MAWLANA BHASHANI SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY

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LAB REPORT

Lab Report No : 02

Lab Report name : Basic Command of Linux Operating System.

Course Title : Operating System Lab

Course Code : ICT-3110

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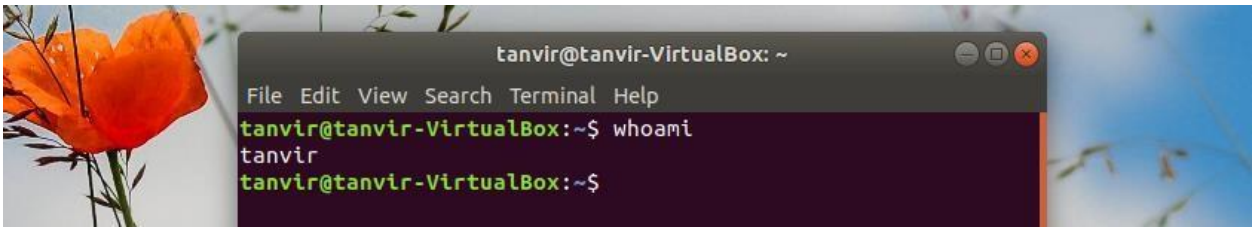
Experiment NO : 02

Experiment Name : Basic Command of Linux Operating System.

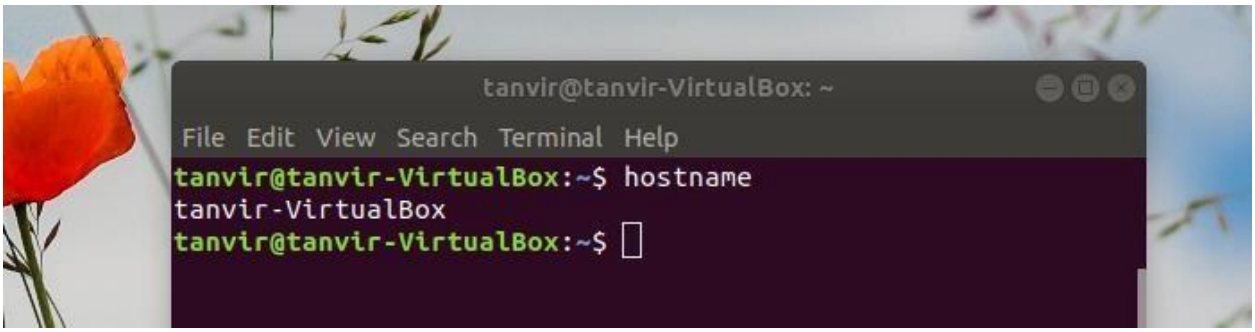
Introduction :

Basic Linux Commands

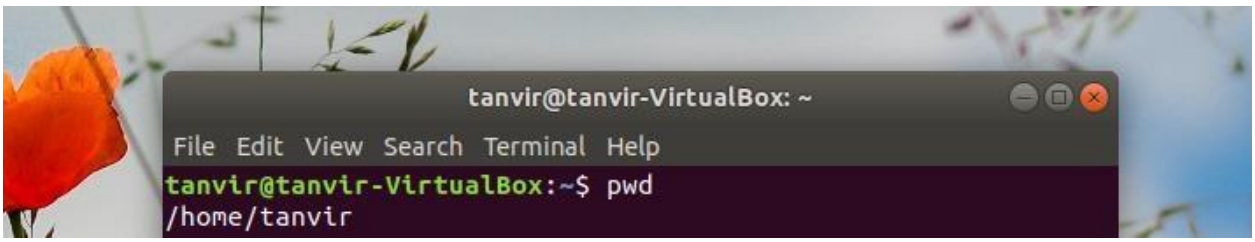
1) **whoami** : This command prints the username associated with the current effective user ID.



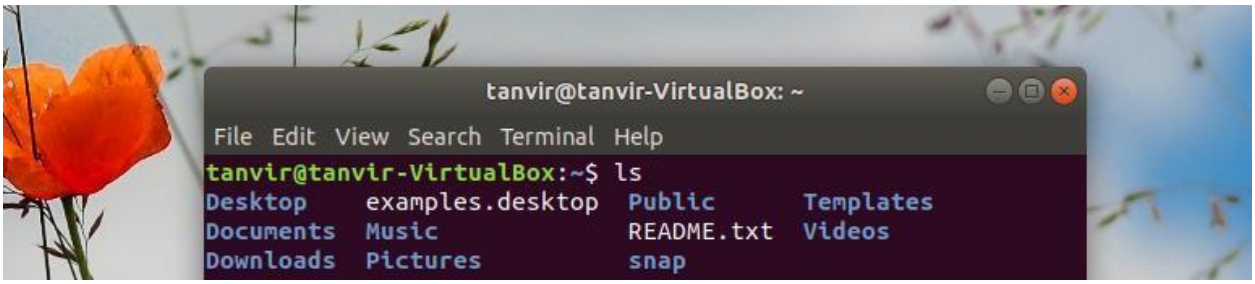
2) **hostname** : The **hostname** command shows or sets the system hostname.



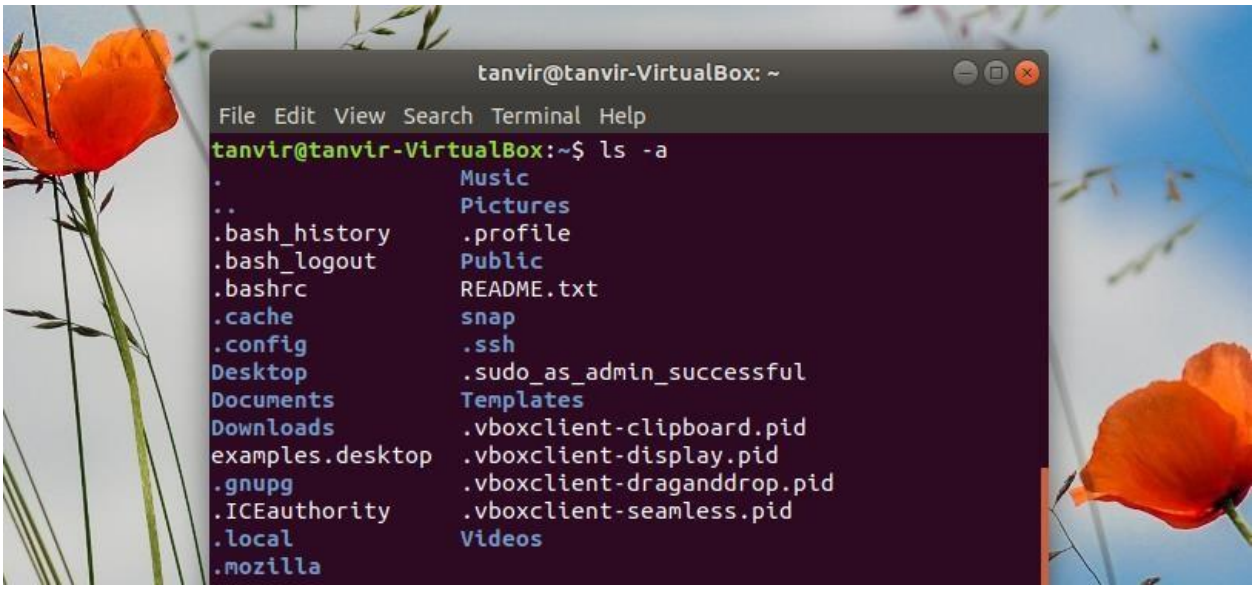
3) **pwd:** hort for **print working directory**, **pwd** is a Linux, Unix, and FTP command to print the directory you're currently working in when at the command line.



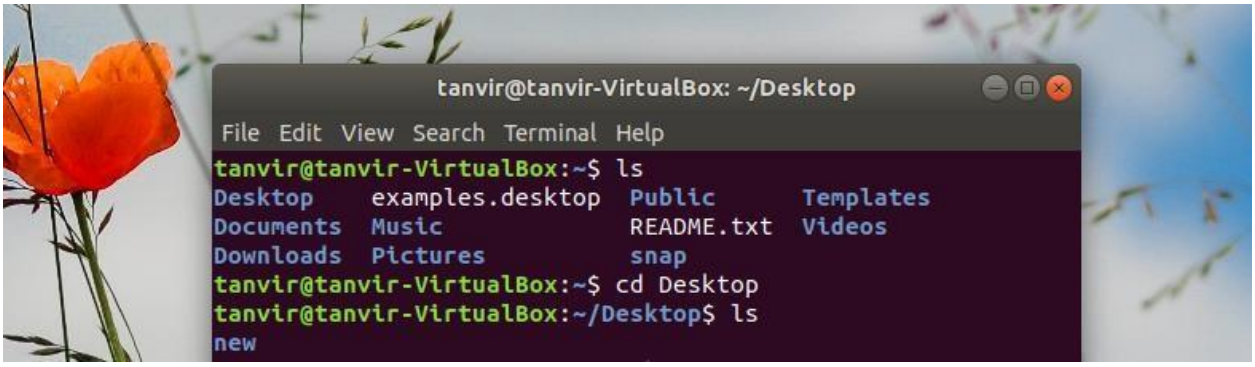
4) **ls** : ls lists the files in the current working folder.



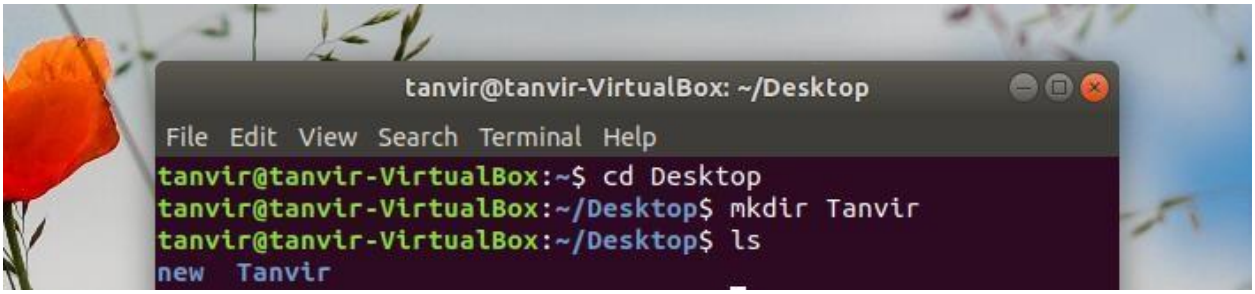
5) **ls -a:** list all files including hidden file starting with '.'



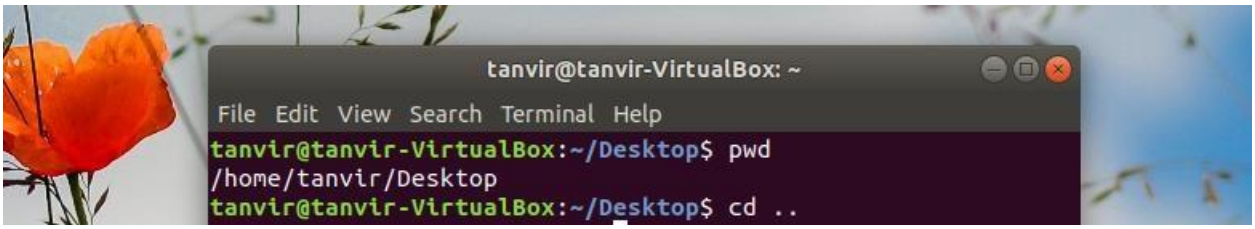
6) **cd:** The **cd** command, which stands for "change directory", changes the shell's current working directory .



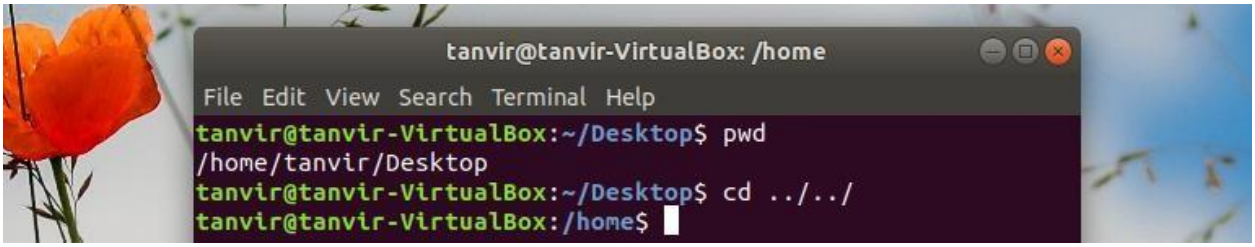
7) **mkdir:** The **mkdir** command creates new directories in your file system.



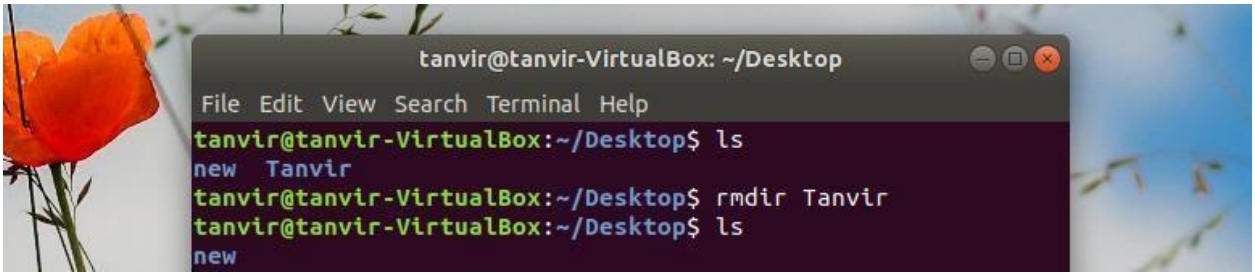
8) **cd .. :** Move one directories up.



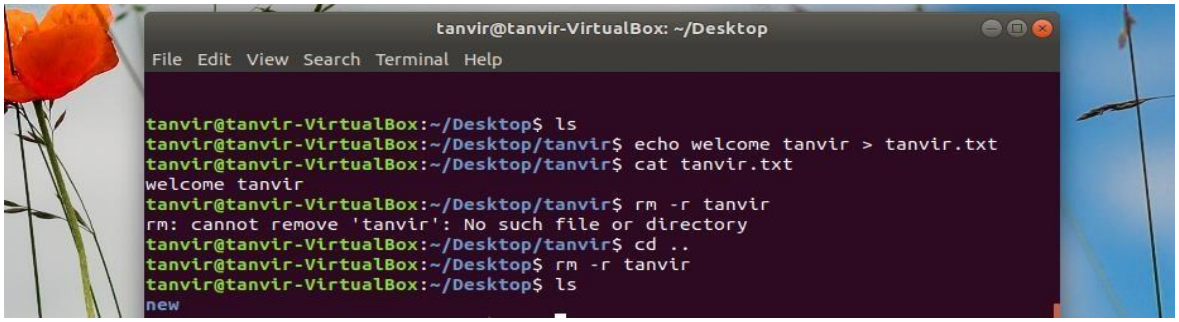
9) **cd .. .. :** Move two directories up.



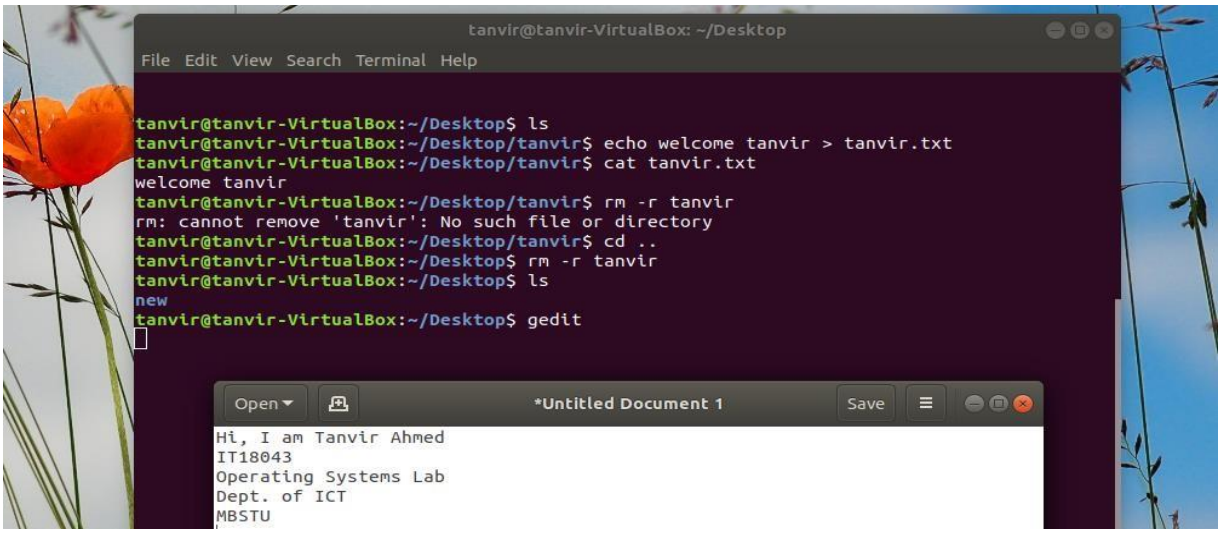
rmdir: remove a directory.



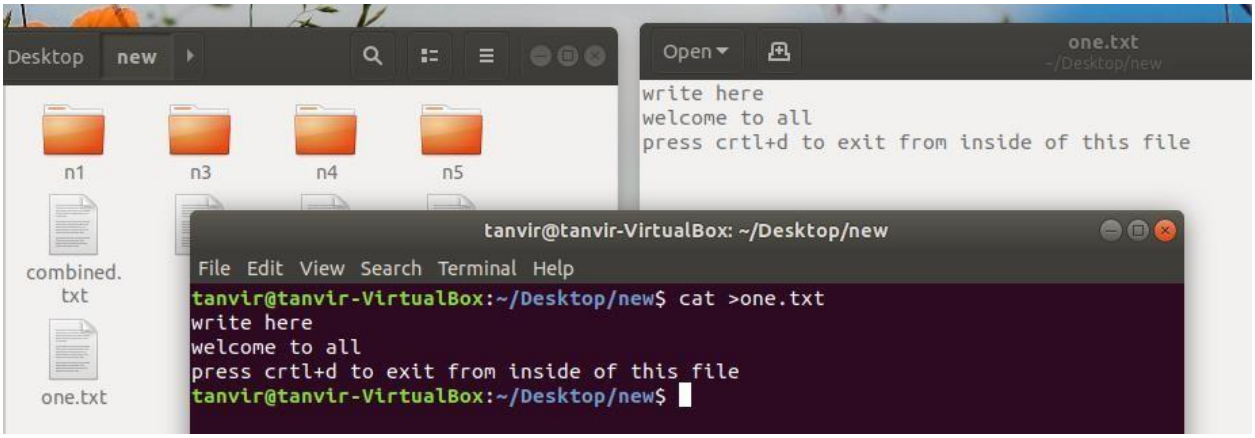
10) **rm -r:** remove directory with its content.



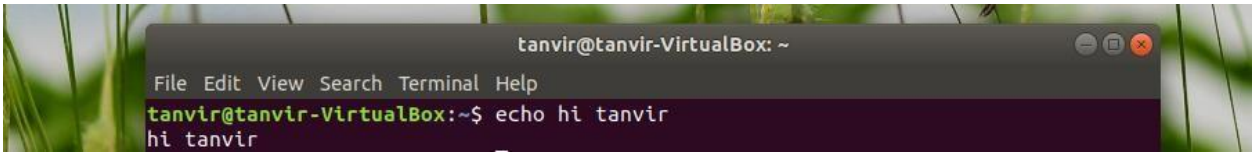
11) gedit : Working with text editors: $ gedit ---> its an editor



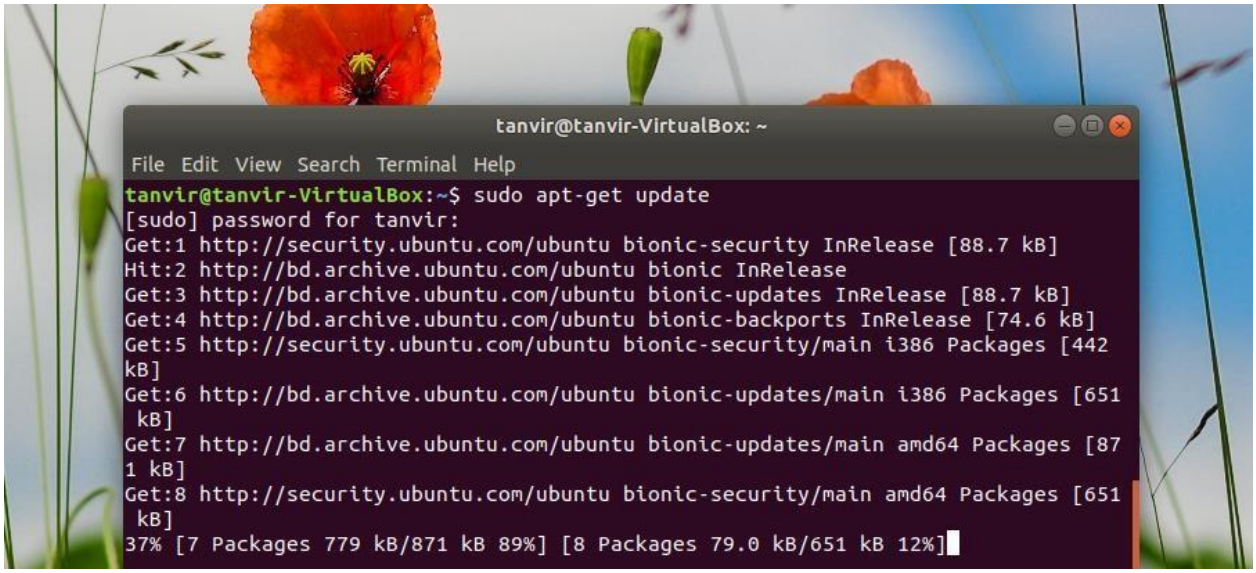
12) cat: creates new file.



echo: show something on the terminal.



13) 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.



Conclusion : Linux is a very well organized operating system. That's why it has so many features. Linux is very user friendly . To stay with Linux there are some basic commands we need to know .They all are discussed in this experiment.

In this lab experiment I learned how to deal with directories, how to create files ,delete files , list all items of any directory, locate any directory , see who is the user ,when and who created the file and many other things .

This lab experiment was not so hard because it was all about basic level commands. But it was a good start up for getting into linux. I had to study about those commands documentations . At the first time of using these commands they were confusing to me but they became easier when I tried them again and again. These commands works on many moods by simply adding parameter for the mood we want to use . So these parameters enriched those commands usability .

There are many commands of linux that we have not learned yet . But I hope in the next sessions we can learn most of them. After linux CLI we should also learn to deal with windows CLI shortly . Windows is GUI based so there CLI is not very popular.