LINUX COMMANDS:

[www.tutorialspoint.com/unix/unix-shell.htm](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/unix/unix-shell.htm)

"GNU's /Not Unix! / LINUX

A Linux distribution (often called a **distro** for short) is an operating system made from a software collection..

n Linux, every thing is file

. Current Dirctory [ls .]

.. parent directory (previous) [ls ..]

~ Home [ls ~]

Ls [flag] [file]

Whoami,route,df-h,du –h ,free –m,echo $SHELL

Echo $PWD(goive presentworkdirectoy ) $USER(username)

<http://www.computerhope.com/unix/uecho.htm>

X=10 ; Echo x is $x => x is 10

echo –e(equivalent to pressing the escape key..) 'Here \b’(incoats)

\a \b \c \n …

Echo \* (give present directoy list)

concatenare "to link together”

CHANGE ANY SHORCUTE

alias

alias rm="rm -i"

<http://www.computerhope.com/unix/ualias.htm>

-R recersive

1. Echo ‘ Display any line of text’
2. vi editor is a full screen editor
3. awk
4. awk '{ print $9 }' output.txt
5. http://www.computerhope.com/unix/uawk.html
6. awk '{print $2,$2,$3,$1}' output.txt ,Show line 2 3 1 in sequence
7. awk 'length($0) > 70 ' output.txt ,show line which are grater than 70 words
8. df –i system disk usage , i index number
9. TOUCH :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | The *touch* [command](http://www.linfo.org/command.html) is the easiest way to create new, empty [files](http://www.linfo.org/file.html). It is also used to change the *timestamps* (i.e., dates and times of the most recent access and modification) on existing files and [directories](http://www.linfo.org/directory.html).  http://www.linfo.org/touch.html |

1. Touch file1 file2 file3 ……….
2. touch -d '1 May 2005 10:22' AnyFile
3. stat AnyFile ;echo ‘give complete timestamps ‘
4. mkdir file1 file2 ….
5. Mkdir –p(permisson) home/A/B/C/D…
6. Mkdir home/A/B/C/DDD… home/A/B/C/DAD…

<http://www.linfo.org/mkdir.html>

1. Cat filename filename

http://www.computerhope.com/unix/ucat.htm

1. More filename (open file and move page by page use space)
2. Less filename (move line by line up down left rite arrow key)
3. Head –(number) filename ; then use space to scroll down Easy
4. Tail –(number) finename
5. Cp file1 file2

<http://www.computerhope.com/unix/ucp.htm>

<http://www.rapidtables.com/code/linux/cp.htm>

1. rm file1 file2
2. rm –i \* Asks every time // interactive
3. rmdir filename
4. rm –r filename
5. rm –r \* Delete all files and sub directories
6. sudo rm –r \* If permission denies ..sudo for owoner groups and group assess

<http://www.computerhope.com/unix/urm.htm>

1. man man
2. apropos keyword apropos ls echo ‘apropos matches the key word and give search resules
3. ls /bin , echo ‘consist all commands’
4. which command ,which ls, which pwd ,echo ‘give file location’
5. whatis
6. whereis
7. chmod 777 filename

r=4 w=2 x=1 ; 0 nopermision

u=user g= group o =other

1. chmod u=rwx,g=rwx,o=x Filename

<http://www.computerhope.com/unix/uchmod.htm>

1. Change group ownership of a file or files

<http://www.computerhope.com/unix/uchgrp.htm>

1. Chmod
2. Chgrp ?
3. Chown ?
4. unmask

<http://www.computerhope.com/unix/uumask.htm>

1. unmask u+w
2. unmask u-x,g=r,o+w
3. umask a=

<http://www.computerhope.com/unix/uumask.htm>

1. Tar ,c create, x extract, c create ,t file view , v show progress , (COMPRESS )

http://www.tecmint.com/18-tar-command-examples-in-linux/

1. Tar –cvf filename.tar <Files to be done tar>
2. Tar –xvf filename.tar
3. Gzip tomakefilename.txt nametobegiven.txt.gz

http://www.computerhope.com/unix/uzcat.htm

1. Gzip –l filename.txt.gz
2. Gzip -d filename.txt.gz ;d decompress
3. Zip outputfilename filetobecompresses
4. Unzip unzipoutputfile

<http://www.computerhope.com/unix/zip.htm>

1. ssh username.com (clint remote login)
2. ssh [pathan.muzafar@WEB.iiit.ac.in](mailto:pathan.muzafar@WEB.iiit.ac.in)

<http://www.folkstalk.com/2012/07/ssh-command-examples-unix-linux.html>

1. scp (secure copy form web)
2. scp –r(recersive) fromfilename [topathanmuzafar@web.iiit.ac.in](mailto:topathanmuzafar@web.iiit.ac.in):
3. scp –r(recersie) [frompathanmuzafar@web.iiit.ac.in:filename](mailto:frompathanmuzafar@web.iiit.ac.in:filename) .(toanyloacioton)
4. scp remote totargetfile
5. sftp ‘secure file transfor portocal’

1. vim/vi ;nano ;pico ;emac ;gedit ‘editing tools’
2. grep : Print line matcing patteran

the period ("**.**") is interpreted as a single-character wildcard. It means "any character that appears in this place will match." The asterisk ("**\***") means "the preceding character, appearing zero or more times, will match." So the combination "**.\***" will match *any number* of *any* character.

1. grep ‘word’ outputfile

-i, -v, -c, -e,-E, --color=[auto|always|never]

-I ignore case distinction

-c wordcont

-e multiple patteran

<http://www.computerhope.com/unix/ugrep.htm>

-E extended,-e patteran multiplesearch

1. Grep -e ‘ali’ –e ‘thisis second’
2. Else
3. Egrep ‘[ali][thisis second]’
4. Egrep ‘^(ali)$’ or egrep –x ali (both are same)
5. Grep –x ‘(ali)’ => (ali) ; Egrep –x ‘(ali)’ => ali ; grep –x ‘\(ali)\
6. Grep ‘\<ali\>’
7. Grep ‘^\+’
8. Egrep ‘^[+?](91)[0-9]{10}$’
9. Egrep -e ‘^[+?](91)?[0-9]{10}$ -e ‘^(91)?[0-9]{10}$’ -e ^[0-9]{10}$
10. Erep ‘\(cannotdiff+)+?(91?)[0-9]{10}$’
11. Mv directorylocation/filename directory location/filename

<http://www.computerhope.com/unix/umv.htm>

1. cp copy
2. cp location/filename location/filename

<http://www.computerhope.com/unix/ucp.htm>

1. **uniq** reports or filters out repeated lines in a file

<http://www.computerhope.com/unix/uuniq.htm>

1. find search directory hierechy

<http://www.tecmint.com/35-practical-examples-of-linux-find-command/>

1. find (very important) search files in directory hierarchy
2. find . –name filename.txt ; find ~ –name filename.txt
3. find . –iname filename.txt (I both capital and small)
4. cd -- ‘find ~ -name filenameyouserch`

<http://www.tecmint.com/35-practical-examples-of-linux-find-command/>

AMEZON WEB DEPOSIT REQUIRMENTS

Use sudo for mv and rm

Cd to muzafarsystem.pem location to access the surver

Then

ssh –I muzafarsystem.pem [ubuntu@34.210.181.231](mailto:ubuntu@34.210.181.231) –v

Put the index.html file to var/www/html/

Amezon Server opens do what you want.

TO COPY FILES TO SERVER

Normal file

scp -i muzafarsystem.pem certs.gz ubuntu@34.210.181.231:/home/ubuntu

Foulder

scp -i muzafarsystem.pem –r foulderMAK ubuntu@34.210.181.231:/home/ubuntu

Vi vim

:wq save and quit

:1,$d select all and delete all

Touch \* to update all files in server !!