Lab report-02

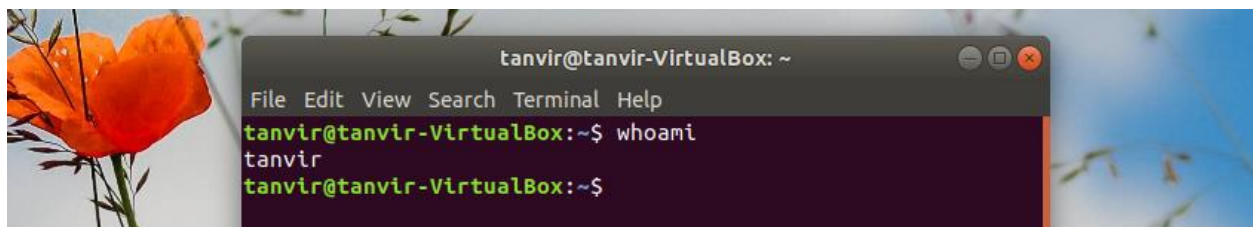Basic commands of Linux Operating System

Experiment NO : 02

Experiment Name : Basic Command of Linux Operating System.

Introduction :
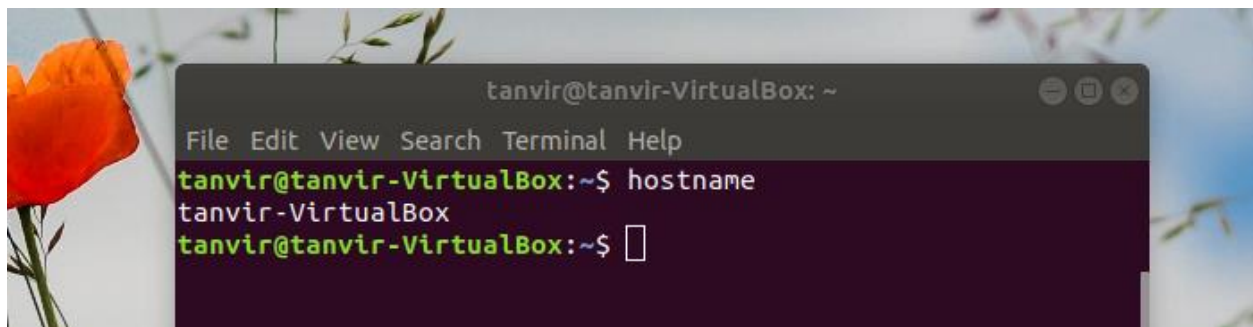
Basic Linux Command

1) whoami : This command prints the username associated with the current effective user ID.
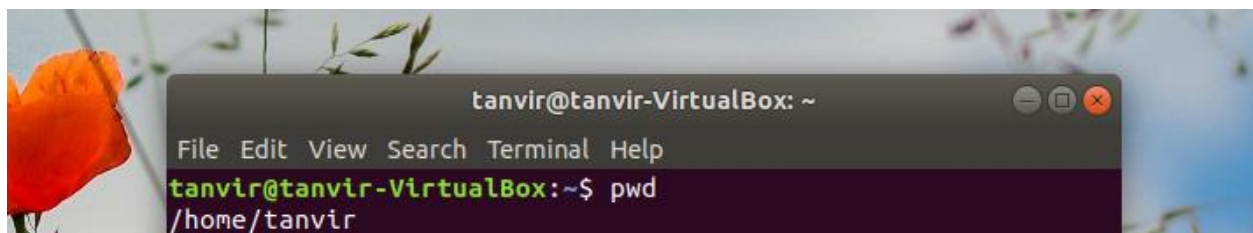
2) hostname : The **hostname** command shows or sets the system hostname.
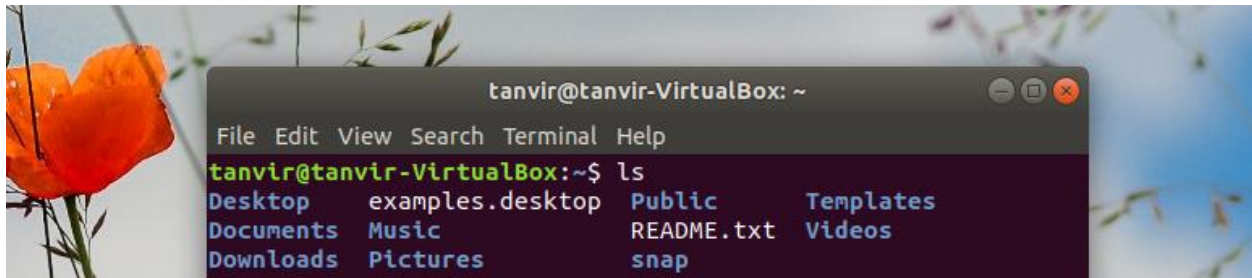
3) pwd: hort for **print working directory**, **pwd** is a Linux, Unix, and FTP command to print the directory you're currently working in when at the command line.
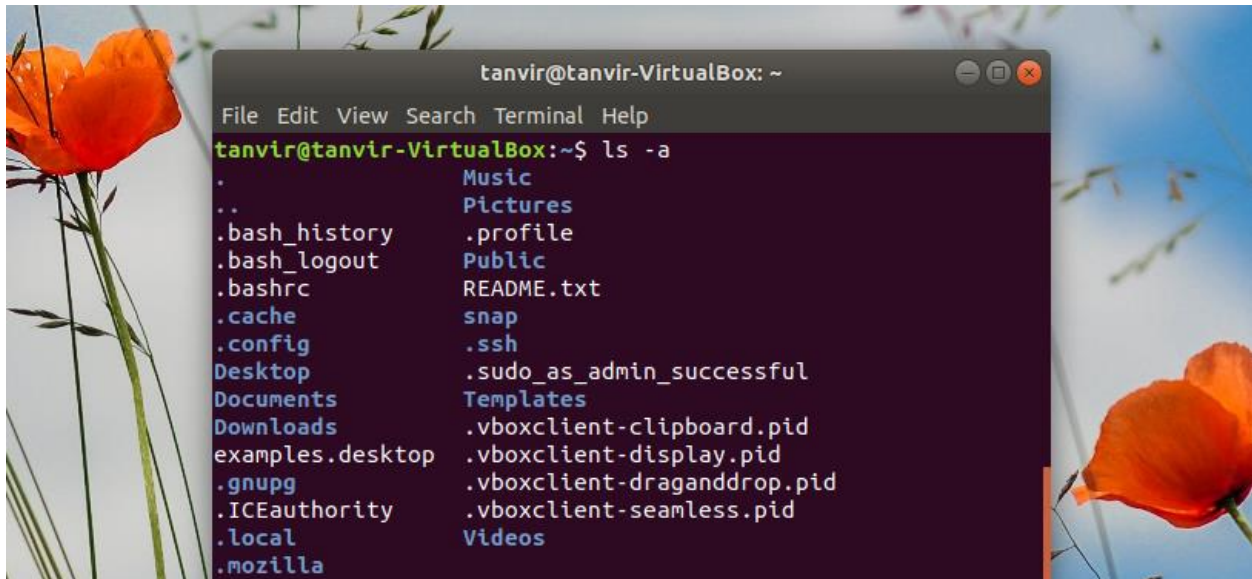
4) ls : ls lists the files in the current working folder.
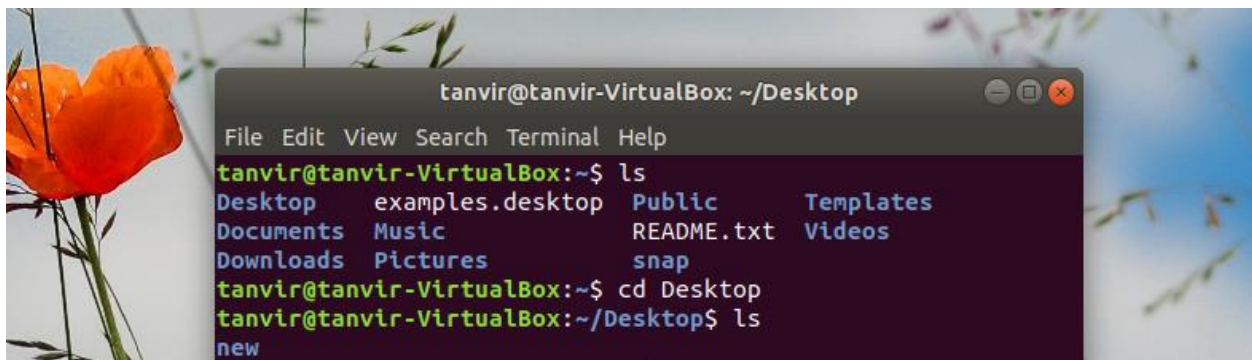
5) ls -a: list all files including hidden file starting with '.'

6) cd: The **cd** command, which stands for "change directory", changes the shell's current working directory .

7) mkdir: The **mkdir** command creates new directories in your file system.
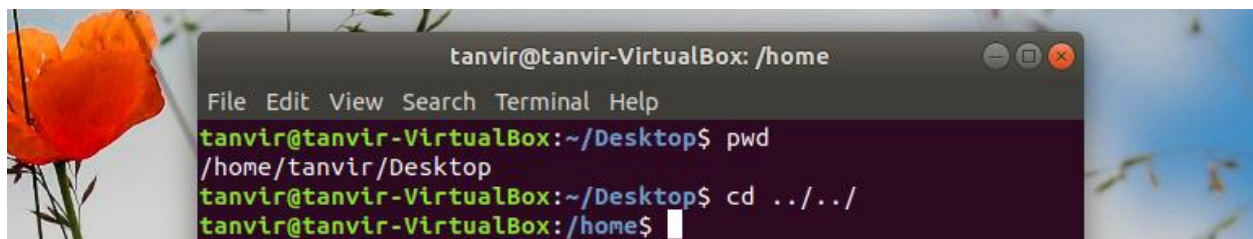
8) cd .. : Move one directories up.
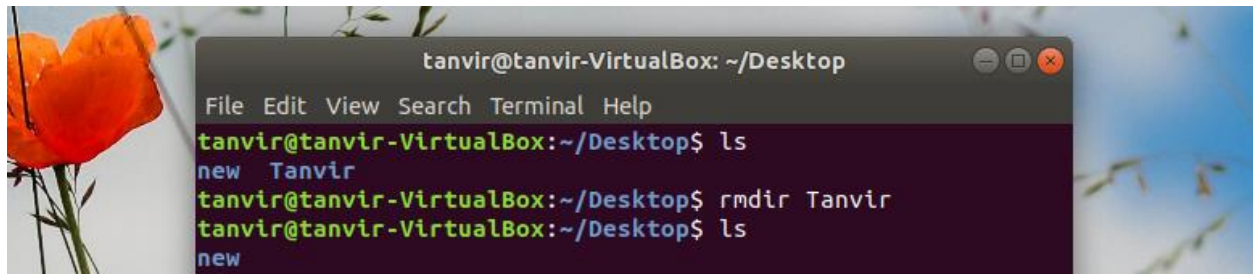
9) cd .. .. : Move two directories up.
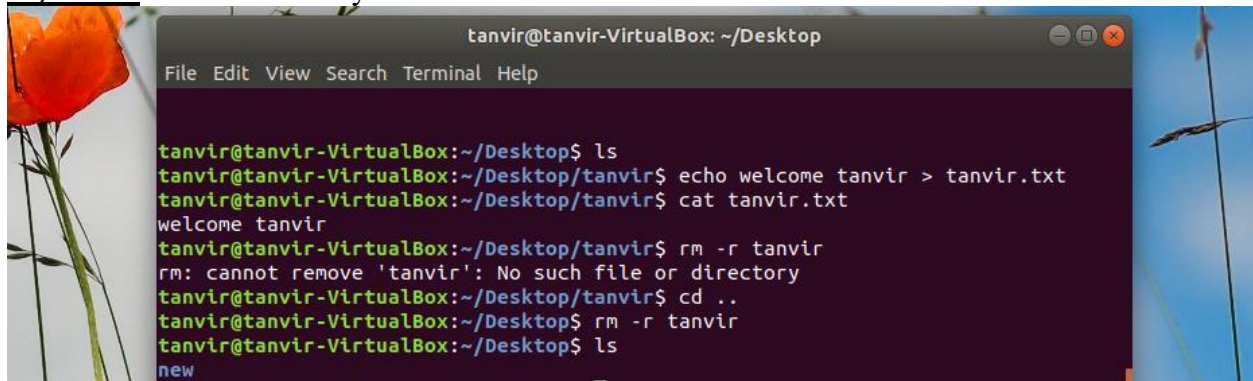
10) rmdir: remove a directory.
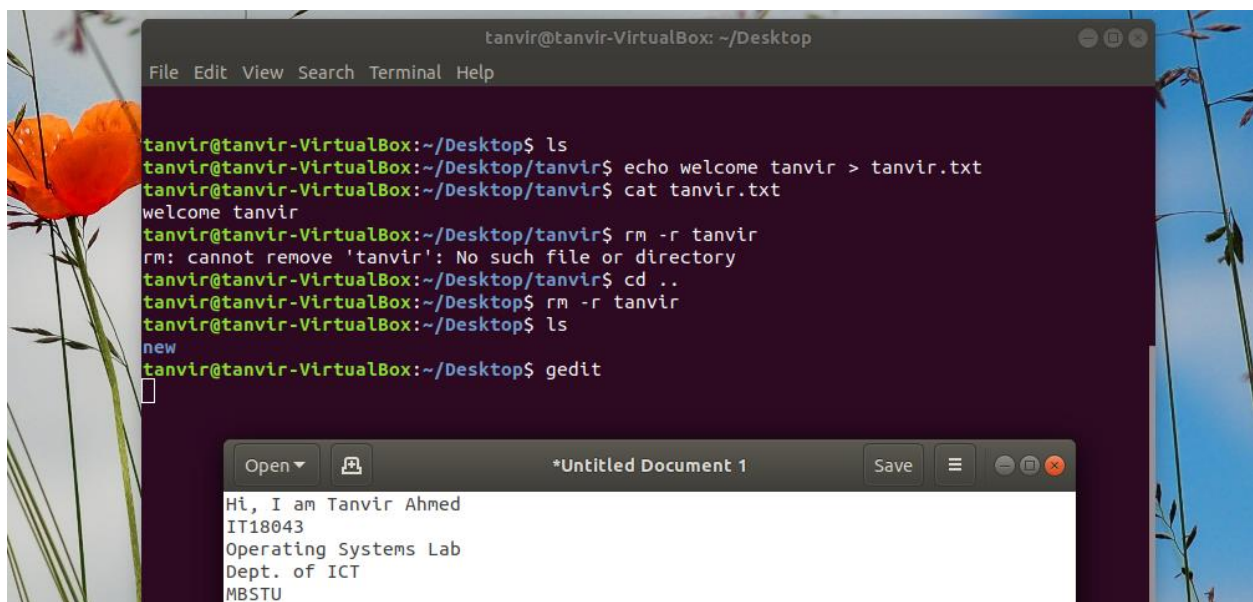
11) rm -r: remove directory with its content.
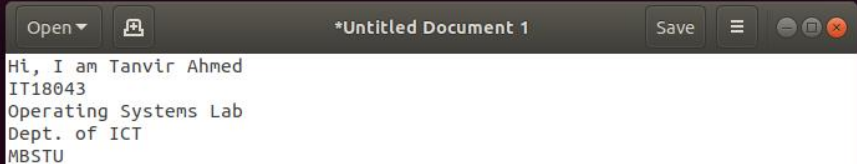
12) gedit : Working with text editors: $ gedit ---> its an editor

13) cat: creates new file.

14) echo: show something on the terminal.
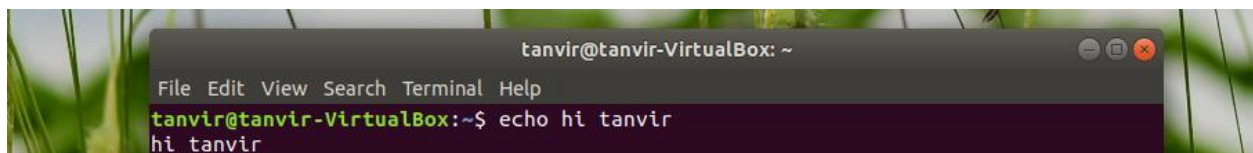
15) sudo: sudo (**S**uper **U**ser **DO**) command in Linux is generally used as a prefix of some command that only superuser are allowed to run.