

OPERATING SYSTEM

Linux Basic Commands

touch

This command creates one or multiple empty files if they do not already exist.

■ Example:

```
~$ touch OS/file1
```

```
~$ touch OS/file2 OS/file3
```

touch

- This command also changes the access and modification time of each file to the current time if they already exist.
- use `ls -l` to see the change in time

■ Example:

```
~$ ls -l OS
```

```
~$ touch OS/file1
```

```
~$ ls -l OS
```

>

Redirect the output to be written to a file using the redirect > **create/replace** file operator.

■ Example:

- create new empty file:

```
~$ > OS/file4
```

- redirect and replace the content of existing file:

```
~$ ls > OS/file1
```

>>

Redirect the output to be written to a file using the redirect >> create/append file operator.

■ **Example:**

- create new empty file:

```
~$ >> OS/file5
```

- redirect and append to file:

```
~$ ls -l >> OS/file1
```

more

- This command can be used to view the content of files. It displays and scrolls down the output in one direction only.

■ Example:

```
~$ more OS/file1
```

```
~$ more OS/file1 OS/file2
```

```
~$ more OS/*
```

Note : to exit use q key

more

~\$ more -10 OS/file1

To view 10 lines in the first page

~ \$ more +4 OS/file1

To view lines of file from the 4 line

~ \$ more -d OS/file1

View lines of file as pages and some instructions

head

- This command prints the first given lines (10 by default) of each files.

■ Example:

```
~$ head OS/file1
```

```
~$ head -3 OS/file2
```

```
~$ head -n5 OS/file1 OS/file2
```

print all but the last 6 lines:

```
~$ head -n-6 OS/file1 OS/file2
```


tail

This command prints the last given lines (10 by default) of each files.

■ Example:

- `~$ tail OS/file1`
- `~$ tail -3 OS/file2`
- `~$ tail -n5 OS/file1 OS/file2`
- print starting with line 6:
- `~$ tail -n+6 OS/file1 OS/file2`

WC

This command counts the number of newlines, words, and characters in each given files.

- **Example:**

```
~$ wc OS/file1
```

```
10 10 87 OS/file1
```

```
~$ wc OS/file1 OS/file2
```

```
10 10 87 OS/file1
```

```
11 92 546 OS/file2
```

```
21 102 633 total
```

WC

Example:

- count the number of newlines

```
~$ wc -l OS/file1
```

- count the number of words

```
~$ wc -w OS/file1
```

- count the number of characters

```
• ~$ wc -m OS/file1
```

Find Files by Name

. The find command is used to search and locate the list of files and directories based on conditions you specify for files that match the arguments

- Example :

- ~\$ find ~ -name file1**

- **Search location first characters of file**

- ~\$ find ~ -name 'fil*'**

grep

- This command finds words in files.

■ Example:

- Find word 'and' in file1:

```
~$ grep and OS/file1
```

- Find word 'and' in file1 and file2:

```
~$ grep and OS/file1 OS/file2
```

- Find word 'and' in all files of OS directory:

```
~$ grep and OS/*
```

grep

- Find word that start with 'an*' in file1:
`~$ grep 'an*' OS/file1`
- Find word that you know the first character in file1 :
`~$ grep '^s' OS/file1`
- Find word that ends with 'es' in file1:
`~$ grep 'es$' OS/file1`