



S.B. JAIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH, NAGPUR

Practical 02

Aim: To understand and demonstrate the use of basic commands in different operating systems (Windows, Linux, and UNIX) for managing files, directories, permissions, and user interactions through a terminal or command-line interface.

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❖ **Aim:** To understand and demonstrate the use of basic commands in different operating systems (Windows, Linux, and UNIX) for managing files, directories, permissions, and user interactions through a terminal or command-line interface.

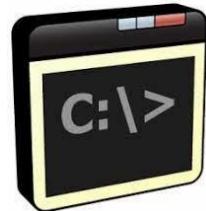
❖ **Objectives:**

1. To learn and practice fundamental command-line operations for file and directory management.
2. To explore and utilize user and permission management commands effectively.
3. To enhance system administration skills by working with commands across different operating systems.

❖ **Requirements:**

Hardware Requirements:

- **Processor:** Multi-core CPU, Intel Core i3 (3.0 GHz) or higher
- **RAM:** Minimum 4 GB (8 GB recommended for optimal performance)
- **Storage:** 100 GB HDD or SSD (Solid State Drive) for faster access
- **Network Interface:** Ethernet or Wi-Fi adapter for connectivity



Software Requirements:

- **Operating System:** Windows 10/11, Linux (Ubuntu 20.04/CentOS 8), UNIX-based OS
- **Command-line Interface:** PowerShell or Command Prompt (Windows), Terminal (Linux/UNIX)
- **Text Editor:** Nano, Vim, or Visual Studio Code for file editing
- **Administrative Privileges:** Superuser (Linux/UNIX) or Administrator (Windows) access

❖ **Theory:**

Basic commands in operating systems such as Windows, Linux, and UNIX are used to interact with the system through a command-line interface (CLI) or terminal. These commands allow users to manage files, directories, system processes, permissions, and user interactions efficiently.

In Windows, the Command Prompt and PowerShell provide commands like dir, cd, copy, del, and cls for file and directory management.

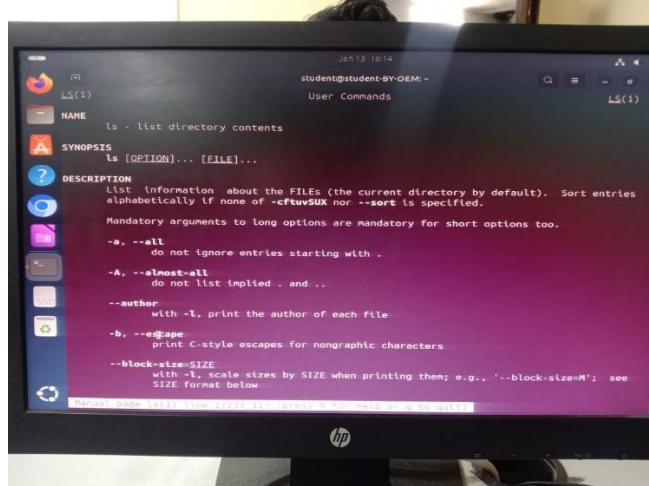
In Linux and UNIX, the terminal uses commands such as ls, pwd, cd, cp, mv, rm, chmod, and chown to perform similar tasks.

Using command-line tools is faster and more powerful than graphical interfaces, especially for system administration, troubleshooting, and automation. These commands help users understand the internal working of an operating system and improve control over system resources.

❖ **Commands:**

1. Display User Manual of a Command

- Functionality: Shows the manual page with details about a command's usage, options, and arguments.
- Syntax: man <command>
- Example: man ls

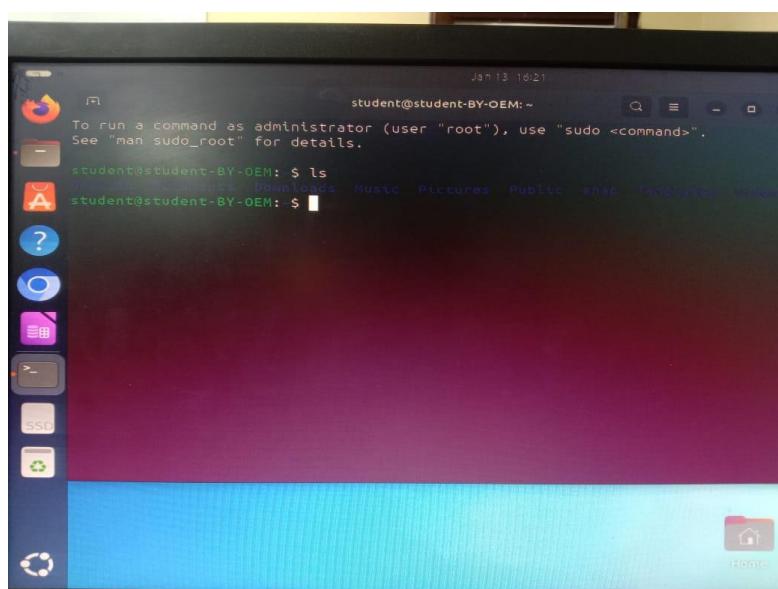


2. Change Current Working Directory.

- Functionality: Changes the terminal's current working directory.
- Syntax: cd <directory-path>
- Example: cd /home/user/Documents.

3. List Contents of the Current Directory.

- Functionality: Lists all files and directories in the current location.
- Syntax: ls
- Example: ls



4. Read/Modify/Concatenate Text Files.

- Functionality: Displays or manipulates file content.

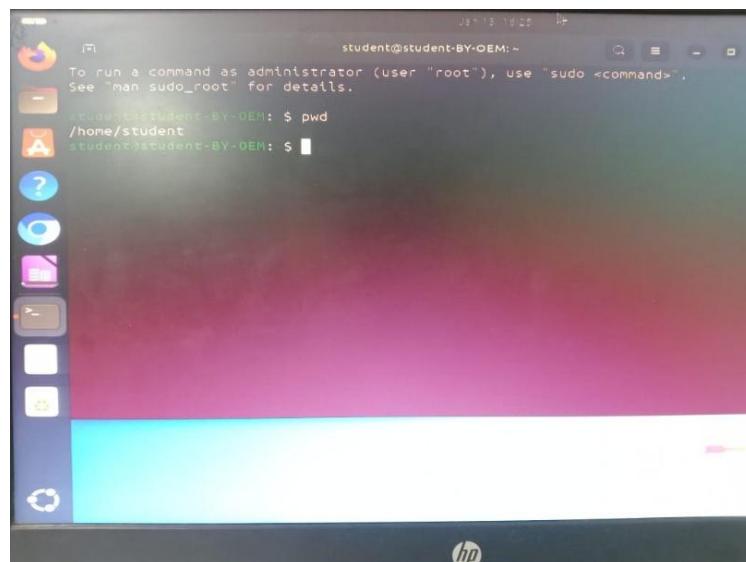
- Syntax:
- Read: cat <filename>
- Modify: ‘nano <filename>
- Concatenate: cat <file1> <file2> > <outputfile>

5. Create a New Directory.

- Functionality: Creates a new directory at the specified path.
- Syntax: mkdir <directory-name>
- Example: mkdir newdir

6. Display Current Working Directory.

- Functionality: Prints the current directory path.
- Syntax: pwd
- Example: pwd



7. Write Arguments to Standard Output.

- Functionality: Prints the provided string or variables.
- Syntax: echo <arguments>
- Example: echo Hello World

A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window. The title bar says 'C:\Windows\system32\cmd.e...'. The window shows the output of the 'echo' command: 'Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.26200.7623] (c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.' followed by 'C:\Users\Parnavi>echo ECHO is on.' and 'C:\Users\Parnavi>'.

8. Remove a File.

- Functionality: Deletes a specified file.
- Syntax: rm <filename>
- Example: rm file.txt

9. Delete a Directory.

- Functionality: Removes an empty directory.
- Syntax: rmdir <directory-name>
- Example: rmdir olldir

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe + ^ Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.26200.7623] (c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved. C:\Users\Parnavi>Del The syntax of the command is incorrect. C:\Users\Parnavi>rmdir The syntax of the command is incorrect. C:\Users\Parnavi>
```

10. Copy a File or Directory.

- Functionality: Copies a file or directory to a destination.
- Syntax: cp <source> <destination>
- Example: cp file.txt backup/

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe + ^ C:\Users\Parnavi>ls 'ls' is not recognized as an internal or external command, operable program or batch file. C:\Users\Parnavi>dir Volume in drive C is OS Volume Serial Number is C048-5664 Directory of C:\Users\Parnavi 21-01-2026 20:08 <DIR> . 26-07-2025 18:46 <DIR> .. 19-08-2025 20:10 <DIR> .vscode 05-09-2025 17:05 <DIR> ansel 15-02-2025 07:24 <DIR> Contacts 07-08-2025 20:15 <DIR> Documents 21-01-2026 19:54 <DIR> Downloads 15-02-2025 07:24 <DIR> Favorites 15-02-2025 07:24 <DIR> Links 21-01-2026 20:08 <DIR> mkdir welcome 21-01-2026 19:00 <DIR> OneDrive 30-10-2025 22:12 <DIR> Packages 11-01-2026 18:48 <DIR> Pictures 15-02-2025 07:24 <DIR> Saved Games 26-07-2025 18:46 <DIR> Searches 0 File(s) 0 bytes 15 Dir(s) 133,722,603,520 bytes free C:\Users\Parnavi>
```

11. Move Files or Directories.

- Functionality: Moves or renames files and directories.
- Syntax: mv <source> <destination>

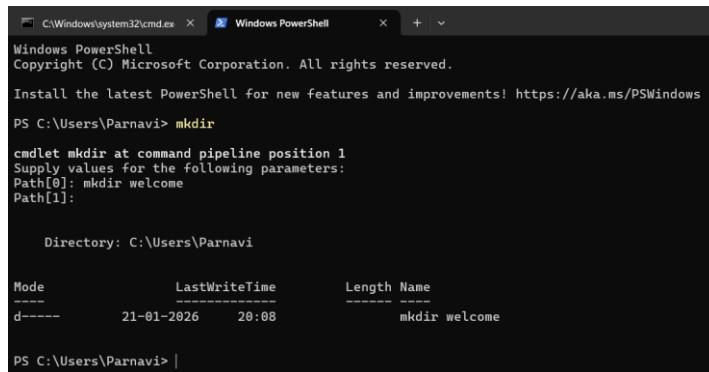
- Example: mv file.txt newdir/

12. Search for a String in a File.

- Functionality: Searches for a specific word or pattern in a file.
- Syntax: grep "<string>" <file>
- Example: grep "error" log.txt

13. Create a Dictionary.

- Functionality: Creates a new directory (folder).
- Syntax: mkdir directory_name
- Example: mkdir myFolder



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe  Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://aka.ms/PSWindows

PS C:\Users\Parnavi> mkdir

cmdlet mkdir at command pipeline position 1
Supply values for the following parameters:
Path[0]: mkdir welcome
Path[1]:


Directory: C:\Users\Parnavi

Mode          LastWriteTime         Length Name
----          -----              ----  --
d---          21-01-2026      20:08      mkdir welcome

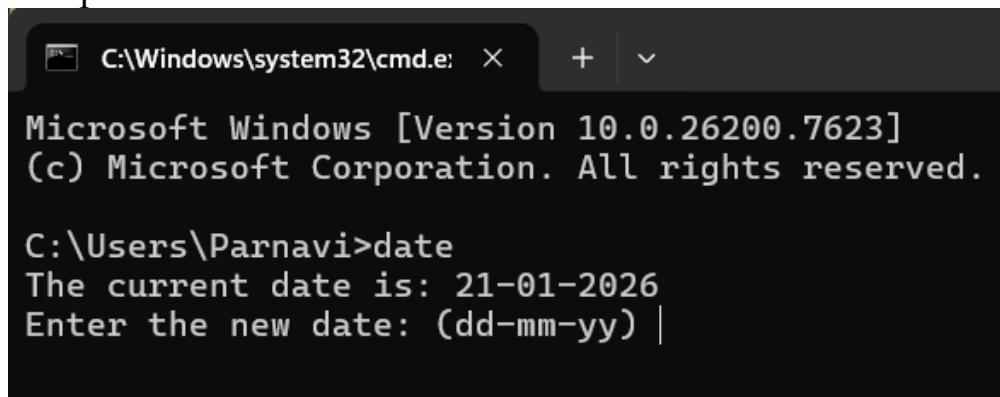
PS C:\Users\Parnavi> |
```

14. Print Last N Lines of a File.

- Functionality: Displays the last N lines of a file.
- Syntax: tail -n <N> <file>
- Example: 'tail -n 10 file.txt

15. Display Current Date.

- Functionality: Displays the current system date.
- Syntax: date +%d-%m-%Y
- Example: date +%d-%m-%Y

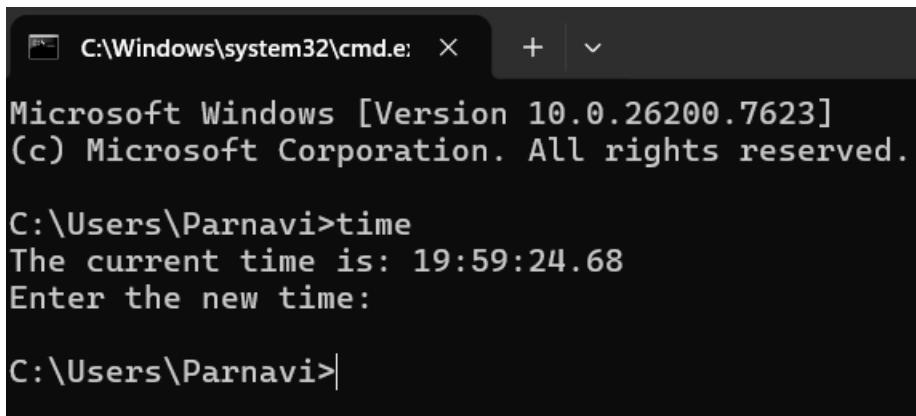


```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe  +  -
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.26200.7623]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Parnavi>date
The current date is: 21-01-2026
Enter the new date: (dd-mm-yy) |
```

16. Display Current Time.

- Functionality: Displays the current system time.
- Syntax: date +%H:%M:%S
- Example: date +%H:%M:%S



A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window titled 'C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe'. The window shows the following text:
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.26200.7623]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Parnavi>time
The current time is: 19:59:24.68
Enter the new time:

C:\Users\Parnavi>

15. Remove All Permissions from All Users.

- Functionality: Clears all permissions on a file.
- Syntax: 'chmod a-rwx <filename>
- Example: 'chmod a-rwx file.txt'

16. Remove Read Permission Using Absolute Mode.

- Functionality: Uses numeric mode to restrict read access.
- Syntax: chmod 700 <filename>
- Example: chmod 700 file.txt

17. Set R/W for Owner, None for Group/Other.

- Functionality: Assigns permissions in numeric mode.
- Syntax: chmod 600 <filename>
- Example: chmod 600 file.txt'

18. Add Execute for Owner, Read for Group/Others.

- Functionality: Adds execution and read access.
- Syntax: chmod u+x,g+r,o+r <filename>
- Example: chmod u+x,g+r,o+r file.txt

19. Add Execute Permission to All Users.

- Functionality: Enables execution by everyone.
- Syntax: chmod a+x <filename>
- Example: chmod a+x script.sh

❖ Conclusion:

The use of basic commands in Windows, Linux, and UNIX was successfully understood and demonstrated. This experiment enhanced practical knowledge of file handling, directory navigation, permission management, and user interaction through the command-line interface. Learning these commands is essential for efficient system usage, administration, and problem-solving in different operating environments.

❖ **Discussion Questions:**

1. **What is the significance of the pwd command in a Linux environment?**
2. **Explain the function of the cp command and its common options.**
3. **How does chmod 700 affect file permissions, and what does each digit represent?**
4. **Describe the difference between head and tail commands in Linux.**
5. **What is the purpose of the grep command, and how is it used with regular expressions?**

❖ **References:**

<https://ubuntu.com/tutorials/command-line-for-beginners#1-overview>
<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/25-basic-ubuntu-commands/>

Date: ___ / ___ /2026

Signature
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B.Tech CSE(AIML)
Sem: 4 / 2025-26