

BASIC LINUX COMMANDS 4

1. wc : wc stands for word count. Used for counting purpose. It is used to find out number of lines, word count, byte and characters count in the files specified in the file arguments. #wc state.txt 6 8 54 state.tx . #wc state.txt capital.txt wc -l state.txt wc -w state.txt capital.txt wc -c state.txt .wc -m state.txt

```
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ wc tst
1 4 23 tst
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ tar
```

2. tar : The Linux 'tar' stands for tape archive, is used to create Archive and extract the Archive files Linux tar command to create compressed or uncompressed Archive files.

```
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ tar
tar: You must specify one of the '-Acdrux', '--delete' or '--test-label' options
Try 'tar --help' or 'tar --usage' for more information.
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ expr
expr: missing operand
Try 'expr --help' for more information
```

3.expr : The expr command evaluates a given expression and displays its corresponding output. It is used for: . Basic operations like addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and modulus on integers. Evaluating regular expressions, string operations like substring, length of strings etc. Performing operations on variables inside a shell script.

```
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ expr
expr: missing operand
Try 'expr --help' for more information.
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ expr 1+2
1+2
```

4. Redirections & Piping :A pipe is a form of redirection to send the output of one command/program/process to another command/program/process for further processing. Pipe is used to combine two or more commands, the output of one command acts as input to another command, and this command's output may act as input to the next command and so on.

```
1+2
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ ls-l
ls-l: command not found
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ ls
10.png 13.png 15.png 17.png 19.png 3.png fix l32.png l34.png l36.png l38.png l41.png rmca
11.png 14.png 16.png 18.png 2.png 4.png l31.png l33.png l35.png l37.png l39.png lin 'Screenshot from 2021-06-20 05-45-30.png'
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ ssh
usage: ssh [-46AaCfGgKkMNnqsTtVvXxyy] [-b bind_address] [-c cipher_spec]
          [-D [bind_address:]port] [-E log_file] [-e escape_char]
          [-F configfile] [-I pkcs11] [-i identity_file]
          [-j [user@]host[:port]] [-L address] [-l login name] [-m mac spec]
```

5. ssh : ssh stands for “Secure Shell”. It is a protocol used to securely connect to a remote server/system. ssh is secure in the sense that it transfers the data in encrypted form between the host and the client. It transfers inputs from the client to the host and relays back the output. ssh runs at TCP/IP port 22.

```
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ ssh
usage: ssh [-46AaCfGgKkMNnqsTtVvXxYy] [-b bind_address] [-c cipher_spec]
          [-D [bind_address:]port] [-E log_file] [-e escape_char]
          [-F configfile] [-I pkcs11] [-i identity_file]
          [-J [user@]host[:port]] [-L address] [-l login_name] [-m mac_spec]
          [-O ctl_cmd] [-o option] [-p port] [-Q query_option] [-R address]
          [-S ctl_path] [-W host:port] [-w local_tun[:remote_tun]]
          [user@]hostname [command]
```

6. scp: SCP (secure copy) is a command-line utility that allows you to securely copy files and directories between two locations. With scp, you can copy a file or directory: From your local system to a remote system. From a remote system to your local system. Between two remote systems from your local system. Remote file system locations are specified in format [user@]host:/path Syntax: scp [OPTION] [user@]SRC_HOST:]file1 [user@]DEST_HOST:]file2 \$scp /etc/yum.config /etc/hosts ServerX:/home/student \$scp ServerX:/etc/hostname /home/student.

```
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ scp
usage: scp [-346BcpqrV] [-c cipher] [-F ssh_config] [-i identity_file]
          [-l limit] [-o ssh_option] [-P port] [-S program]
          [[user@]host1:]file1 ... [[user@]host2:]file2
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ ssh-keygen
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/user/.ssh/id_rsa): dfgh
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Passphrases do not match. Try again.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
```

7.ssh-keygen : ssh-keygen command to generate a public/private authentication key pair. Authentication keys allow a user to connect to a remote system without supplying a password. Keys must be generated for each user separately. If you generate key pairs as the root user, only the root can use the keys. \$ssh-keygen -t rsa.