



Daffodil
International
University

Lab Report

Course Name : Operating System Lab

Course Code : CSE 324

Experiment No : 01

Experiment Name : Basic Linux Command

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ls command: The **ls** command is commonly used to identify the files and directories in the working directory.

```
tanvir@Tanvir:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads          Music    Public  Templates
Documents google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb Pictures  snap    Videos
tanvir@Tanvir:~$
```

PWD Command: The **pwd** command is mostly used to print the current working directory on your terminal.

```
tanvir@Tanvir:~$ pwd
/home/tanvir
tanvir@Tanvir:~$
```

Mkdir Command: The **mkdir** command allows create fresh directories in the terminal itself.

```
tanvir@Tanvir:~$ mkdir tanvir
tanvir@Tanvir:~$ ls
Desktop  Documents  Downloads  google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb  Music  Pictures  Public  snap  tanvir  Templates  Videos
```

Cd command: The **cd** command is used to navigate between directories. It requires either the full path or the directory name, depending on your current working directory.

```
tanvir@Tanvir:~$ cd tanvir
tanvir@Tanvir:~/tanvir$ pwd
/home/tanvir/tanvir
tanvir@Tanvir:~/tanvir$
```

Cd .. Command: The **cd** command is used to go back the parent directories.

```
tanvir@Tanvir:/home$ cd
tanvir@Tanvir:~$ ls
Desktop  google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb  Public  Templates
Documents Music                               snap    Videos
Downloads Pictures                             tanvir
tanvir@Tanvir:~$ cd ..
tanvir@Tanvir:/home$
```

Cp Command: The **cp command** of Linux is equivalent to copy-paste and cut-paste in Windows.

```
tanvir@Tanvir:~$ cp text.txt directory2
tanvir@Tanvir:~$ ls
Desktop      google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb  snap      text.txt
directory2   Music                                   tanvir     Videos
Documents    Pictures                               Templates
Downloads    Public                                text1.txt
tanvir@Tanvir:~$ S
```

MV Command: MV command used to move a file for directory to another directories.

```
tanvir@Tanvir:~$ mv text.txt newfolder
tanvir@Tanvir:~$ ls
Desktop      google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb  Public      text1.txt
directory2   Music                                   snap        Videos
Documents    newfolder                               tanvir
Downloads    Pictures                               Templates
```

Touch Command: The touch command in Linux is used to create an empty file or update the timestamp (access and modification times) of an existing file.

```
tanvir@Tanvir:~$ touch tanvir.txt
tanvir@Tanvir:~$ ls
Desktop      google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb  Public      Templates
directory2   Music                                   snap        text1.txt
Documents    newfolder                               tanvir      Videos
Downloads    Pictures                               tanvir.txt
```

Rm Command:The rm command in Linux is used to remove (delete) files and directories

```
tanvir@Tanvir:~$ rm tanvir.txt
tanvir@Tanvir:~$ ls
Desktop      google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb  Public      text1.txt
directory2   Music                                   snap        Videos
Documents    newfolder                               tanvir
Downloads    Pictures                               Templates
```

Date Command: The date command shows the current date.

```
tanvir@Tanvir:~$ date
Thu Sep 12 12:34:23 AM +06 2024
tanvir@Tanvir:~$
```

Cal Command: The cal command in Linux is used to display a calendar in the terminal.

```
tanvir@Tanvir:~$ cal
      September 2024
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
 1  2  3  4  5  6  7
 8  9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30
```

Head command: The head command in Linux is used to display the first few lines of a file. By default, it shows the first 10 lines

```
tanvir@Tanvir:~$ head text1.txt
tanvir
tanvir
tanvirtanvir
tanvir
tanvirtanvir
tanvirtanvir
tanvirtanvirtanvir
tanvirtanvirtanvir
tanvir
tanvir
```

Tail Command: The tail command in Linux is used to display the last few lines of a file. By default, it shows the first 10 lines.

```
tanvir@Tanvir:~$ tail text1.txt
tanvirtanvirtanvir
tanvirtanvirtanvir
tanvir
tanvir
tanvir
tanvir
tanvirtanvir
tanvir
tanvir
```