

Experiment No 02

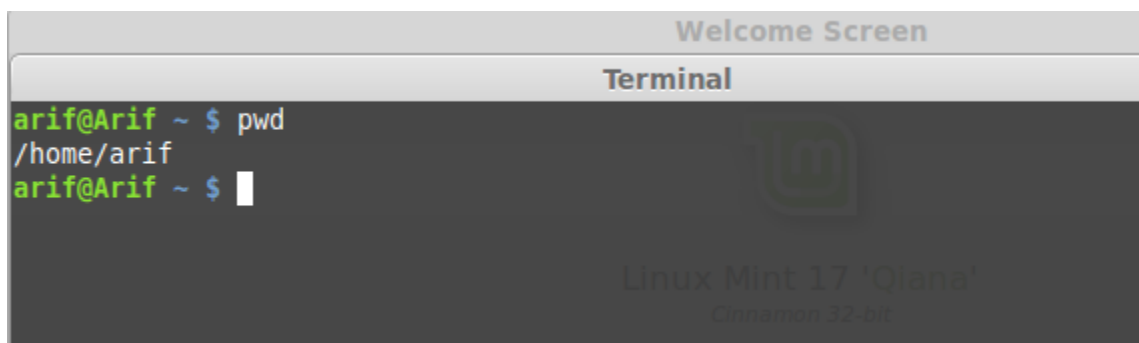
Experiment Name : Basic Linux Command

Aim and Objectives :

- To make Linux computing Environment
- Learn how to use Linux in command
- To make it more useable

Experiment Setup:

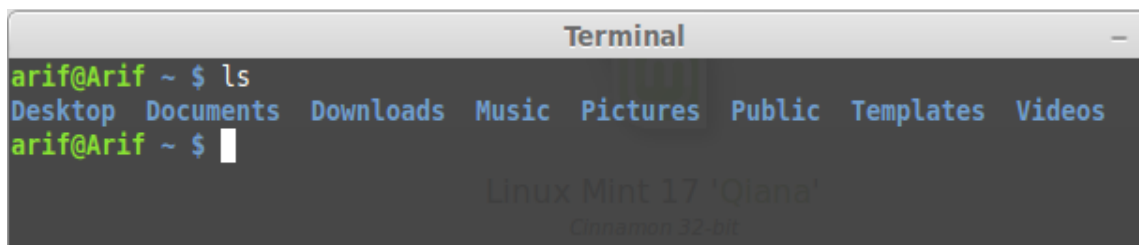
Command : 'pwd' shows the path of current working directory



```
Welcome Screen
Terminal
arif@Arif ~ $ pwd
/home/arif
arif@Arif ~ $
```

The image shows a terminal window titled 'Terminal' with a 'Welcome Screen' header. The user 'arif@Arif' enters the 'pwd' command, and the terminal displays the current working directory as '/home/arif'. The background of the terminal window features the Linux Mint logo and the text 'Linux Mint 17 'Qiana' Cinnamon 32-bit'.

Command : 'ls' displays the list of files in the current working directory

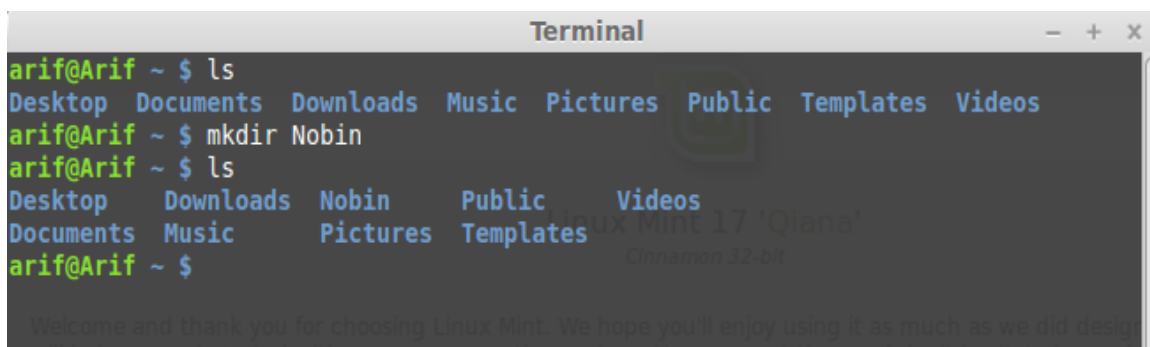


```
Terminal
arif@Arif ~ $ ls
Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos
arif@Arif ~ $
```

The image shows a terminal window titled 'Terminal'. The user 'arif@Arif' enters the 'ls' command, and the terminal displays a list of files and directories: 'Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos'. The background of the terminal window features the Linux Mint logo and the text 'Linux Mint 17 'Qiana' Cinnamon 32-bit'.

Command : mkdir <dir_name>

creates a directory with specified 'dir_name'



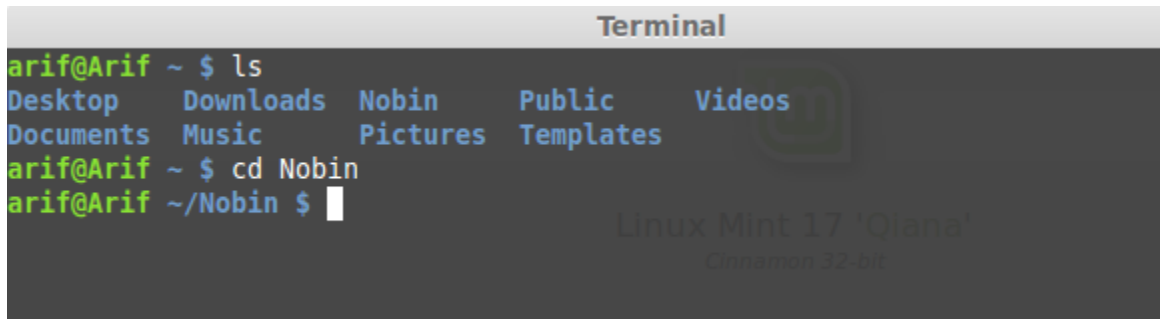
```
Terminal
arif@Arif ~ $ ls
Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos
arif@Arif ~ $ mkdir Nobin
arif@Arif ~ $ ls
Desktop Downloads Nobin Public Videos
Documents Music Pictures Templates
arif@Arif ~ $
```

The image shows a terminal window titled 'Terminal'. The user 'arif@Arif' enters the 'ls' command, and the terminal displays a list of files and directories: 'Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos'. Then, the user enters the 'mkdir Nobin' command, and the terminal displays the output 'Nobin'. Finally, the user enters the 'ls' command again, and the terminal displays a list of files and directories: 'Desktop Downloads Nobin Public Videos Documents Music Pictures Templates'. The background of the terminal window features the Linux Mint logo and the text 'Linux Mint 17 'Qiana' Cinnamon 32-bit'.

Command : `cd <dir_name>`

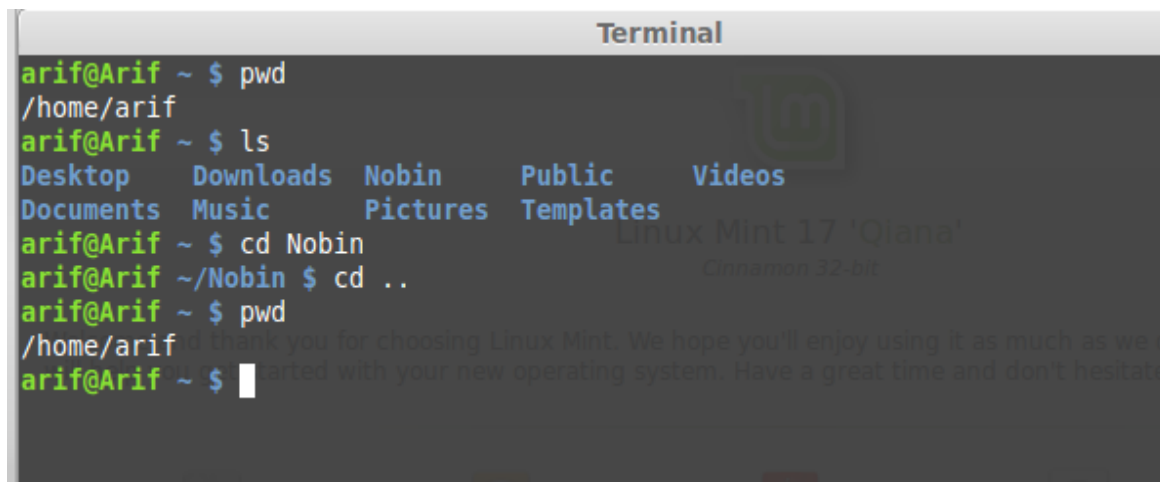
switches to 'dir_name' directory

```
Terminal
arif@Arif ~ $ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Nobin      Public     Videos
Documents Music       Pictures   Templates
arif@Arif ~ $ cd Nobin
arif@Arif ~/Nobin $
```

A terminal window titled "Terminal" showing a user named arif@Arif. The user runs 'ls' and sees a list of directories: Desktop, Downloads, Nobin, Public, Videos, Documents, Music, Pictures, and Templates. Then, the user runs 'cd Nobin' and the prompt changes to ~/Nobin \$.

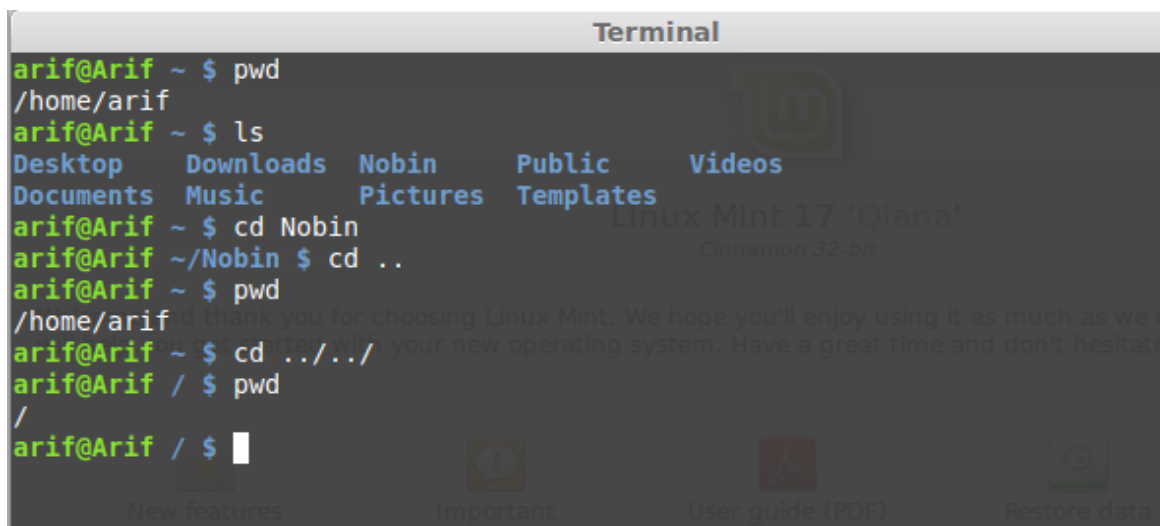
Command : `cd ..` moves one directory up

```
Terminal
arif@Arif ~ $ pwd
/home/arif
arif@Arif ~ $ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Nobin      Public     Videos
Documents Music       Pictures   Templates
arif@Arif ~ $ cd Nobin
arif@Arif ~/Nobin $ cd ..
arif@Arif ~ $ pwd
/home/arif
arif@Arif ~ $
```

A terminal window titled "Terminal" showing a user named arif@Arif. The user runs 'pwd' and gets /home/arif. Then, the user runs 'ls' and sees a list of directories. Then, the user runs 'cd Nobin' and the prompt changes to ~/Nobin \$. Then, the user runs 'cd ..' and the prompt changes back to ~ \$. Finally, the user runs 'pwd' and gets /home/arif.

Command : `cd ../..`
moves two directories up (and so on)

```
Terminal
arif@Arif ~ $ pwd
/home/arif
arif@Arif ~ $ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Nobin      Public     Videos
Documents Music       Pictures   Templates
arif@Arif ~ $ cd Nobin
arif@Arif ~/Nobin $ cd ..
arif@Arif ~ $ pwd
/home/arif
arif@Arif ~ $ cd ../../
arif@Arif / $ pwd
/
arif@Arif / $
```

A terminal window titled "Terminal" showing a user named arif@Arif. The user runs 'pwd' and gets /home/arif. Then, the user runs 'ls' and sees a list of directories. Then, the user runs 'cd Nobin' and the prompt changes to ~/Nobin \$. Then, the user runs 'cd ..' and the prompt changes back to ~ \$. Then, the user runs 'pwd' and gets /home/arif. Then, the user runs 'cd ../../' and the prompt changes to /. Finally, the user runs 'pwd' and gets /.

Command : cd

brings you to the highest level of your home directory

```
Terminal
arif@Arif ~ $ pwd
/home/arif
arif@Arif ~ $ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Nobin      Public     Videos
Documents Music      Pictures   Templates
arif@Arif ~ $ cd Nobin
arif@Arif ~/Nobin $ cd ..
arif@Arif ~ $ pwd
/home/arif
arif@Arif ~ $ cd ../..
arif@Arif / $ pwd
/
arif@Arif / $ cd
arif@Arif ~ $ pwd
/home/arif
arif@Arif ~ $
```

Command : rmdir <dir_name>

removes entire directory

```
Terminal
arif@Arif ~ $ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Nobin      Public     Videos
Documents Music      Pictures   Templates
arif@Arif ~ $ rmdir Nobin
arif@Arif ~ $ ls
Desktop  Documents  Downloads  Music  Pictures  Public  Templates  Videos
arif@Arif ~ $
```

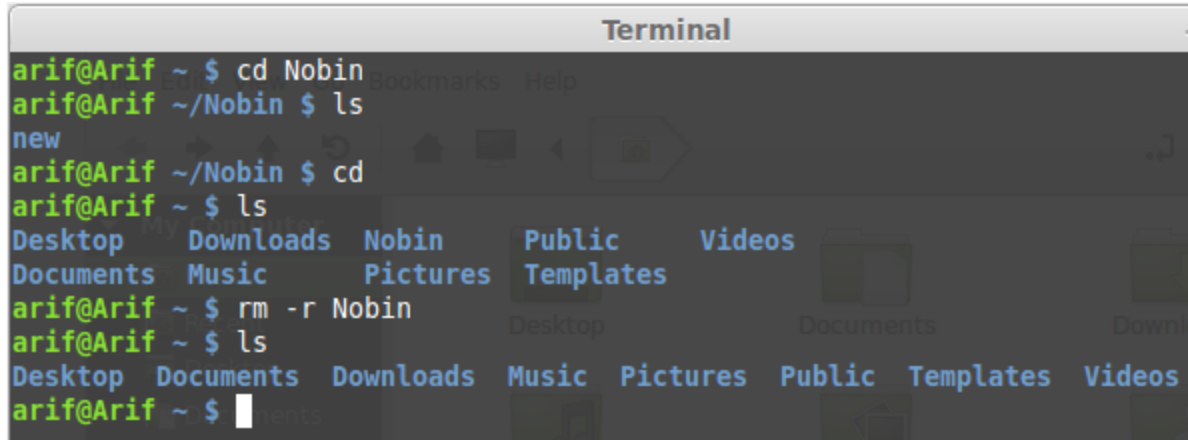
Command : rm <file_name>

removes file name

```
Terminal
arif@Arif ~ $ cd Nobin
arif@Arif ~/Nobin $ ls
Doc
arif@Arif ~/Nobin $ rm Doc
arif@Arif ~/Nobin $ ls
arif@Arif ~/Nobin $
```

Command : `rm -r <dir_name>`

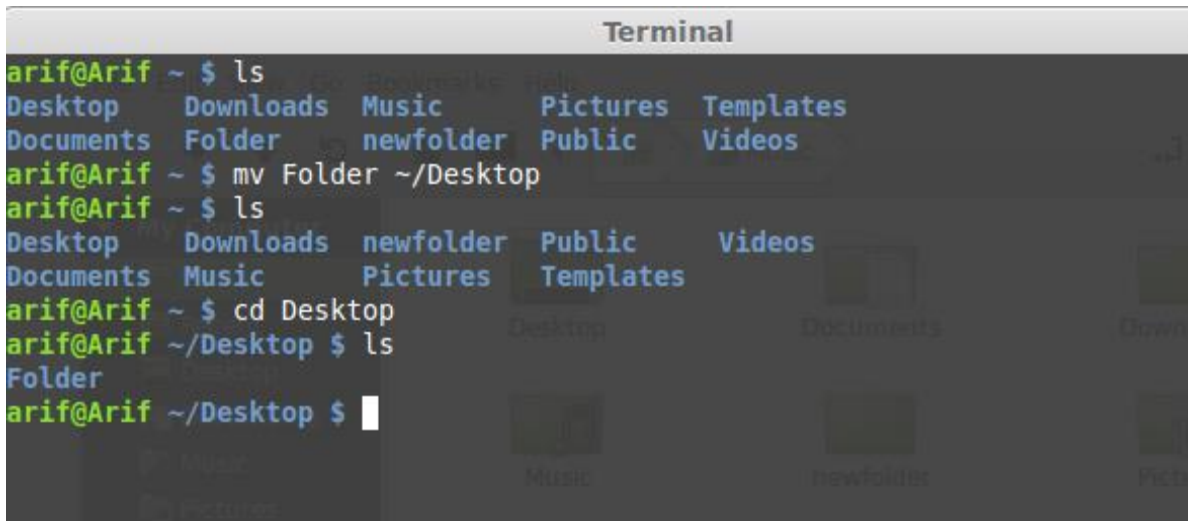
removes directory including it's contents

A terminal window titled "Terminal" showing a series of commands and their outputs. The user starts in the home directory (~) and navigates to a directory named "Nobin". They list the contents, which include "new". Then they navigate back to the home directory and list the contents again, showing standard system folders like Desktop, Downloads, Music, Pictures, Public, Templates, and Videos. Finally, they run the command `rm -r Nobin` to remove the directory and its contents, and list the contents once more to confirm its removal.

```
arif@Arif ~ $ cd Nobin
arif@Arif ~/Nobin $ ls
new
arif@Arif ~/Nobin $ cd
arif@Arif ~ $ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Nobin      Public     Videos
Documents Music      Pictures   Templates
arif@Arif ~ $ rm -r Nobin
arif@Arif ~ $ ls
Desktop  Documents  Downloads  Music  Pictures  Public  Templates  Videos
arif@Arif ~ $
```

Command : `mv <name> <path>`

moves files/directories to the specified path

A terminal window titled "Terminal" showing the process of moving a file. The user lists the contents of the home directory, which includes a "Folder". They then run the command `mv Folder ~/Desktop` to move the folder to the desktop. After the command, they list the contents of the home directory again, and "Folder" is no longer present. Finally, they navigate to the Desktop directory and list its contents, showing that "Folder" has been successfully moved there.

```
arif@Arif ~ $ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Music  Pictures  Templates
Documents Folder      newfolder  Public  Videos
arif@Arif ~ $ mv Folder ~/Desktop
arif@Arif ~ $ ls
Desktop  Downloads  newfolder  Public  Videos
Documents Music      Pictures   Templates
arif@Arif ~ $ cd Desktop
arif@Arif ~/Desktop $ ls
Folder
arif@Arif ~/Desktop $
```

Command : cp <name> <path>

copies file/directory as specified in path

```
Terminal
arif@Arif ~ $ ls
Desktop  Downloads  newfolder  Public  Videos
Documents Music      Pictures   Templates
arif@Arif ~ $ cd Videos
arif@Arif ~/Videos $ ls
new  vid.mp4
arif@Arif ~/Videos $ cp vid.mp4 new
arif@Arif ~/Videos $ ls
new  vid.mp4
arif@Arif ~/Videos $
```

Conclusion : Linux command helps to manage the Linux operating system. But it is necessary to know about each Linux command in depth before running it. Otherwise it will crash for the wrong command.