EXPERIMENT 6

NAME: Rahil Sharma
PRN: 18070123062
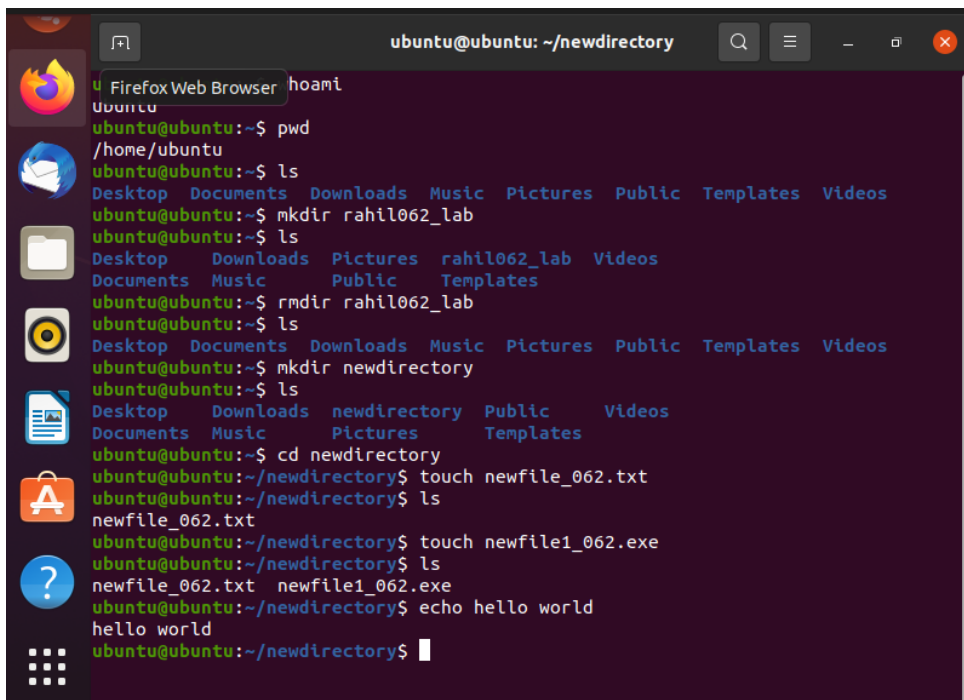## BATCH: EA-3
SUBJECT: ESRTOS

AIM: To study basic Linux Fundamentals

Theory: Linux is a family of open-source Unix-like operating systems based on the Linux kernel, an operating system kernel first released on September 17, 1991, by Linus Torvalds. Linux is typically packaged in a Linux distribution.

- **whoami:** It displays the username of the current user when this command is invoked.

- **pwd:** The pwd command stands for print working directory. It is one of the most basic and frequently used commands in Linux.

- **ls:** Ls is short for "list". This command lists information about directories and any type of files in the working directory

- **mkdir:** mkdir command in Linux allows the user to create directories (also referred to as folders in some operating systems). This command can create multiple directories at once as well as set the permissions for the directories.

- **rmdir:** rmdir command is used remove empty directories from the filesystem in Linux. The rmdir command removes each and every directory specified in the command line only if these directories are empty

- **cd:** The cd ("change directory") command is used to change the current working directory in Linux and other Unix-like operating systems.

- **touch:** The touch command is a standard command used in UNIX/Linux operating system which is used to create, change and modify timestamps of a file.

- **echo:** echo command in linux is used to display line of text/string that are passed as an argument . This is a built in command that is mostly used in shell scripts and batch files to output status text to the screen or a file.
- **cp:** cp stands for copy. This command is used to copy files or group of files or directory. It creates an exact image of a file on a disk with different file name.

- **cat**: The cat (short for "concatenate") command is one of the most frequently used command in Linux/Unix like operating systems. cat command allows us to create single or multiple files, view contain of file, concatenate files and redirect output in terminal or files.

- **mv:** mv stands for move. mv is used to move one or more files or directories from one place to another in a file system like UNIX. It has two distinct functions: It renames a file or folder and It moves a group of files to a different directory

Outputs and Screenshots of the Program:

CONCLUSION: From this experiment I have learnt about the basics of Linux Fundamentals.