**Operating System**

**Assignment-1A**

**ROLL NO : 33221**

**CLASS NAME : TE-10**

**BATCH NAME : L-10**

What is linux ?

Linux® is an open source operating system (OS). An operating system is the software that directly manages a system's hardware and resources, like CPU, memory, and storage. The OS sits between applications and hardware and makes the connections between all of your software and the physical resources that do the work.

echo, ls, read, cat, touch, test, loops, arithmetic comparison, conditional loops, grep, sed etc.

Some basic commands :

1. echo **:**

echo is a built-in command in the bash and C shells that writes its arguments to standard output. ... When used without any options or strings, echo returns a blank line on the display screen followed by the command prompt on the subsequent line.

Text

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1. ls :

The ls command is one of the basic commands that any Linux user should know. It is used to list information about files and directories within the file system.

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1. cat :

The cat command allows us to create single or multiple files, view contain of file, concatenate files and redirect output in terminal or files.

1. touch :

Is used to create, change and modify timestamps of a file.

A screenshot of a computer

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1. Loops :

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1. Arthmatic comparison :

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1. grep :

The grep filter searches a file for a particular pattern of characters, and displays all lines that contain that pattern. The pattern that is searched in the file is referred to as the regular expression

1. sed :

SED command in UNIX is stands for stream editor and it can perform lot's of function on file like, searching, find and replace, insertion or deletion. Though most common use of SED command in UNIX is for substitution or for find and replace.

Conclusion

Executed Linux commands successfully.