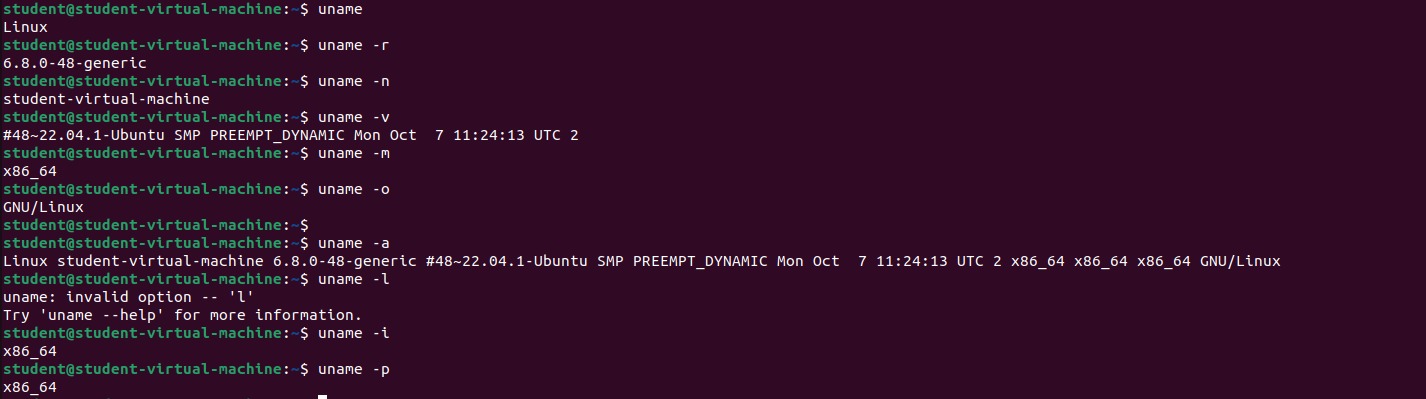
**Riphah International University Gulberg Green**

****

**Name: SALEHA RAFIQUE  
Sap id: 49316  
Course: Operating System lab**

**Lab: 05**

**Task 1:**



 **-r**: Displays the kernel release version.

 **-m**: Shows the machine hardware name (architecture).

 **-p**: Displays the processor type (if available).

 **-I**: Shows the hardware platform (e.g., x86\_64).

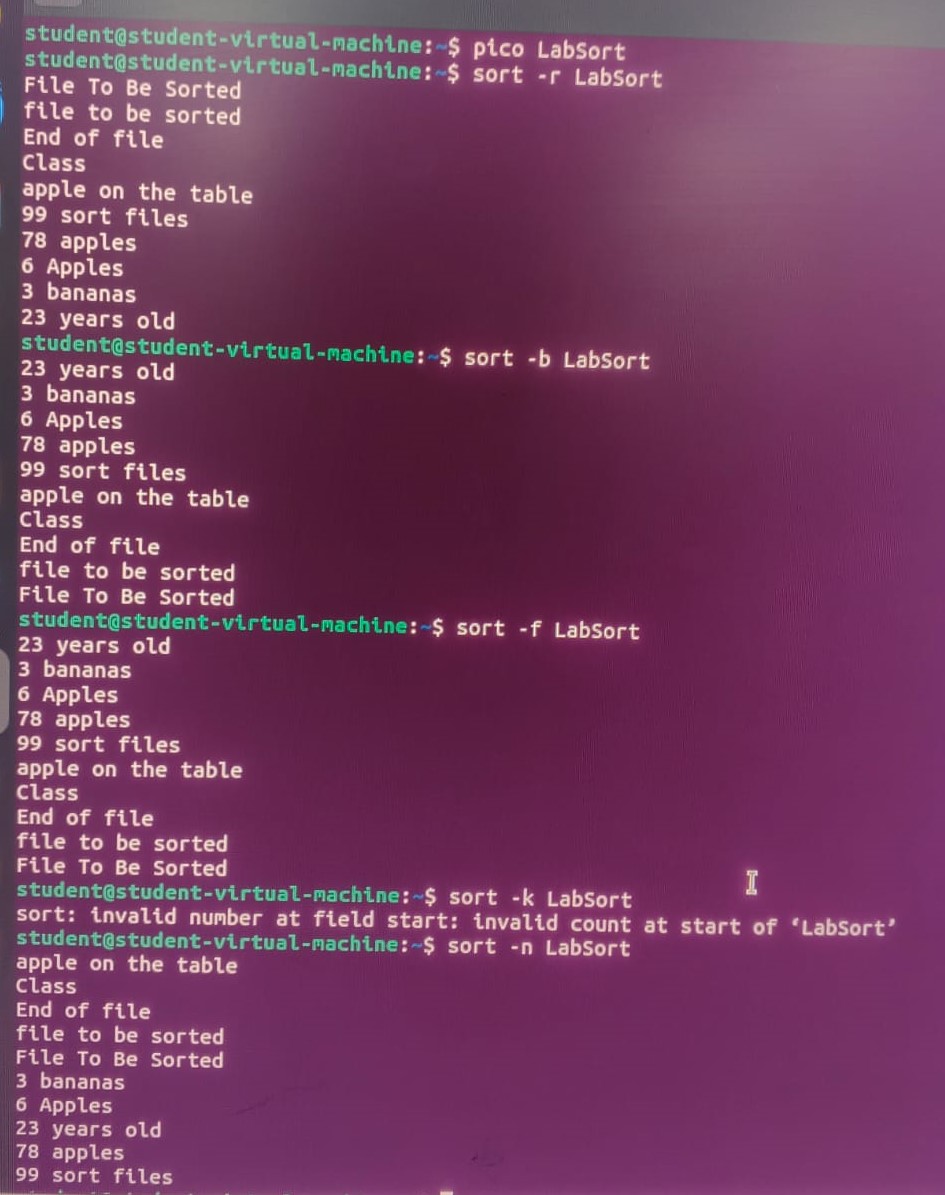
 **-o**: Displays the operating system name.

 **-a**: Prints all available system information (kernel, machine, OS, etc.).

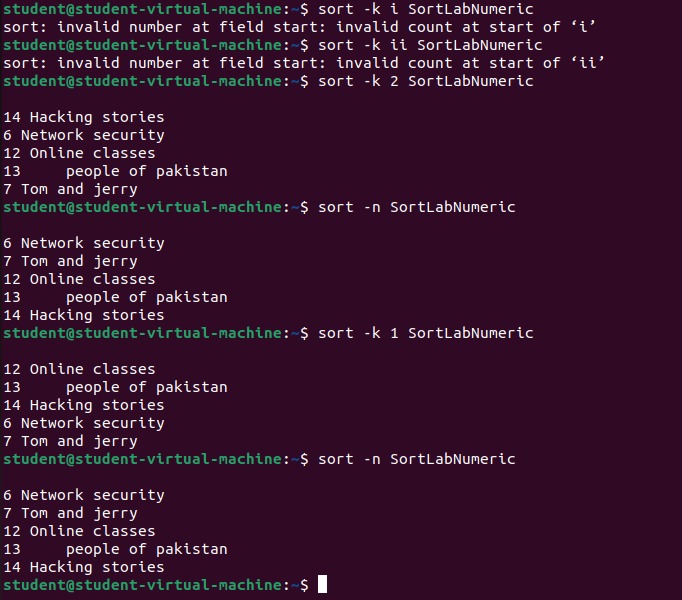
 **-v**: Displays the kernel version.

 **-n**: Displays the network node hostname.

**Task 2:**

****

**Task 3:**

****

**Task 4:**

The cd command is used in Linux to navigate between directories. While cd itself doesn't have many options, there are some variations that allow for flexible navigation.

 cd changes the working directory.

 cd <directory> navigates to a specific directory.

 cd - returns you to the previous directory.

 cd ~ or cd brings you to the home directory.

 cd.. moves up one directory level.