**Lab Task 1**

**Q1. Give the purpose of the given commands:**

**Cat, find, read, echo, export, history, source, ps**

**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.

**find:**

The find command is one of the most powerful tools in the Linux system administrators arsenal. It searches for files and directories in a directory hierarchy based on a user given expression and can perform user-specified action on each matched file.

**read:**

read command in Linux system is used to read from a file descriptor. Basically, this command read up the total number of bytes from the specified file descriptor into the buffer. If the number or count is zero then this command may detect the errors. But on success, it returns the number of bytes read. Zero indicates the end of the file. If some errors found then it returns -1.

**echo:**

echo (command) In computing, echo is a command that outputs the strings it is being passed as arguments. It is a command available in various operating system shells and typically used in shell scripts and batch files to output status text to the screen or a computer file, or as a source part of a pipeline.

**export:**

export command is used to export a variable or function to the environment of all the child processes running in the current shell.

**history:**

Command history is a feature in many operating system shells, computer algebra programs, and other software that allows the user to recall, edit and rerun previous commands.

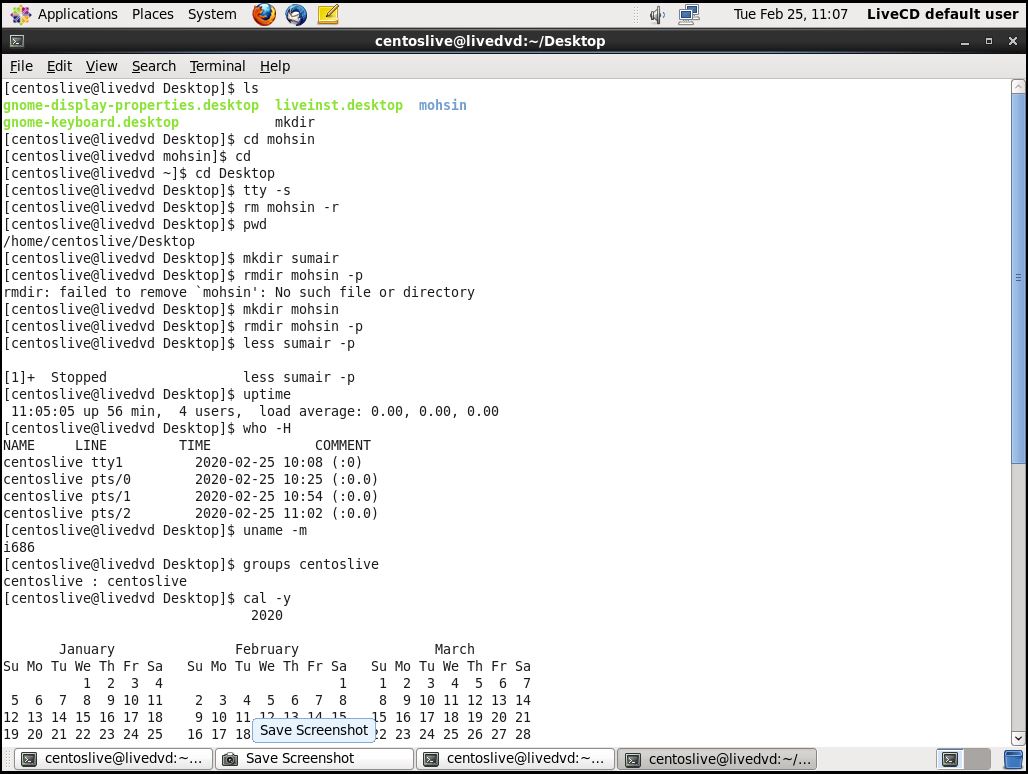
**source:**

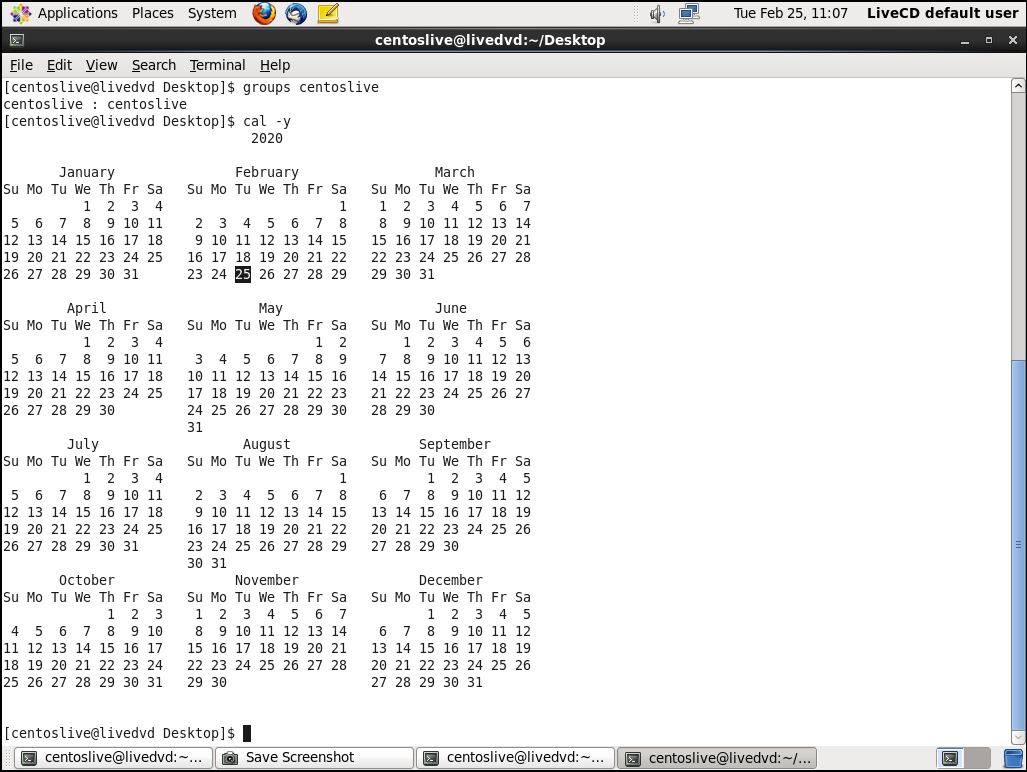
The source command can be used to load any functions file into the current shell script or a command prompt. It read and execute commands from given FILENAME and return. ... If any ARGUMENTS are supplied, they become the positional parameters when FILENAME is executed.

**ps:**

The ps (i.e., process status) command is used to provide information about the currently running processes, including their process identification numbers (PIDs). A process, also referred to as a task, is an executing (i.e., running) instance of a program.

**Output:**

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