn
dgn
fgn
bgf
n
h
jrt
h
t
rh
rt
b
gfn
bvn
gh
kh
l
ui
o
--More-- (70%)

root@Kali: ~/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
root@Kali: ~
root@Kali:~# cat > my
root@Kali:~# cat > os3
root@Kali:~#
```

19. LESS → 'LESS' command is use to “look a file from backward movement” in file..

Syntax → *less <filename>*


```
root@Kali: ~/Desktop
1
2
3
5
74
578
654
2

j
f
jdg
hn
dgn
fgn
bgf
n
h
jrt
h
t
rh
rt
b
gfn
bvn
gh
kh
l
ui
o
bjp
```

THANKS

A

LOT