Basic linux commands:-

Basic LINUX Commands:-
1. ls => shows different options
          -->ls -a => include hidden file
          -->ls -l => long listing format -> its shows created date, changed date, bytes
          -->ls -t (sort by last modified file)
          -->ls -s (sort by file size)
file permission:-
d   r w x   r w x   r w x
directory   r- read, w-write, x - execute

2.pwd
-shows which directory we are in ie., present working directory
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3. cd Desktop
-it change the directory as desktop
--> cd ..
-to come back to home directory
-->cd Videos--> relative path
-->cd /home/rps/Videos -->Absolute path

4.mkdir directory_name
-->mkdir batch2 or mkdir /home/rps/Videos
-Adding new directory (make new directory)
-It can be one or more directory created ==> mkdir folder1 folder2 folder3

5.rmdir directory_name
-Remove the directory
-it can be one or multiple directory ==> rmdir folfer1 folder2 folder3
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6. touch
-It can be used to create a new file
==> touch file_name,
          eg:- touch file1

7.rm
-it is used to remove the already created file
== > rm file_name,
       eg:- rm file1 file2
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8. cat
-Used to view the content of the file
==>cat file_name.
       eg:- cat notes.txt
-Create a file content
==> cat > file_name
        eg:- touch file1.txt
              cat >
               Welcome you all!
               Hello world
               ctrl+d to exit the edit content
               cat file1.txt
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9. who:-

-this command shows the current logged in data and time.

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10. whoami
    - this command display the system username

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11. date
    - this command will display the date

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12. cal
    -   this command will display the calendar.

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13. cp :
   -   It is used to copy the file or folder.
    - it will copy the source destination

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14. mv:
    - It is used to move the file to the destination.
eg:- move file_name directory_path

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15. head
     -it shows the file content command
     eg:- head file_name   ---------> (read first ten line of the file)

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16. tail
      eg:- tail file_name   ----> read last 10 lines of the command.

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17. tac
     - It is opposite of a cat command.
     - It reads the file content in reverse order.
eg:- tac file_name

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18. sort
      -It is used to sort the file data
      - sort file1.txt   (sort in ascending order).
      - sort -r file1.txt (sort in descending order).
      - sort -u file1.txt (sort and remove duplicate)
       sort -t"," -k2
        -t ==> indicates the delimeter.
        -k ==> indicates the column.

19.echo
   -Displays a line of text
eg:- echo "Hello, World!"

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20. man
   -Displays the manual page for a command.
eg:- man ls

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21. rename
    - It is used to rename files.
   - It is for renaming a large group of files.
eg:-rename 's/old_name/new_name/' files

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22. more command
-This command is similar to the cat command

-it is used to display the file content in the same way that the cat command does.
-The only difference is, in case of larger files, the more command displays screenful output at a time.
eg:- more file_name

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23. less Command
-This command is similar to the more command.
- It has some extra features such as 'adjustment in width and height of the terminal.'
eg:- less file_name

24.su
-it provide administrator access to another user
eg:- su user_name

25.id
-it is used to display the user id
eg:- id

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26. passwd
   -change a user's password
eg:- passwd
        passwd username --> changes the password for the specific user

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27.useradd
-this command is used to add or remove the user on linux.
eg:- useradd user_name

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28. groupadd
-it is used to create a group user
eg:-groupadd group_name

29.tr
-it is used to traslate file content from lower case to upper case.
eg: cat file_name | tr 'old' 'new'

30.wc
-it is used to count the lines , words and characters in a file
eg:- wc file_name