

EXPERIMENT NO 1

Date of Completion: - 29th January 2022

Name: - Tambe Manish Mangesh

Roll No: - 221080

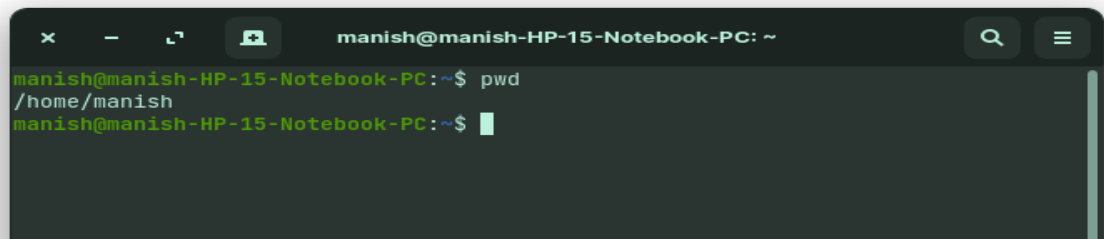
Gr No: - 22120186, **Batch:** - 'DSY'

AIM: - Study the Basic Linux commands

The following are some basic Linux commands.

1. **pwd:** - The pwd command is used to display the location of the current working directory.

Output: -

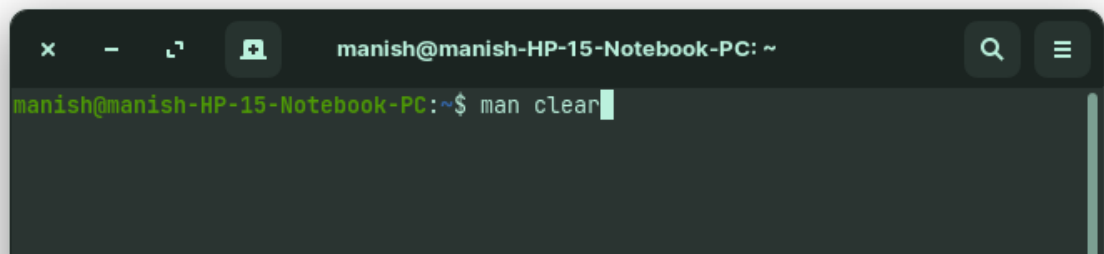
A terminal window titled 'manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC: ~' showing the command 'pwd' being executed. The output is '/home/manish'.

```
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~$ pwd
/home/manish
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~$
```

2. **man:** - man command in Linux is used to display the user manual of any command that we can run on the terminal.

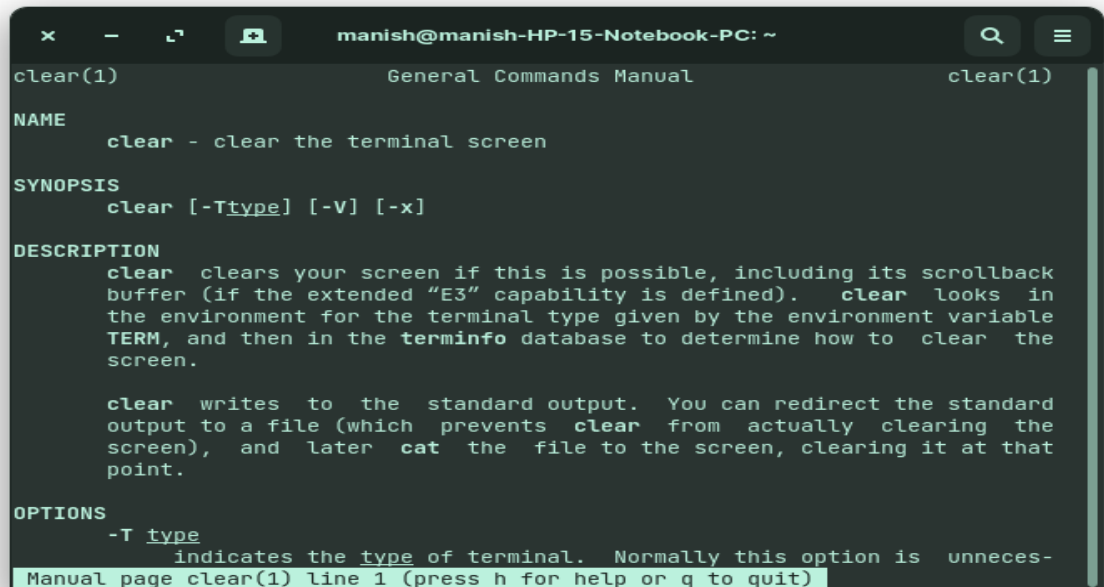
Output: -

Before: -

A terminal window titled 'manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC: ~' showing the command 'man clear' being entered.

```
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~$ man clear
```

After: -

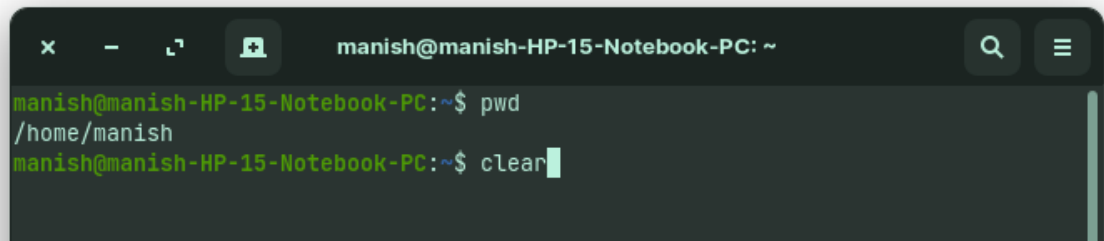


```
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC: ~  
clear(1)                                General Commands Manual                                clear(1)  
  
NAME  
    clear - clear the terminal screen  
  
SYNOPSIS  
    clear [-Ttype] [-V] [-x]  
  
DESCRIPTION  
    clear clears your screen if this is possible, including its scrollback  
    buffer (if the extended "E3" capability is defined).  clear looks in  
    the environment for the terminal type given by the environment variable  
    TERM, and then in the terminfo database to determine how to clear the  
    screen.  
  
    clear writes to the standard output.  You can redirect the standard  
    output to a file (which prevents clear from actually clearing the  
    screen), and later cat the file to the screen, clearing it at that  
    point.  
  
OPTIONS  
    -T type  
        indicates the type of terminal.  Normally this option is unneces-  
Manual page clear(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

3. **clear:** - Linux clear command is used to clear the terminal screen.

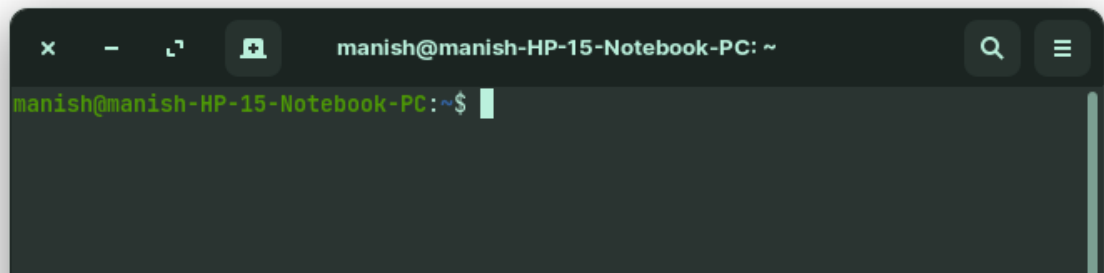
Output: -

Before: -



```
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC: ~  
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~$ pwd  
/home/manish  
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~$ clear
```

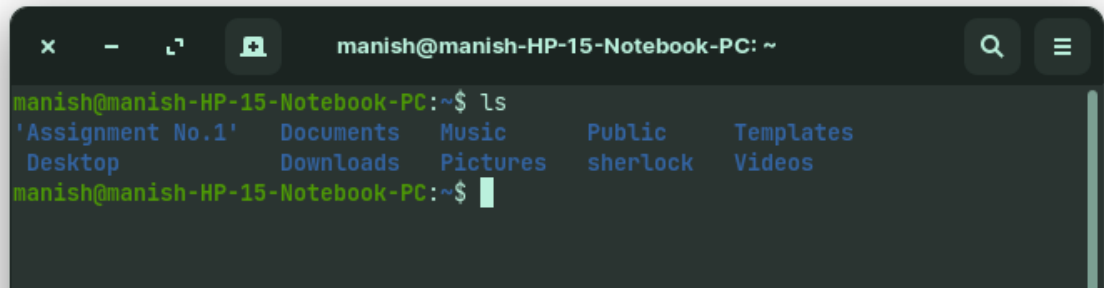
After: -



```
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC: ~  
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~$
```

4. **ls:** - The ls command is used to display a list of content of a directory.

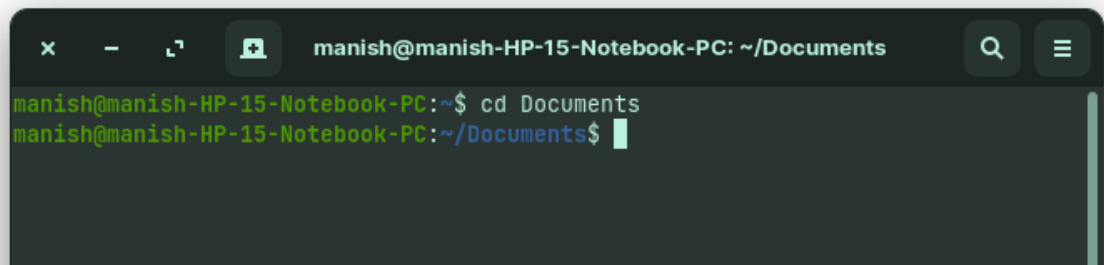
Output: -



```
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC: ~$ ls
'Assignment No.1'  Documents  Music      Public      Templates
Desktop           Downloads  Pictures    sherlock     Videos
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC: ~$
```

5. **cd:** - The cd command is used to change the current directory.

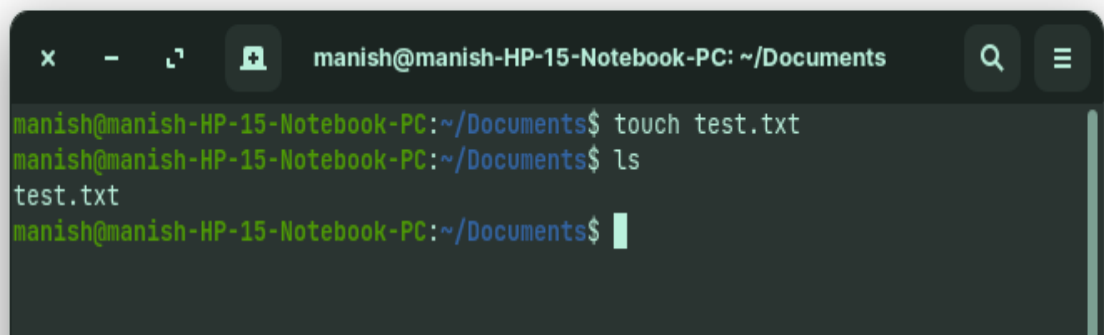
Output: -



```
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC: ~/Documents
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC: ~$ cd Documents
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC: ~/Documents$
```

6. **touch:** -The touch command is used to create empty files. We can create multiple empty files by executing it once.

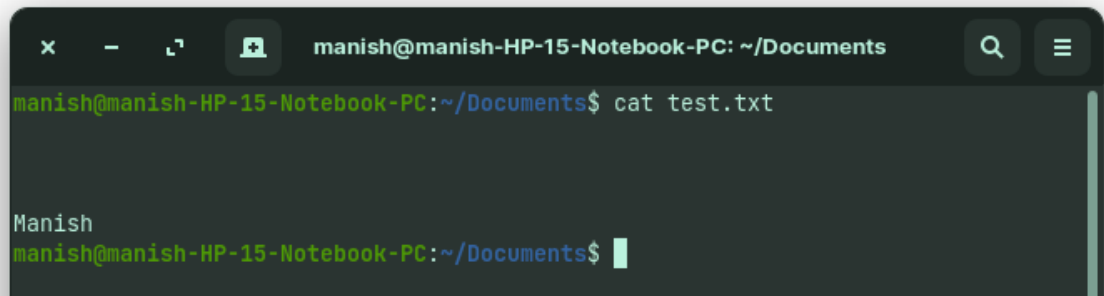
Output: -



```
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC: ~/Documents
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC: ~/Documents$ touch test.txt
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC: ~/Documents$ ls
test.txt
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC: ~/Documents$
```

7. **cat:** -The cat command is a multi-purpose utility in the Linux system. It can be used to create a file, display content of the file, copy the content of one file to another file, and more.

Output: -

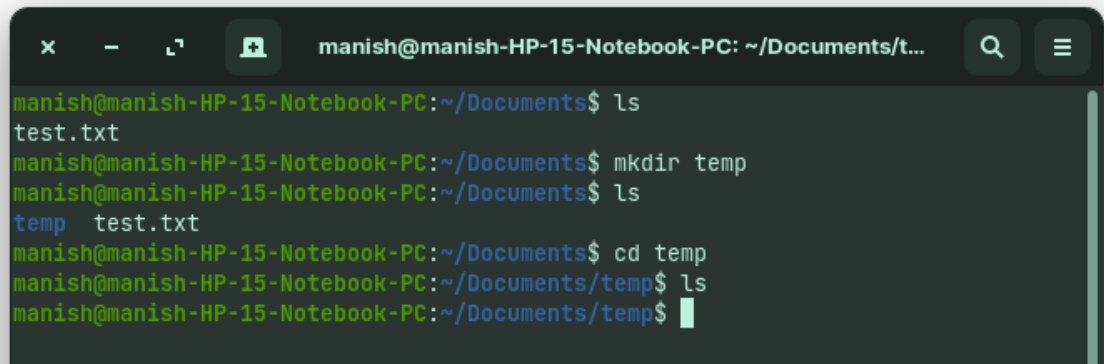


```
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC: ~/Documents
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents$ cat test.txt

Manish
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents$
```

8. **mkdir:** - The mkdir command is used to create a new directory under any directory.

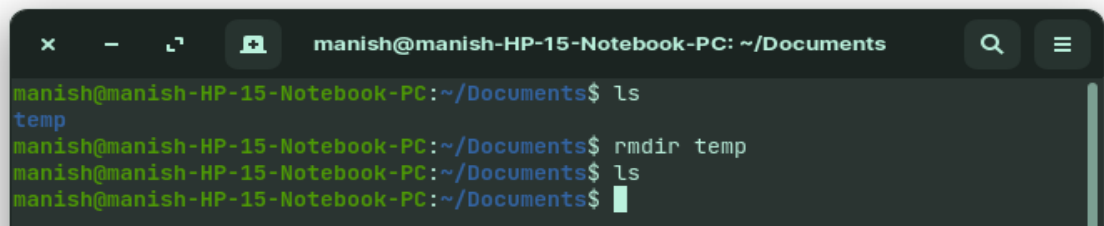
Output: -



```
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC: ~/Documents/t...
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents$ ls
test.txt
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents$ mkdir temp
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents$ ls
temp  test.txt
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents$ cd temp
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents/temp$ ls
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents/temp$
```

9. **rmdir:** - The rmdir command is used to delete a directory.

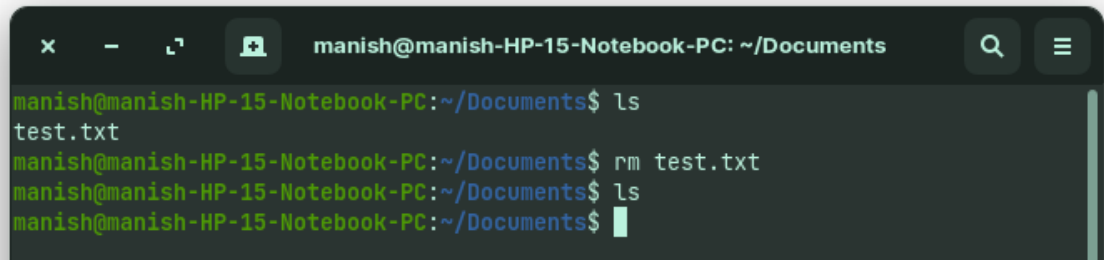
Output:



```
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC: ~/Documents
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents$ ls
temp
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents$ rmdir temp
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents$ ls
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents$
```

10. rm: - The rm command is used to remove a file.

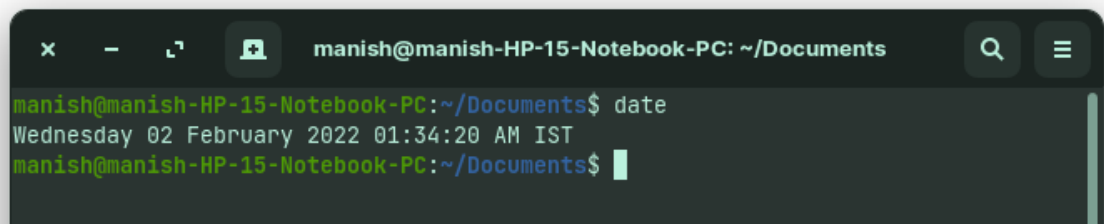
Output: -

A terminal window titled 'manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC: ~/Documents'. The user runs 'ls' and sees 'test.txt'. Then they run 'rm test.txt' and run 'ls' again, which shows no output, indicating the file has been removed.

```
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC: ~/Documents
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents$ ls
test.txt
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents$ rm test.txt
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents$ ls
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents$
```

11. date: - The date command is used to display date, time, time zone, and more.

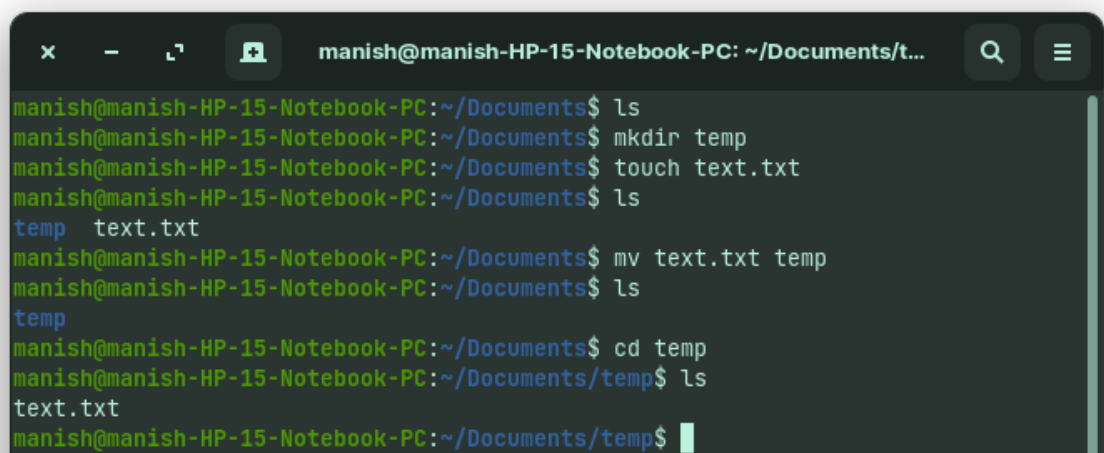
Output: -

A terminal window titled 'manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC: ~/Documents'. The user runs 'date' and the output is 'Wednesday 02 February 2022 01:34:20 AM IST'.

```
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents$ date
Wednesday 02 February 2022 01:34:20 AM IST
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents$
```

12. mv: - The mv command is used to move a file or a directory from one location to another location.

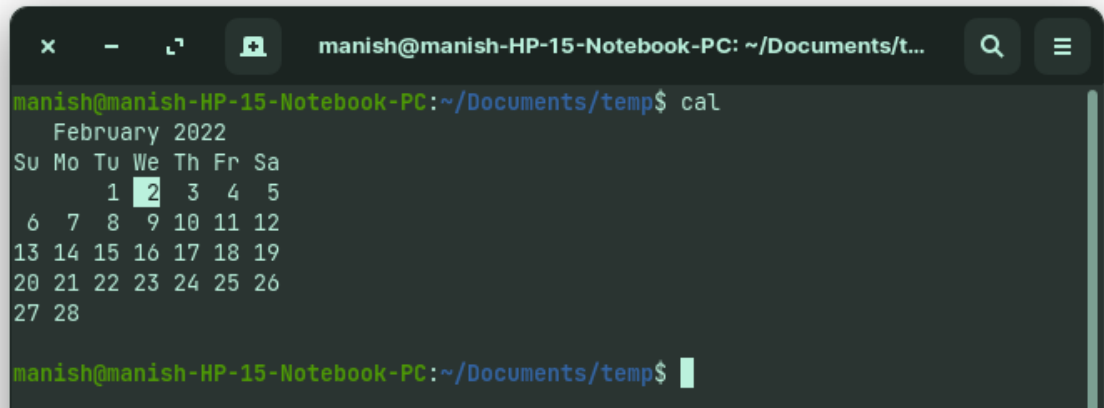
Output: -

A terminal window titled 'manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC: ~/Documents/t...'. The user runs 'ls' (shows 'temp text.txt'), 'mkdir temp', 'touch text.txt', 'ls' (shows 'temp text.txt'), 'mv text.txt temp', 'ls' (shows 'temp'), 'cd temp', and 'ls' (shows 'text.txt').

```
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents$ ls
temp  text.txt
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents$ mkdir temp
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents$ touch text.txt
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents$ ls
temp  text.txt
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents$ mv text.txt temp
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents$ ls
temp
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents$ cd temp
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents/temp$ ls
text.txt
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents/temp$
```

13. cal: - The cal command is used to display the current month's calendar with the current date highlighted.

Output: -



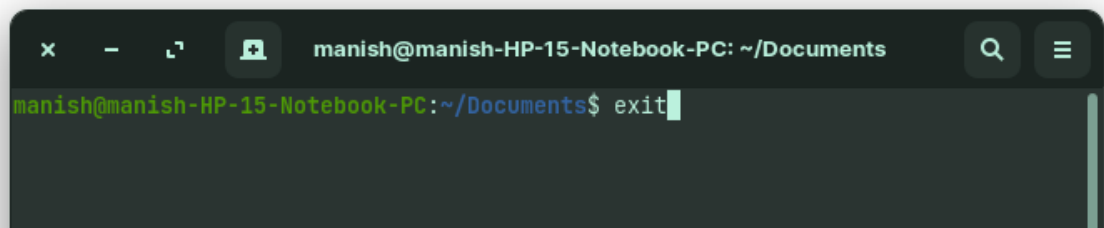
```
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC: ~/Documents/temp$ cal
February 2022
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
      1  2  3  4  5
 6  7  8  9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28

manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents/temp$
```

14. exit: - Linux exit command is used to exit from the current shell. It takes a parameter as a number and exits the shell with a return of status number.

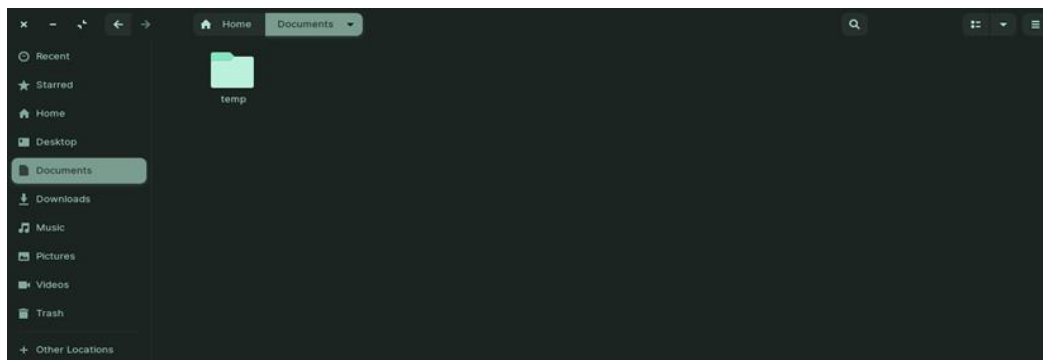
Output: -

Before: -



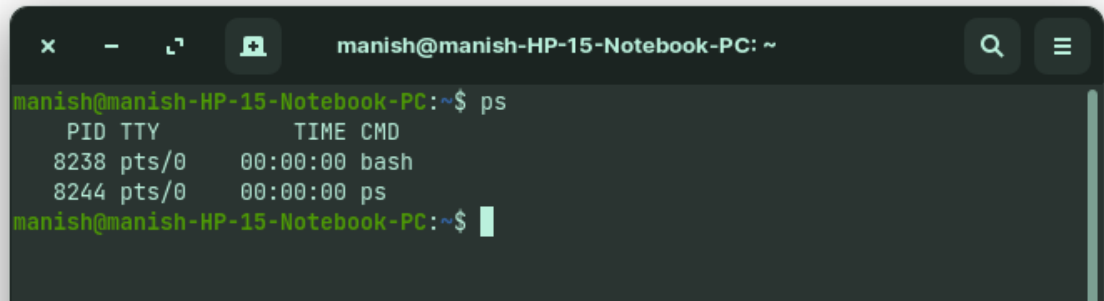
```
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC: ~/Documents
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~/Documents$ exit
```

After: -



15. ps: - This command is used to list the currently running processes and their PIDs along with some other information depends on different options.

Output: -

A terminal window titled 'manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC: ~' with standard window controls. The terminal shows the command 'ps' being executed, resulting in a table of running processes. The table has four columns: PID, TTY, TIME, and CMD. Two processes are listed: 'bash' with PID 8238 and 'ps' with PID 8244, both on 'pts/0' and running for '00:00:00'. The prompt 'manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~\$' is visible at the bottom.

```
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~$ ps
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
 8238 pts/0    00:00:00 bash
 8244 pts/0    00:00:00 ps
manish@manish-HP-15-Notebook-PC:~$
```