

UNIX Commands

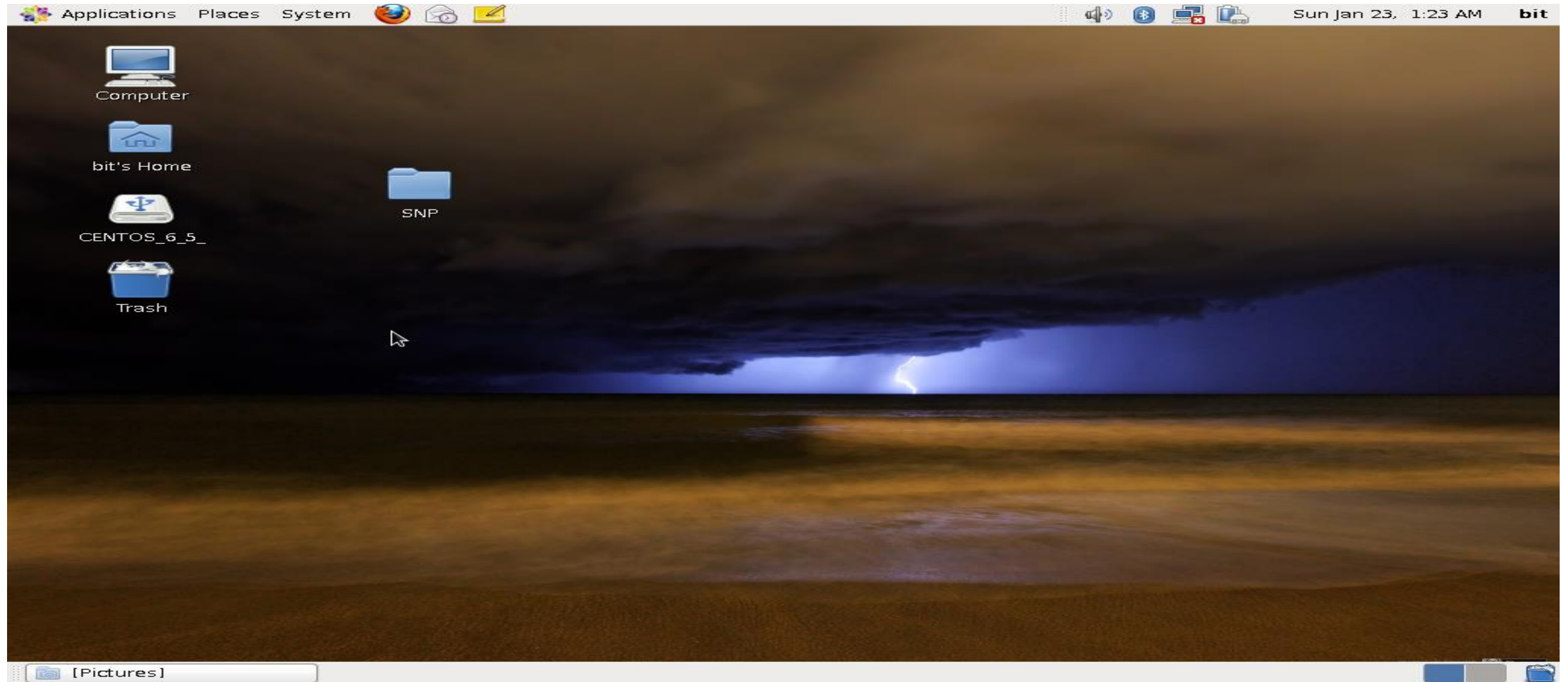
How to be at Unix / Linux Command Line Environment?

- Boot the System having Linux as Operating System
- Once the system is ready i.e. the GUI environment of Linux Enabled System.
- Specify Username and Password to successfully login the system.

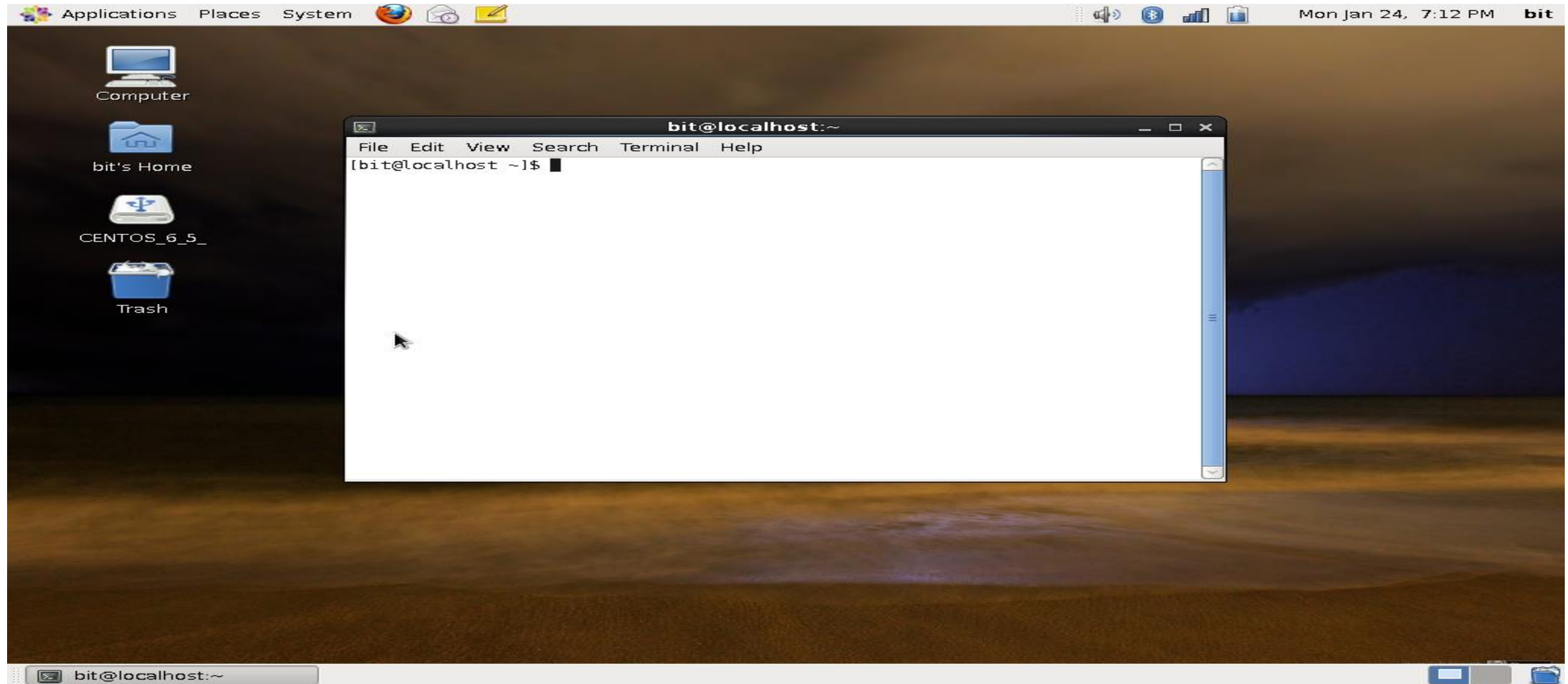
How to be at Unix / Linux Command Line Environment?

- There are two ways to be at the command line environment of Linux
 - Applications → System Tools → Terminal
 - This will open the command editor.
 - Press Ctrl + Alt + Function Key f₅.
 - This will open the command editor in Linux Command Line Environment.
 - Specify Username and Password to successfully login the system.

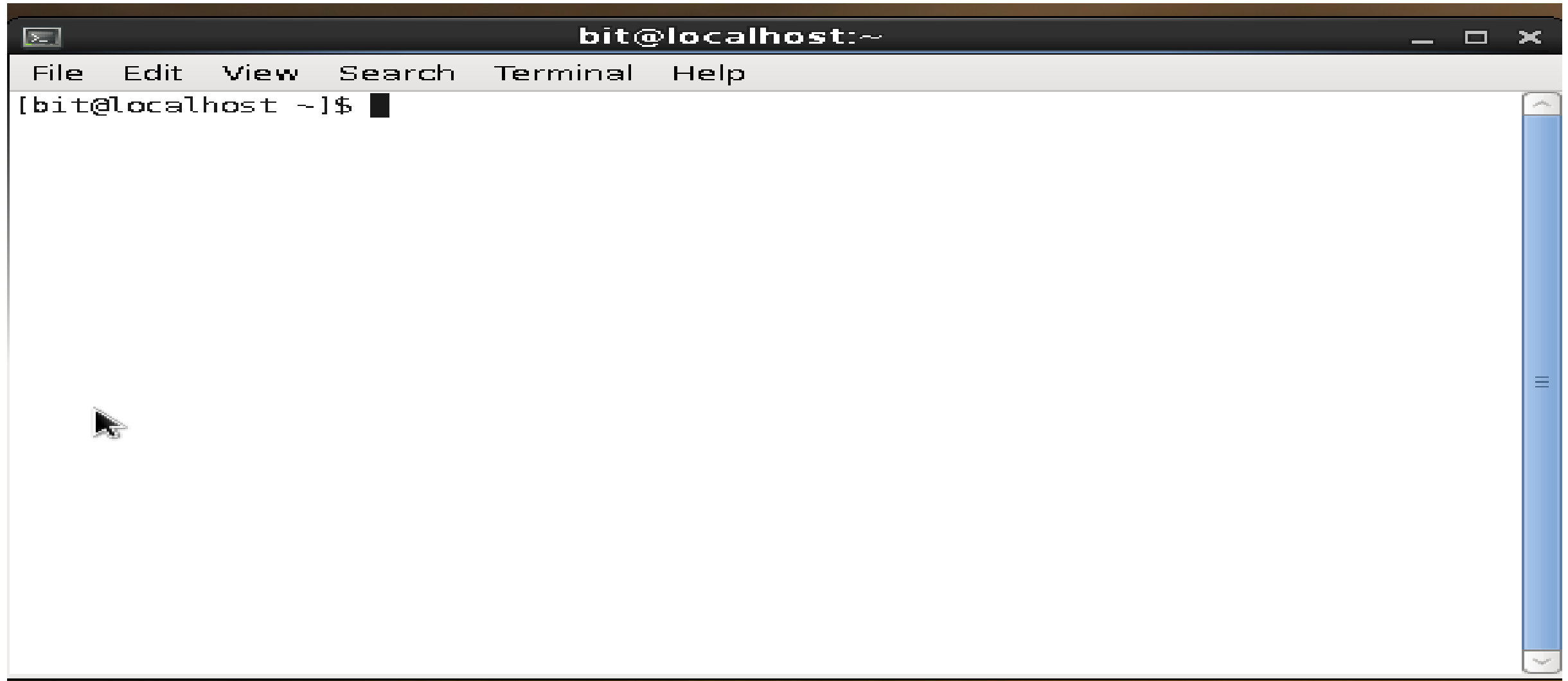
How to be at Unix / Linux Command Line Environment?



How to be at Unix / Linux Command Line Environment?



How to be at Unix / Linux Command Line Environment?



Unix Commands

- A “UNIX” command is an executable program that is mainly written in ‘C’.
- The “UNIX” Commands are
 - “man”
 - “cal”
 - “cd”
 - “mv”
 - “whatis”
 - “date”

Unix Commands

- The “UNIX” Commands are ...
 - “pwd”
 - “rm”
 - “who”
 - “more”
 - “file”
 - “ls”
 - “uname”
 - “mkdir”

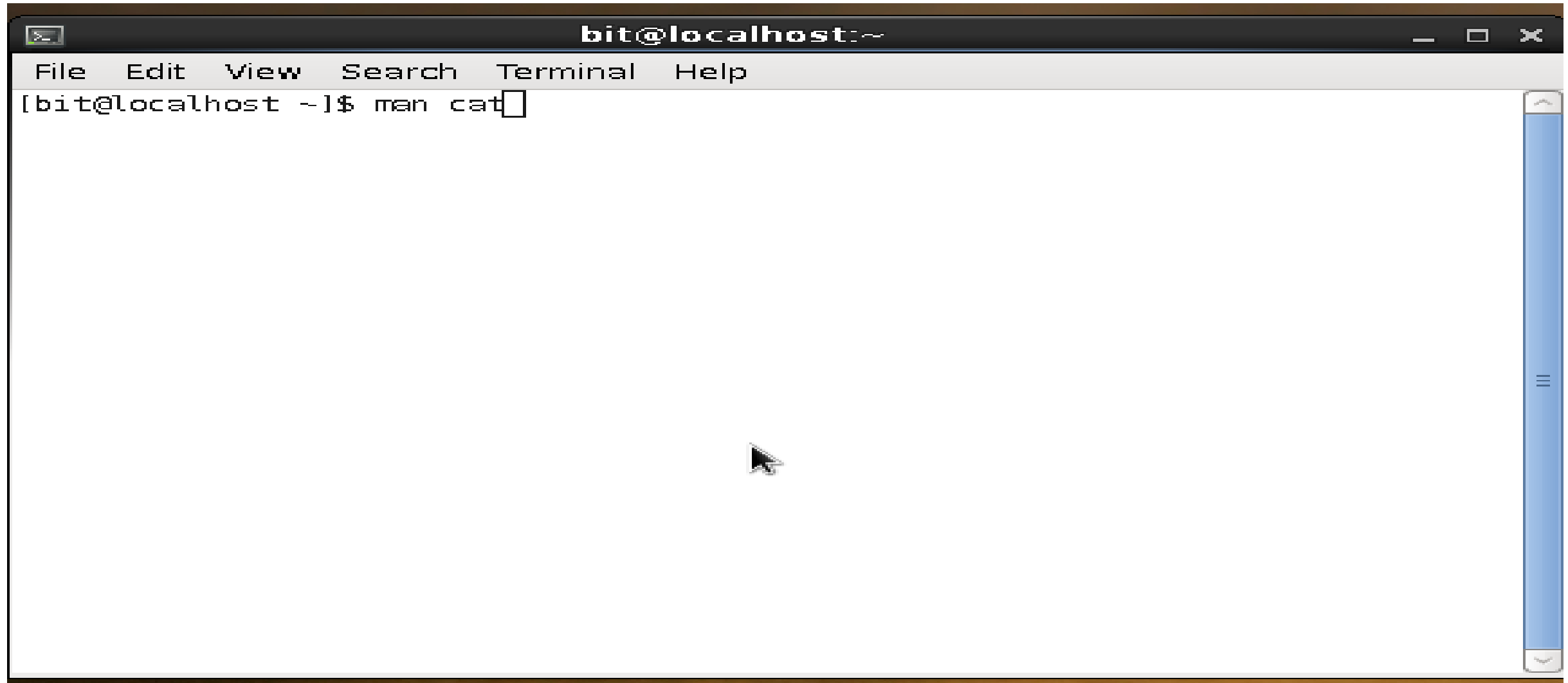
Unix Commands

- The “UNIX” Commands are ...
 - “cat”
 - “chmod”
 - “sswd”
 - “rmdir”
 - “cp”
 - “wc”

Unix Commands: “man”

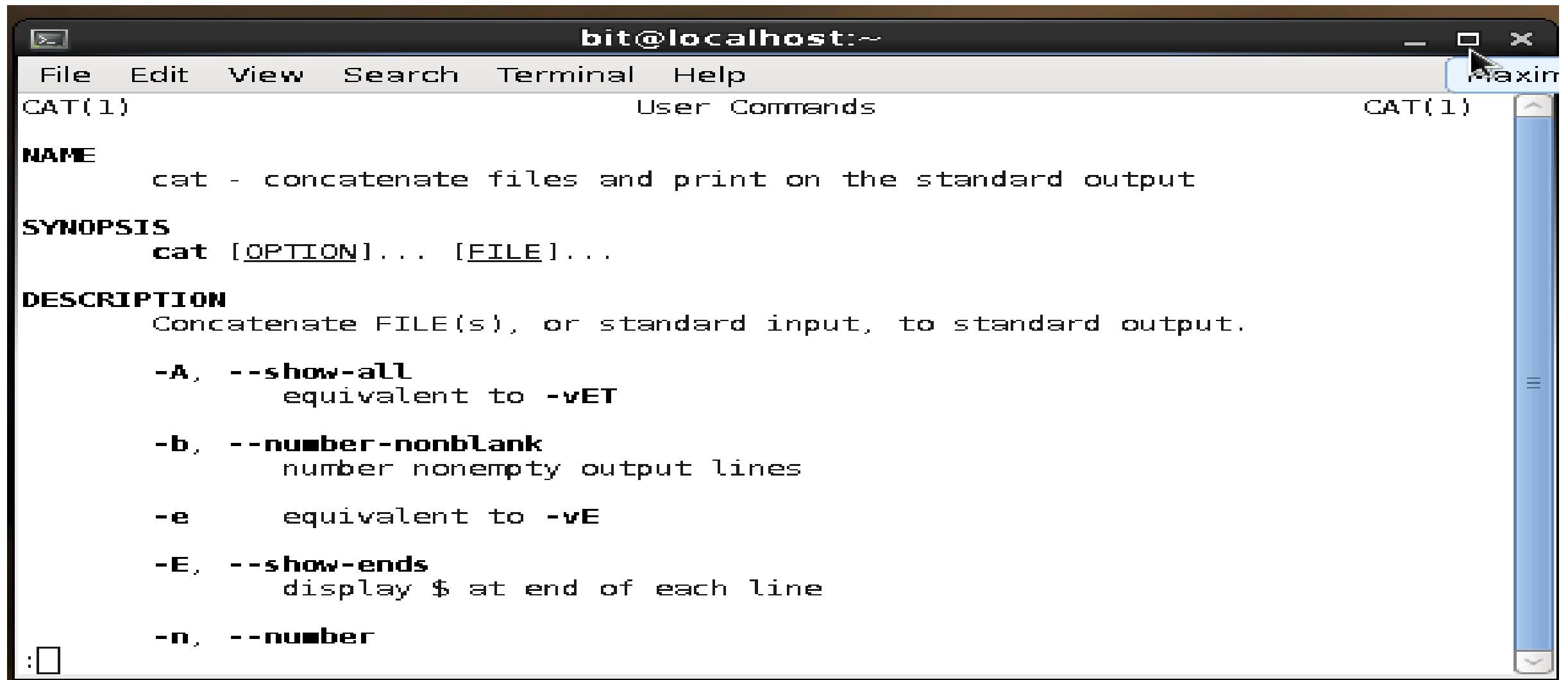
- This command is used to get help on a particular command.
- The Syntax is `$ man unixCommandName`
- The example is `$ man ls`, where “ls” is a unix command.
- `$` is the default prompt of unix environment.

Unix Commands: "man"

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "bit@localhost:~". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The terminal text shows the command "[bit@localhost ~]\$ man cat" followed by a cursor. A mouse cursor is visible in the center of the terminal area. A vertical scrollbar is on the right side of the terminal window.

```
bit@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[bit@localhost ~]$ man cat
```

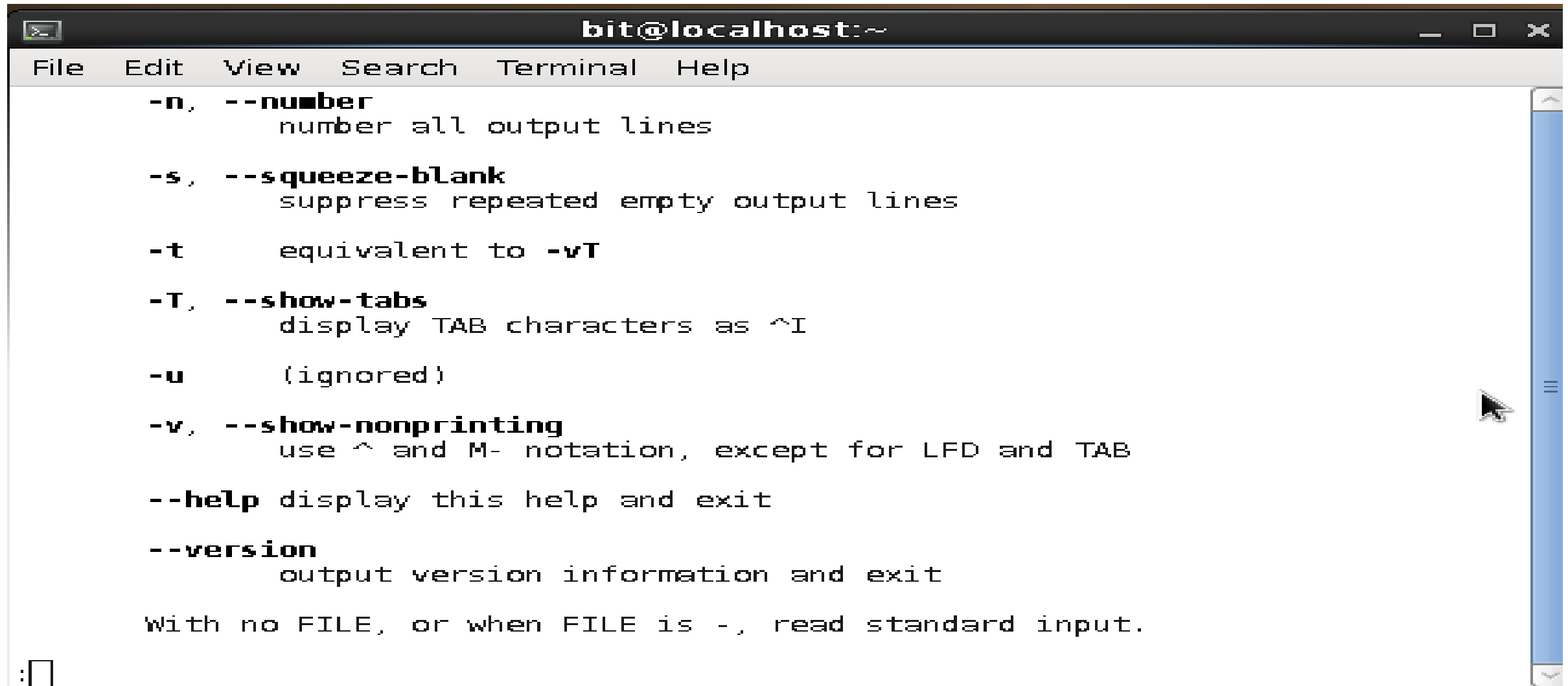
Unix Commands: "man"



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "bit@localhost:~". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The terminal content displays the manual page for the "cat" command, titled "CAT(1) User Commands CAT(1)". The page includes sections for NAME, SYNOPSIS, and DESCRIPTION. The NAME section states "cat - concatenate files and print on the standard output". The SYNOPSIS section shows "cat [OPTION]... [FILE]...". The DESCRIPTION section explains that "cat" concatenates FILE(s) or standard input to standard output. It lists several options: -A (equivalent to -vET), -b (number nonempty output lines), -e (equivalent to -vE), -E (display \$ at end of each line), and -n (number).

```
bit@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
CAT(1) User Commands CAT(1)  
  
NAME  
    cat - concatenate files and print on the standard output  
  
SYNOPSIS  
    cat [OPTION]... [FILE]...  
  
DESCRIPTION  
    Concatenate FILE(s), or standard input, to standard output.  
  
    -A, --show-all  
        equivalent to -vET  
  
    -b, --number-nonblank  
        number nonempty output lines  
  
    -e      equivalent to -vE  
  
    -E, --show-ends  
        display $ at end of each line  
  
    -n, --number  
  
:
```

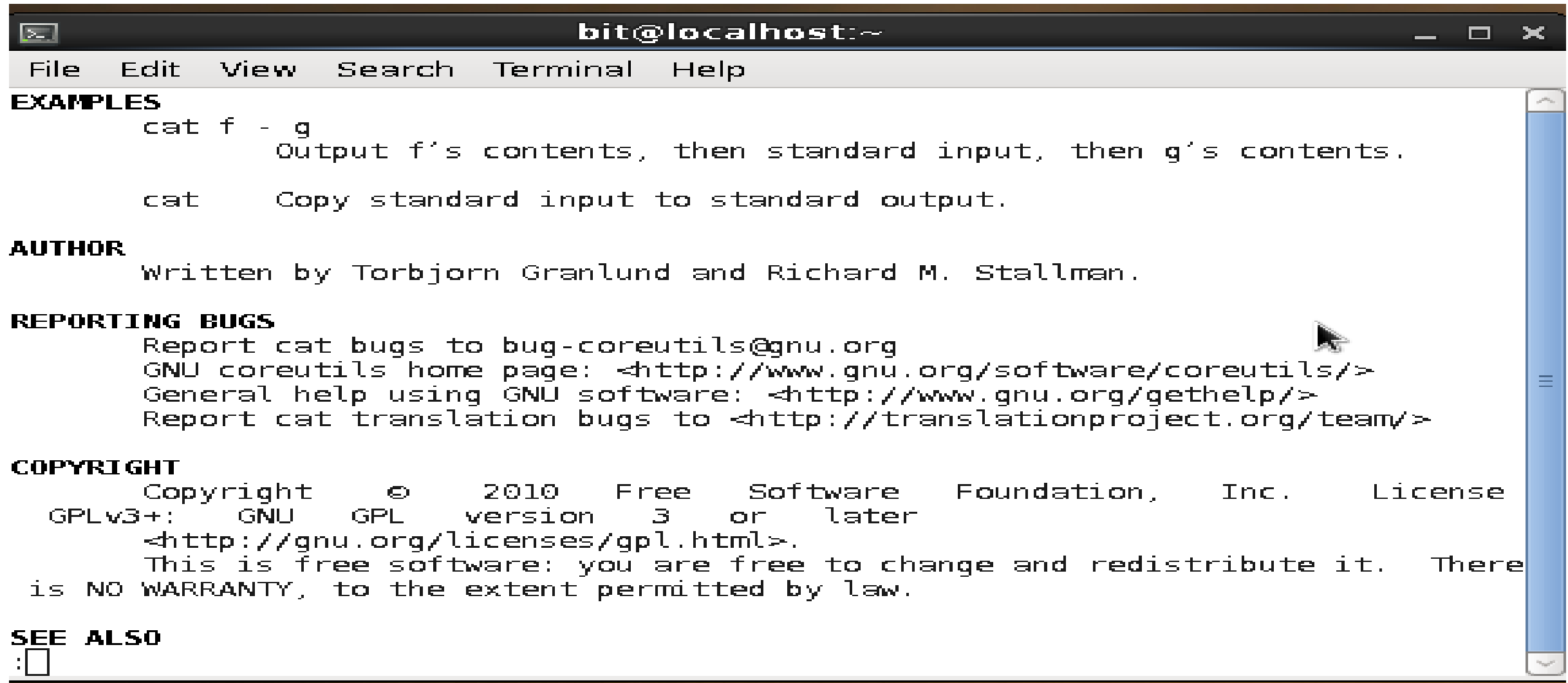
Unix Commands: "man"



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "bit@localhost:~". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The main content area displays the man page for the "cat" command, listing various options and their descriptions. The options are: -n, --number (number all output lines), -s, --squeeze-blank (suppress repeated empty output lines), -t (equivalent to -vT), -T, --show-tabs (display TAB characters as ^I), -u (ignored), -v, --show-nonprinting (use ^ and M- notation, except for LFD and TAB), --help (display this help and exit), and --version (output version information and exit). At the bottom, it states "With no FILE, or when FILE is -, read standard input." The prompt "bit@localhost:~" is visible at the bottom left.

```
bit@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
-n, --number  
      number all output lines  
  
-s, --squeeze-blank  
      suppress repeated empty output lines  
  
-t      equivalent to -vT  
  
-T, --show-tabs  
      display TAB characters as ^I  
  
-u      (ignored)  
  
-v, --show-nonprinting  
      use ^ and M- notation, except for LFD and TAB  
  
--help display this help and exit  
  
--version  
      output version information and exit  
  
With no FILE, or when FILE is -, read standard input.  
bit@localhost:~
```

Unix Commands: "man"



```
bit@localhost:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
EXAMPLES
    cat f - g
        Output f's contents, then standard input, then g's contents.

    cat    Copy standard input to standard output.

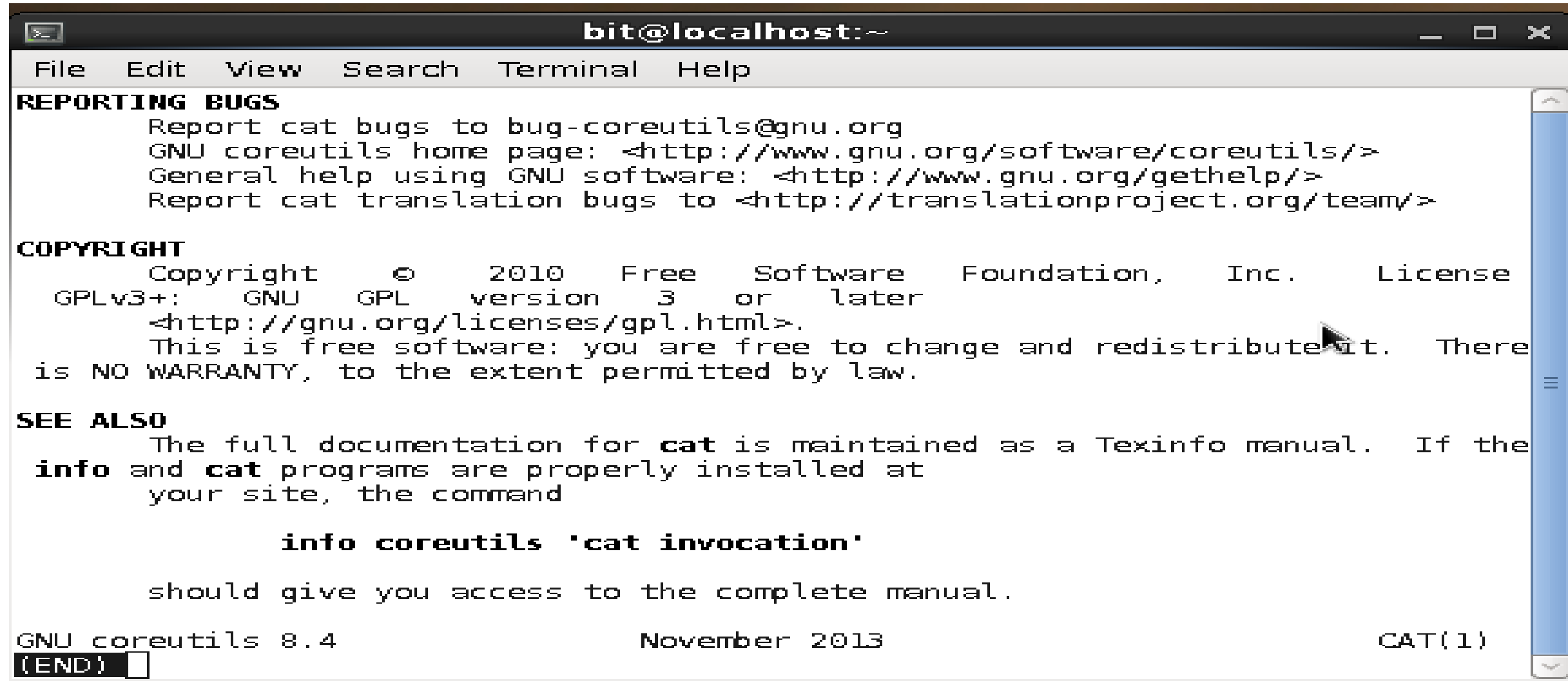
AUTHOR
    Written by Torbjorn Granlund and Richard M. Stallman.

REPORTING BUGS
    Report cat bugs to bug-coreutils@gnu.org
    GNU coreutils home page: <http://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
    General help using GNU software: <http://www.gnu.org/gethelp/>
    Report cat translation bugs to <http://translationproject.org/team/>

COPYRIGHT
    Copyright © 2010 Free Software Foundation, Inc. License
    GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later
    <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>.
    This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it. There
    is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.

SEE ALSO
    :□
```

Unix Commands: "man"



```
bit@localhost:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
REPORTING BUGS
  Report cat bugs to bug-coreutils@gnu.org
  GNU coreutils home page: <http://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
  General help using GNU software: <http://www.gnu.org/gethelp/>
  Report cat translation bugs to <http://translationproject.org/team/>

COPYRIGHT
  Copyright © 2010 Free Software Foundation, Inc. License
  GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later
  <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>.
  This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it. There
  is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.

SEE ALSO
  The full documentation for cat is maintained as a Texinfo manual. If the
info and cat programs are properly installed at
  your site, the command

      info coreutils 'cat invocation'

  should give you access to the complete manual.

GNU coreutils 8.4                      November 2013                      CAT(1)
(END) 
```

Unix Commands: “cat”

- This command is used to display the contents of a specified file.
 - The Syntax is \$ **cat file-name**
 - The Example is \$ **cat abc.txt** will display the contents of file abc.txt onto the monitor[Standard O/P device]
 - \$ **cat abc.txt xyz.txt** will **write** the contents of file abc.txt onto the memory space associated with file xyz.txt.

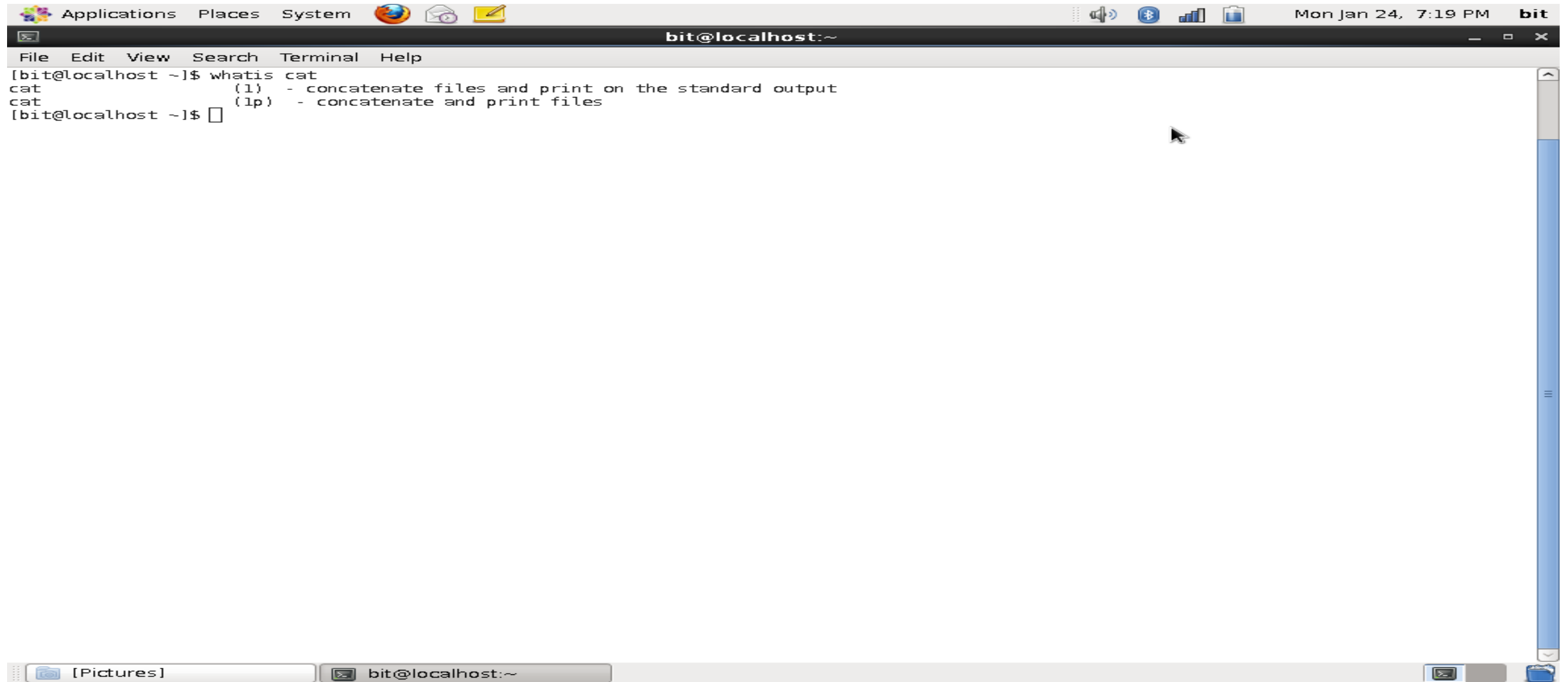
Unix Commands: “cat”

- The cat command can also be used to **Create Files**.
 - The syntax is \$ cat > file-name
 - The example is \$ cat > abc.txt is used to read the file contents from keyboard and write the same to the memory space allocated to file abc.txt.

Unix Command: “whatis”

- This command is used to get short description of command.
- The Syntax is `$whatis unixCommandName`
- The example is `$whatis cal`, where “cal” is a valid unix command.

Unix Command: "whatis" ...



The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment. At the top is a menu bar with 'Applications', 'Places', and 'System'. To the right of the menu bar are system status icons (network, volume, battery, etc.) and the date/time 'Mon Jan 24, 7:19 PM'. The user's name 'bit' is in the top right corner. Below the menu bar is a terminal window titled 'bit@localhost:~'. The terminal has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Search', 'Terminal', and 'Help'. The terminal content shows the command 'whatis cat' being executed, resulting in two lines of output: 'cat (1) - concatenate files and print on the standard output' and 'cat (1p) - concatenate and print files'. The terminal prompt is '[bit@localhost ~]\$' followed by a cursor. At the bottom of the screen is a taskbar with a '[Pictures]' window and a terminal window titled 'bit@localhost:~'.

```
[bit@localhost ~]$ whatis cat
cat      (1) - concatenate files and print on the standard output
cat      (1p) - concatenate and print files
[bit@localhost ~]$
```

Unix Command: “who”

- This command is used to display the names of all the users who are logged onto the system.
- The Syntax is \$who

Unix Command: “who” ...



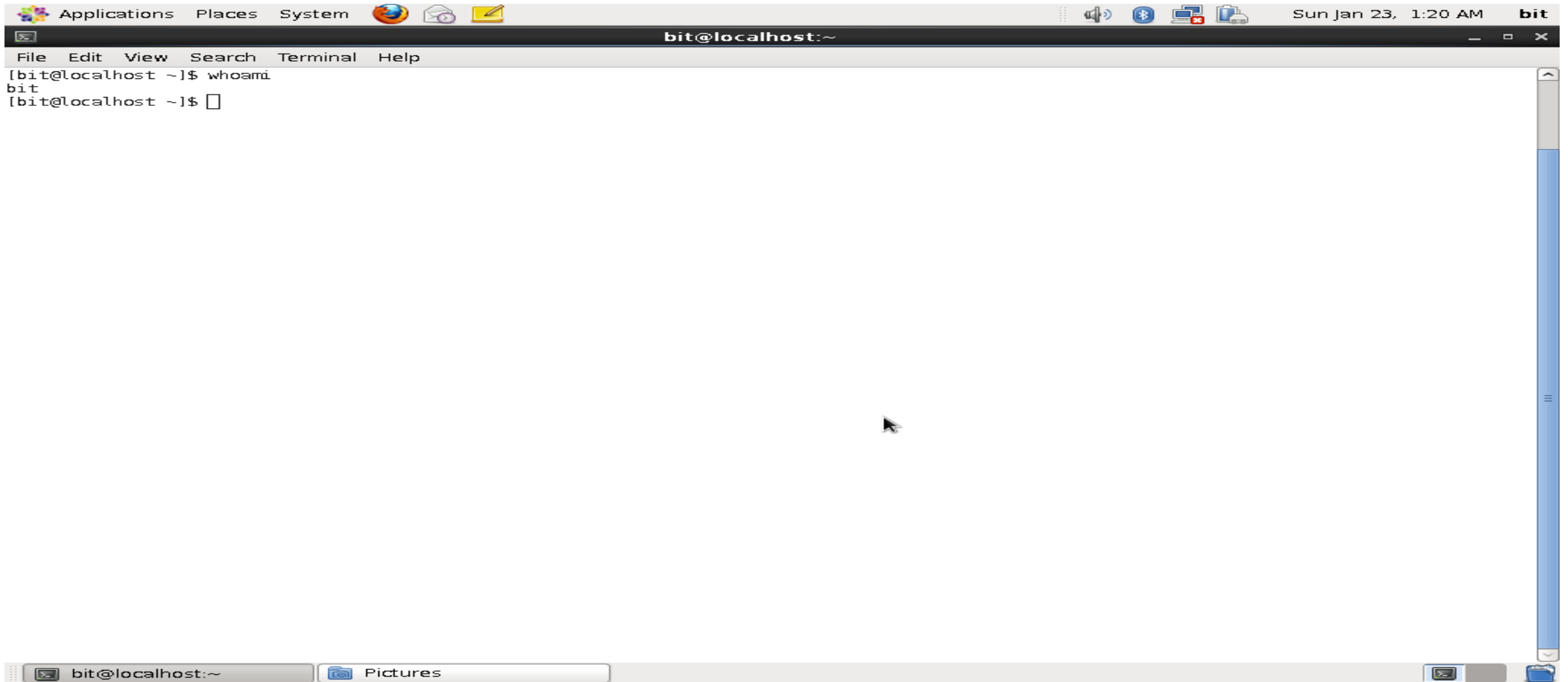
A terminal window titled "bit@localhost:~" with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The terminal shows the output of the "who" command:

```
[bit@localhost ~]$ who
bit      ttyS      2022-01-23 01:10
bit      tty1      2022-01-23 00:37 (:0)
bit      pts/0     2022-01-23 01:16 (:0.0)
[bit@localhost ~]$
```

Unix Command: “whoami”

- This command is used to display the names of the current user who is logged onto the system.
- The Syntax is \$whoami

Unix Command: "whoami" ...



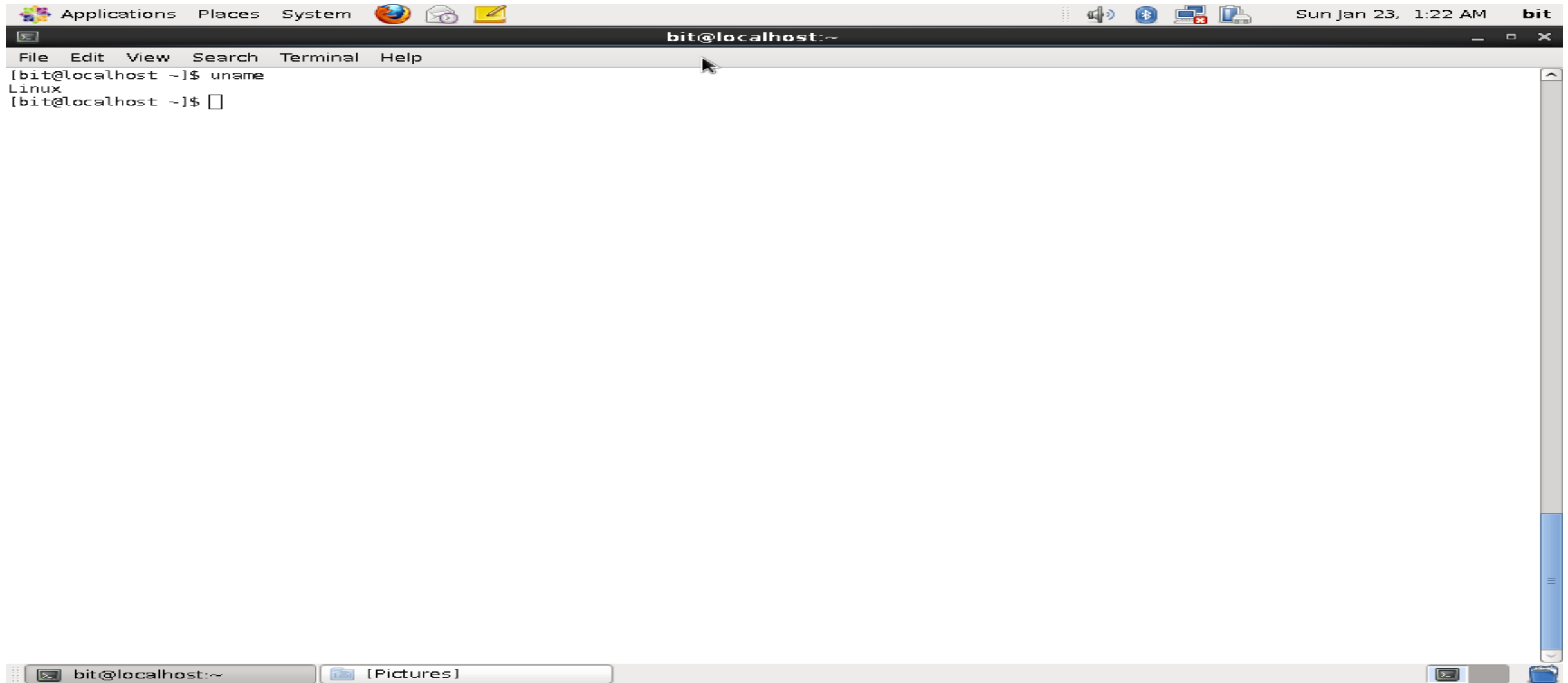
The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment. At the top is a menu bar with 'Applications', 'Places', and 'System' menus, along with icons for Firefox, Mail, and a document. The top right corner displays the date and time 'Sun Jan 23, 1:20 AM' and the username 'bit'. A terminal window is open, titled 'bit@localhost:~'. The terminal has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Search', 'Terminal', and 'Help'. Inside the terminal, the command 'whoami' has been executed, resulting in the output 'bit'. The prompt '[bit@localhost ~]\$' is visible. The desktop background is white. At the bottom, there is a taskbar with a 'bit@localhost:~' window and a 'Pictures' folder icon. A mouse cursor is visible in the center of the screen.

```
[bit@localhost ~]$ whoami
bit
[bit@localhost ~]$
```

Unix Command: “uname”

- This command is used to display the name of an operating system that is running on that terminal.
- The syntax is `$uname`

Unix Command: "uname" ...



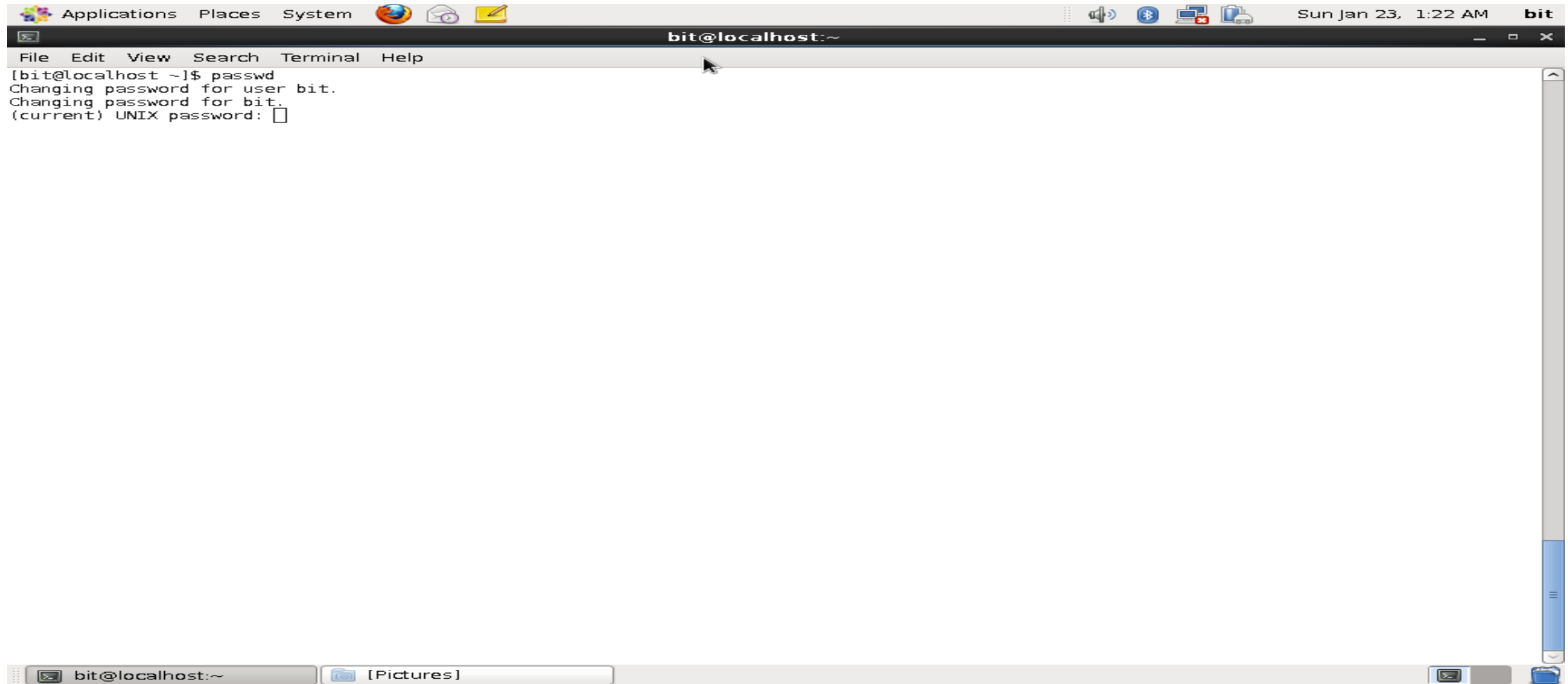
The image shows a screenshot of a Linux desktop environment. At the top, there is a menu bar with 'Applications', 'Places', and 'System'. Below it is a panel with icons for a web browser, email, and a document. The system status bar at the top right shows the date and time as 'Sun Jan 23, 1:22 AM' and the username 'bit'. The main window is a terminal titled 'bit@localhost:~'. The terminal has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Search', 'Terminal', and 'Help'. The terminal content shows the command 'uname' being executed, which returns 'Linux'. The prompt '[bit@localhost ~]\$' is visible before and after the command. The bottom of the screen shows a taskbar with a terminal icon and a '[Pictures]' folder icon.

```
bit@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[bit@localhost ~]$ uname  
Linux  
[bit@localhost ~]$
```

Unix Command: “passwd”

- This command is used by the user to set or change the password.
- The syntax is `$passwd`

Unix Command: "passwd" ...



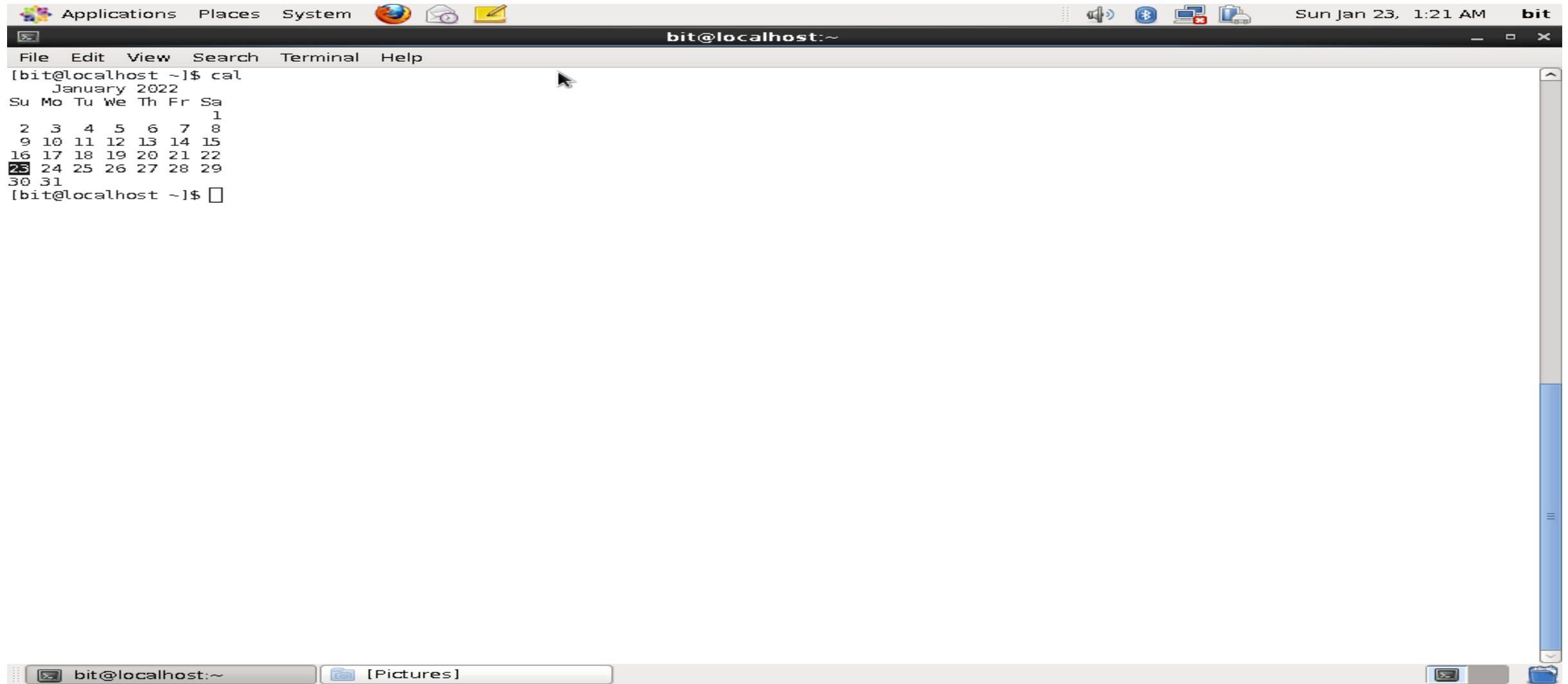
The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal title bar reads "bit@localhost:~". The terminal content shows the user typing the command "passwd", followed by the system's response: "Changing password for user bit.", "Changing password for bit.", and "(current) UNIX password: ". The password field is currently empty, indicated by a cursor. The desktop background is light gray, and the top panel shows various system icons and the date "Sun Jan 23, 1:22 AM". The bottom panel shows the terminal window and a "[Pictures]" folder icon.

```
bit@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[bit@localhost ~]$ passwd  
Changing password for user bit.  
Changing password for bit.  
(current) UNIX password: 
```

Unix Command: “cal”

- This command is used to display the calendar of the year.
- The syntax is \$cal

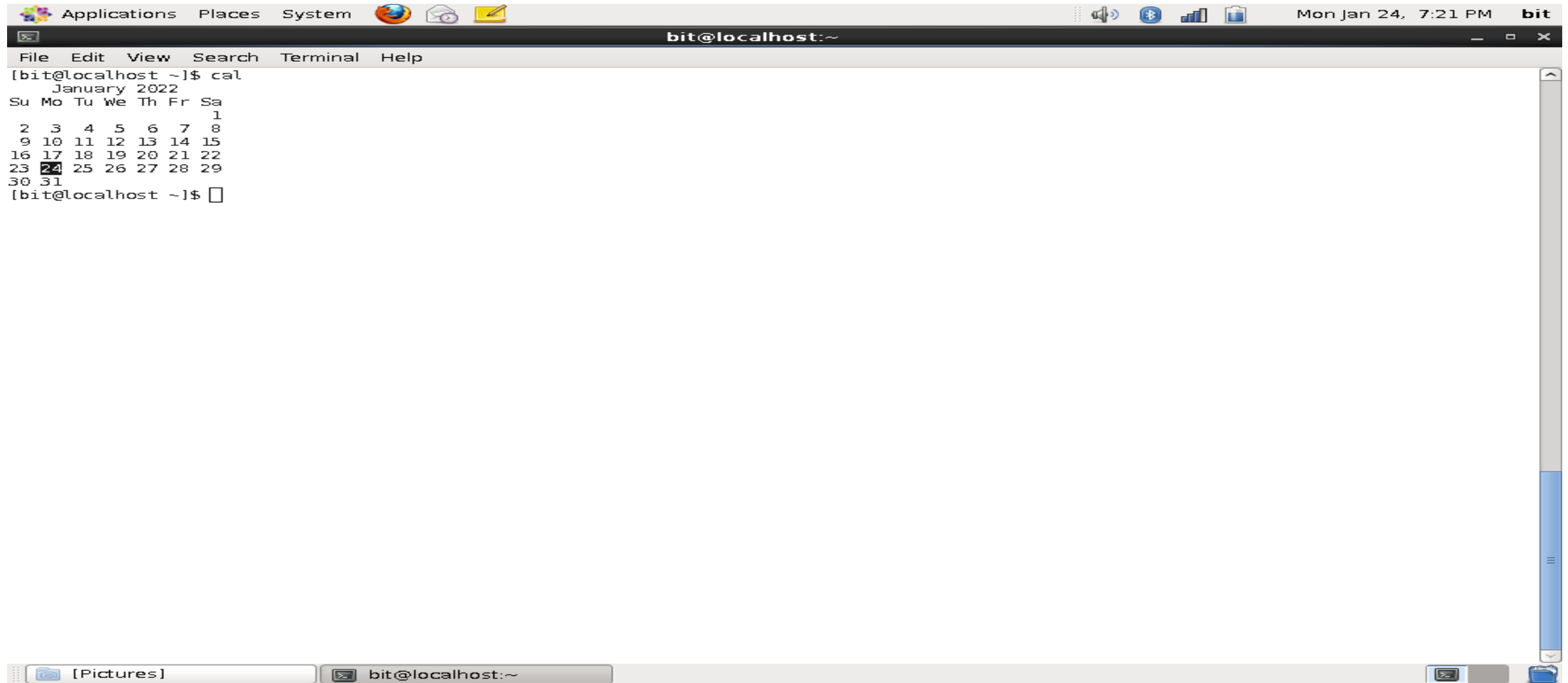
Unix Command: "cal" ...



The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment. At the top is a menu bar with 'Applications', 'Places', and 'System'. Below it is a panel with icons for Firefox, Mail, and a text editor. The top right corner shows the date and time: 'Sun Jan 23, 1:21 AM' and the username 'bit'. The main window is a terminal titled 'bit@localhost:~'. The terminal has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Search', 'Terminal', and 'Help'. The terminal content shows the command 'cal' being executed, which displays a calendar for January 2022. The calendar is a 7x5 grid with days of the week as headers. The date '23' is highlighted in the terminal output. The bottom of the screen shows a taskbar with a terminal icon and a '[Pictures]' window.

```
[bit@localhost ~]$ cal
  January 2022
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
                1
 2  3  4  5  6  7  8
 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20 21 22
23 24 25 26 27 28 29
30 31
[bit@localhost ~]$
```

Unix Command: "cal" ...

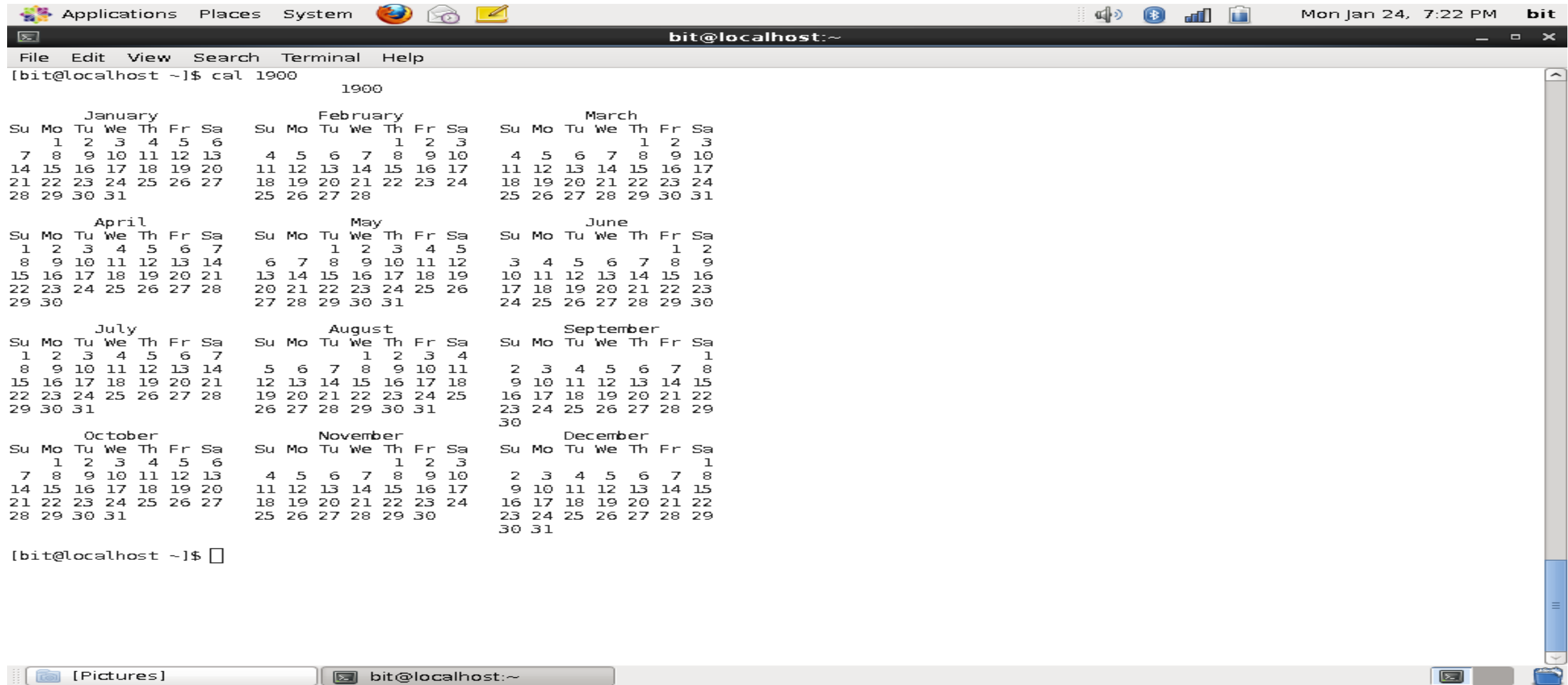


The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment. At the top is a menu bar with 'Applications', 'Places', and 'System'. Below it is a panel with icons for Firefox, Mail, and a text editor. The top right corner shows the date and time: 'Mon Jan 24, 7:21 PM' and the username 'bit'. The main window is a terminal titled 'bit@localhost:~'. It contains the following text:

```
[bit@localhost ~]$ cal
  January 2022
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
      1
 2  3  4  5  6  7  8
 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20 21 22
23 24 25 26 27 28 29
30 31
[bit@localhost ~]$
```

The terminal window has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Search', 'Terminal', and 'Help'. The bottom of the screen shows a taskbar with a '[Pictures]' window and a terminal window titled 'bit@localhost:~'.

Unix Command: "cal" ...



The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window titled "bit@localhost:~". The terminal displays the output of the command "cal 1900", which shows a calendar for the year 1900. The calendar is organized by month, with each month's days listed in a grid format. The days of the week are abbreviated as Su, Mo, Tu, We, Th, Fr, Sa. The terminal window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The desktop background is light gray, and the taskbar at the bottom shows icons for "Applications", "Places", "System", and a terminal window titled "bit@localhost:~".

```
1900

January
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
 1  2  3  4  5  6
 7  8  9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29 30 31

February
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
      1  2  3
 4  5  6  7  8  9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28

March
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
      1  2  3
 4  5  6  7  8  9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30 31

April
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
 1  2  3  4  5  6  7
 8  9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30

May
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
      1  2  3  4  5
 6  7  8  9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28 29 30 31

June
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
      1  2
 3  4  5  6  7  8  9
10 11 12 13 14 15 16
17 18 19 20 21 22 23
24 25 26 27 28 29 30

July
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
 1  2  3  4  5  6  7
 8  9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30 31

August
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
      1  2  3  4
 5  6  7  8  9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31

September
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
      1
 2  3  4  5  6  7  8
 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20 21 22
23 24 25 26 27 28 29
30

October
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
 1  2  3  4  5  6
 7  8  9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29 30 31

November
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
      1  2  3
 4  5  6  7  8  9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30

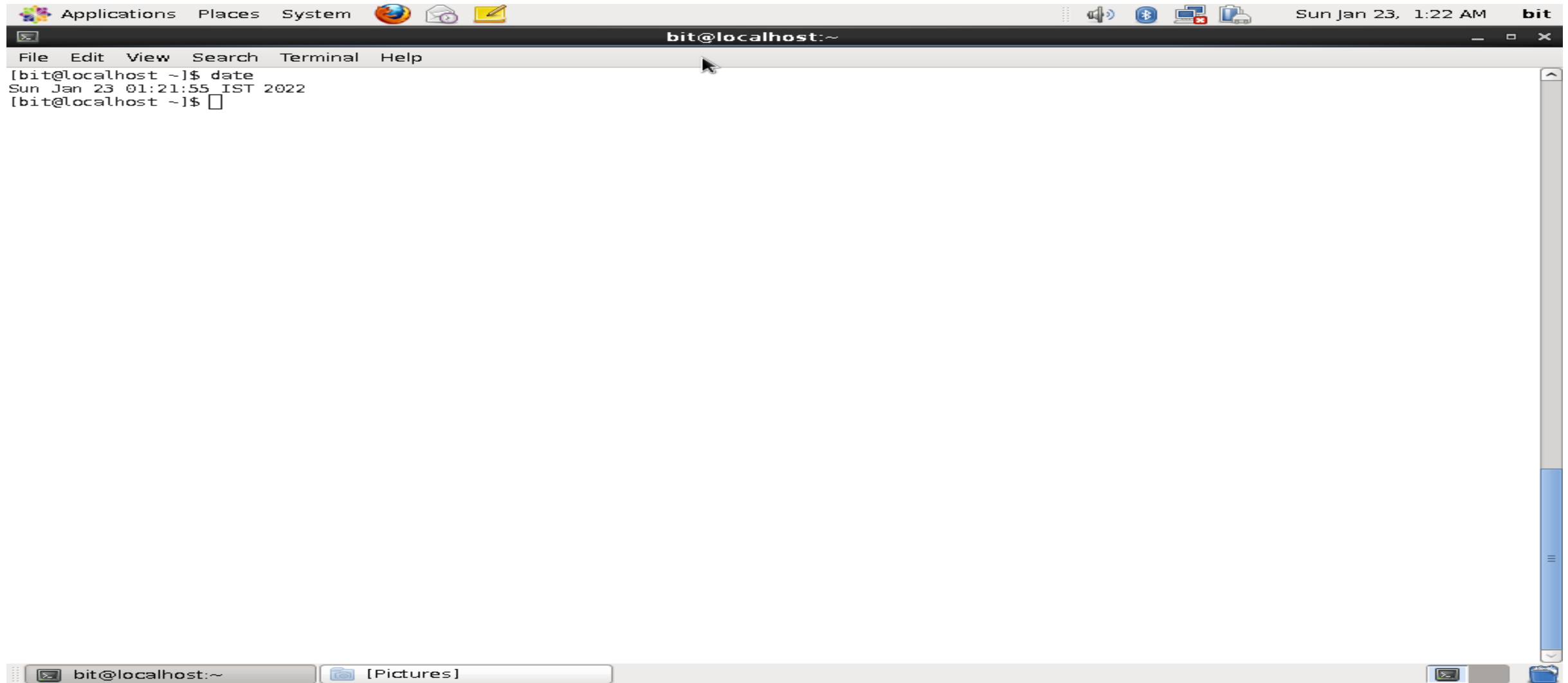
December
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
      1
 2  3  4  5  6  7  8
 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20 21 22
23 24 25 26 27 28 29
30 31

[bit@localhost ~]$
```

Unix Command: “date”

- This command is used to display the date and time.
- The syntax is `$date`

Unix Command: "date" ...



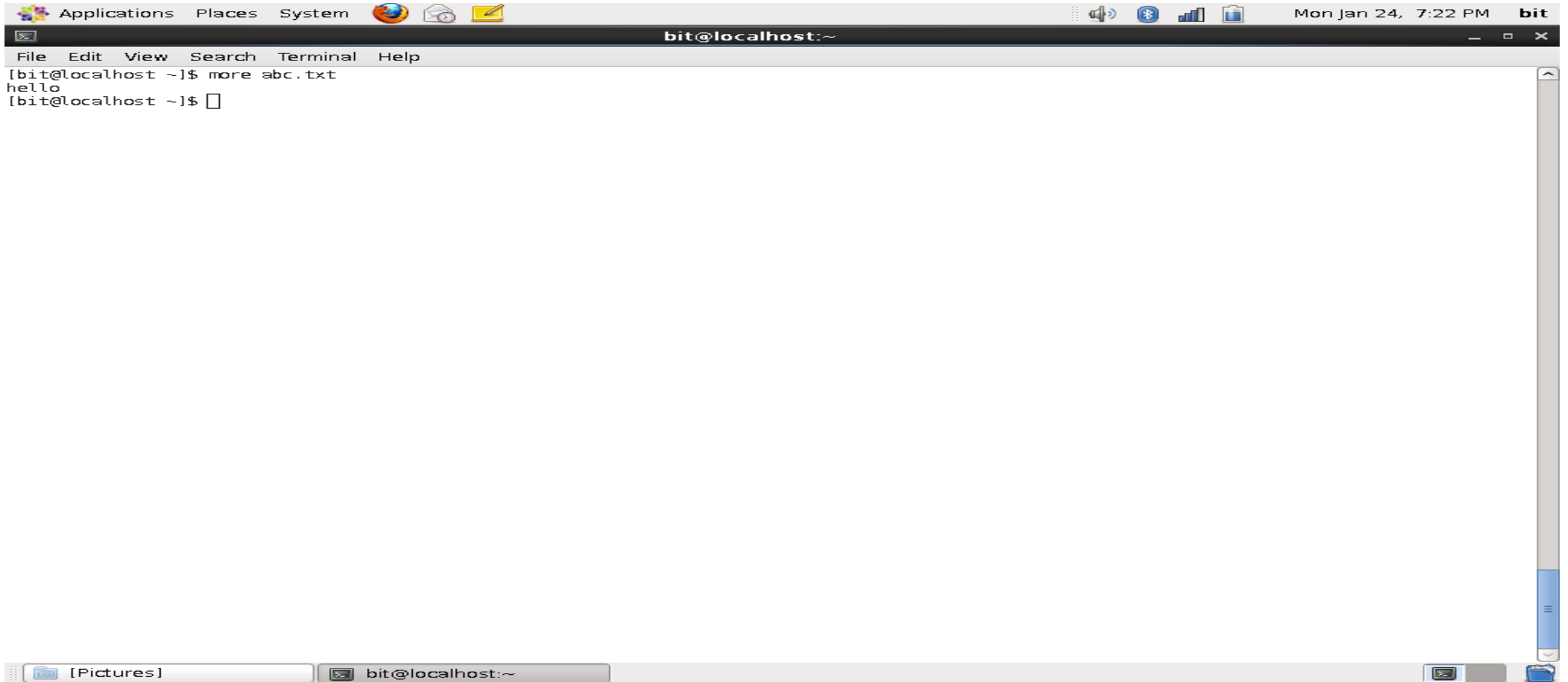
The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment. At the top, there is a menu bar with 'Applications', 'Places', and 'System'. Below it is a panel with icons for a web browser, email, and a document. The system clock shows 'Sun Jan 23, 1:22 AM' and the username 'bit'. The main window is a terminal titled 'bit@localhost:~'. It has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Search', 'Terminal', and 'Help'. The terminal content shows the command 'date' being executed, resulting in the output 'Sun Jan 23 01:21:55 IST 2022'. The terminal window has a scrollbar on the right. At the bottom, there is a taskbar with a terminal icon, a '[Pictures]' folder icon, and a system tray with a terminal icon and a blue icon.

```
bit@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[bit@localhost ~]$ date  
Sun Jan 23 01:21:55 IST 2022  
[bit@localhost ~]$
```

Unix Command: “more”

- This command is used to view one output screen at a time.
- The Syntax is \$ more file-name

Unix Command: "more" ...



The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment. At the top is a menu bar with 'Applications', 'Places', and 'System' menus, along with icons for Firefox, Mail, and a notepad. The system clock shows 'Mon Jan 24, 7:22 PM' and the username 'bit'. Below the menu bar is a terminal window titled 'bit@localhost:~'. The terminal has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Search', 'Terminal', and 'Help'. The terminal content shows the user running the command 'more abc.txt', which displays the word 'hello' on the next line. The prompt '[bit@localhost ~]\$' is visible at the end of the line. At the bottom of the screen is a dock with a '[Pictures]' folder icon and a terminal icon labeled 'bit@localhost:~'.

```
bit@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[bit@localhost ~]$ more abc.txt  
hello  
[bit@localhost ~]$
```

Unix Command: “mkdir”

- This command is used to create new sub directory
- The Syntax is \$ mkdir directoryName

Unix Command: "mkdir" ...



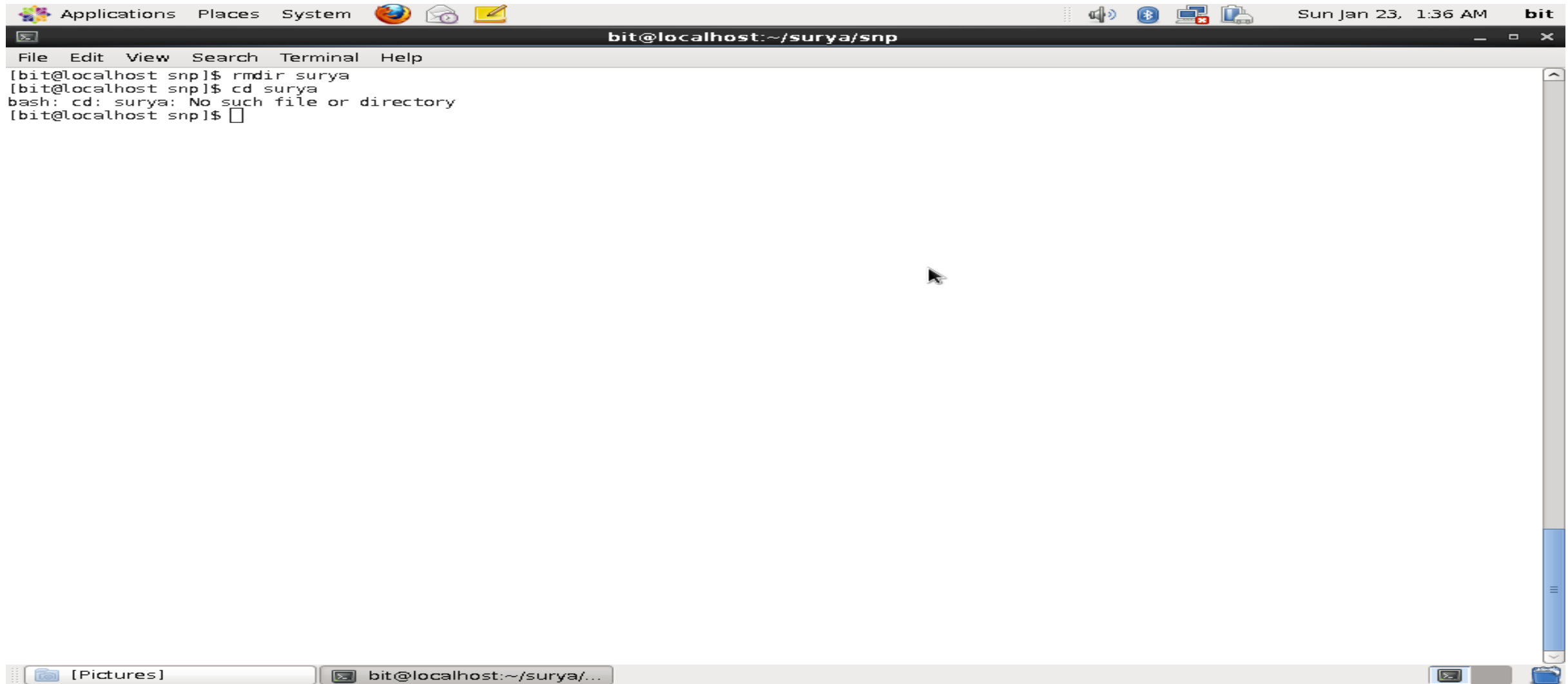
A screenshot of a terminal window titled "bit@localhost:~". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The terminal content shows the command "mkdir surya" being entered and executed. The prompt changes from "[bit@localhost ~]" to "[bit@localhost ~]" after the command. A mouse cursor is visible in the terminal area.

```
bit@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[bit@localhost ~]$ mkdir surya  
[bit@localhost ~]$
```

Unix Command: "rmdir"

- This command is used to remove a directory.
- The Syntax is `$ rmdir directory-name`
- The example is `$ rmdir a`

Unix Command: "rmdir" ...



The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal title bar reads "bit@localhost:~/surya/snp". The terminal content shows the following commands and output:

```
[bit@localhost snp]$ rmdir surya  
[bit@localhost snp]$ cd surya  
bash: cd: surya: No such file or directory  
[bit@localhost snp]$
```

The desktop background is light gray. The top panel contains icons for Applications, Places, System, and a clock showing "Sun Jan 23, 1:36 AM". The bottom panel shows a taskbar with a "Pictures" window and a terminal window icon.

Unix Command: “cd”

- This command is used to change the current directory to any other specified directory.
- The Syntax is `$ cd directory-name`
- The example is `$ cd a`

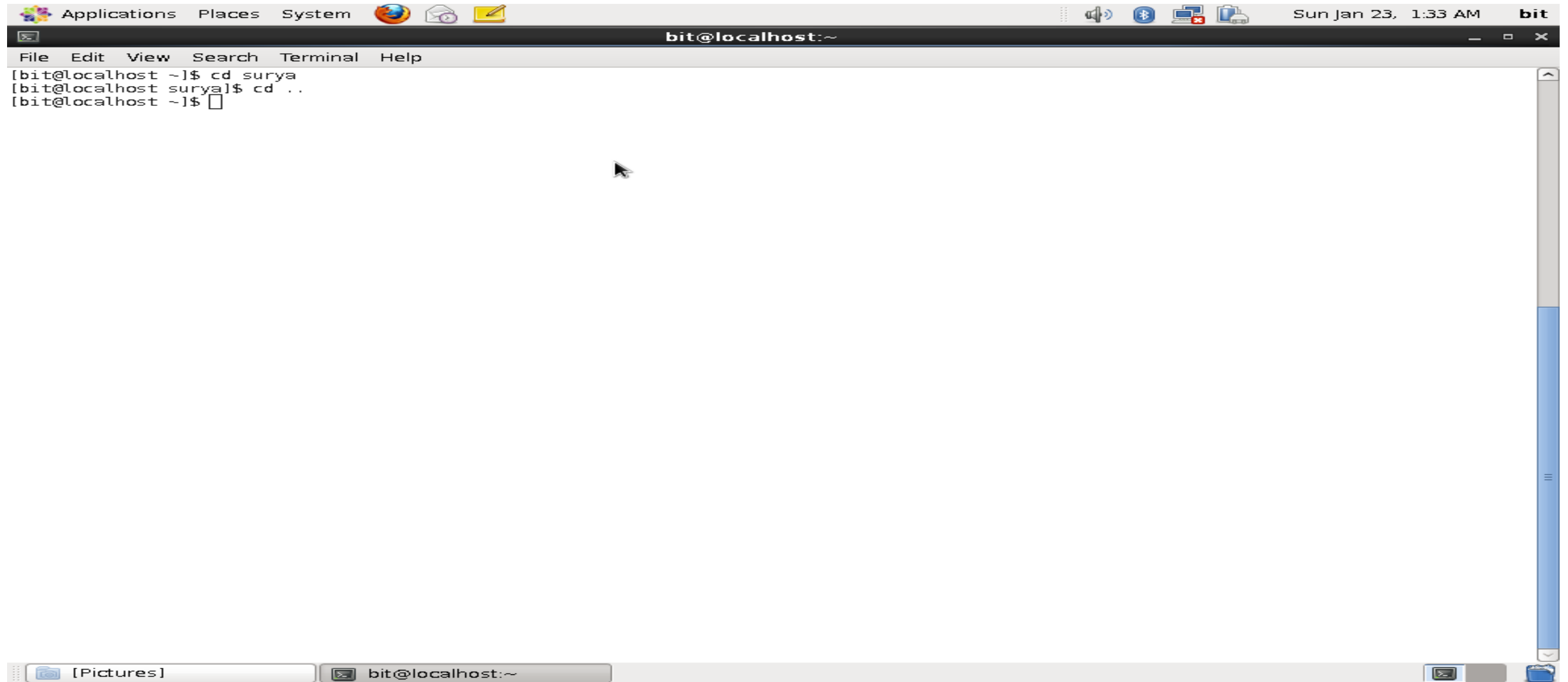
Unix Command: "cd" ...



A terminal window titled "bit@localhost:~/surya" with a menu bar containing "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The terminal shows the command "cd surya" being executed, changing the directory from "~" to "surya". The prompt changes from "[bit@localhost ~]" to "[bit@localhost surya]". A mouse cursor is visible at the bottom center of the terminal area.

```
bit@localhost:~/surya
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[bit@localhost ~]$ cd surya
[bit@localhost surya]$
```

Unix Command: "cd" ...



The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment. At the top is a menu bar with 'Applications', 'Places', and 'System'. Below it is a panel with icons for a web browser, email, and a notepad. The top right corner shows the date and time: 'Sun Jan 23, 1:33 AM' and the username 'bit'. The main window is a terminal titled 'bit@localhost:~'. It has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Search', 'Terminal', and 'Help'. The terminal content shows the following commands and output:

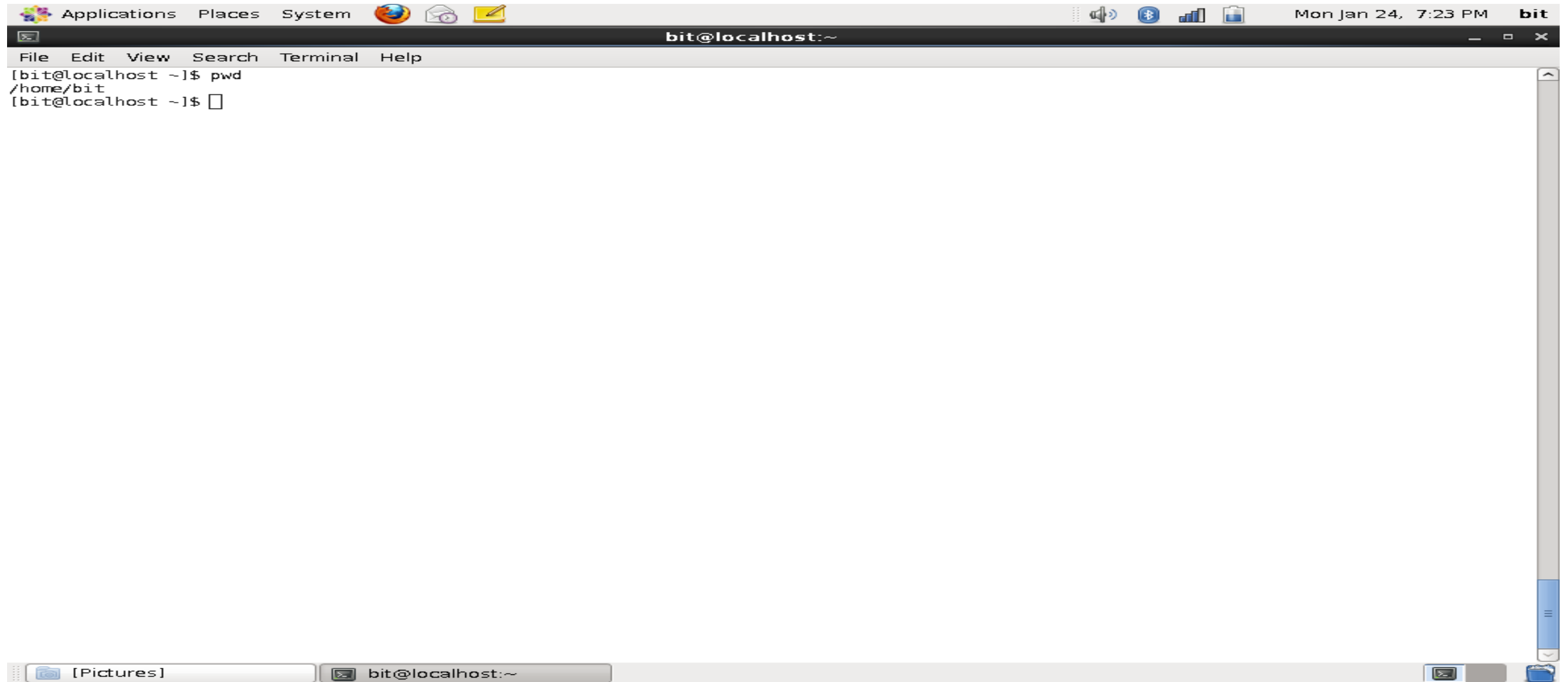
```
[bit@localhost ~]$ cd surya  
[bit@localhost surya]$ cd ..  
[bit@localhost ~]$
```

The terminal window has a vertical scrollbar on the right side. At the bottom of the desktop is a taskbar with a '[Pictures]' button, a terminal icon labeled 'bit@localhost:~', and a system tray with a volume icon and a network icon.

Unix Command: “pwd”

- “pwd” stands for **P**resent **W**orking **D**irectory.
- This command is used to display the complete path of the current directory.
- The Syntax is \$ pwd

Unix Command: “pwd” ...

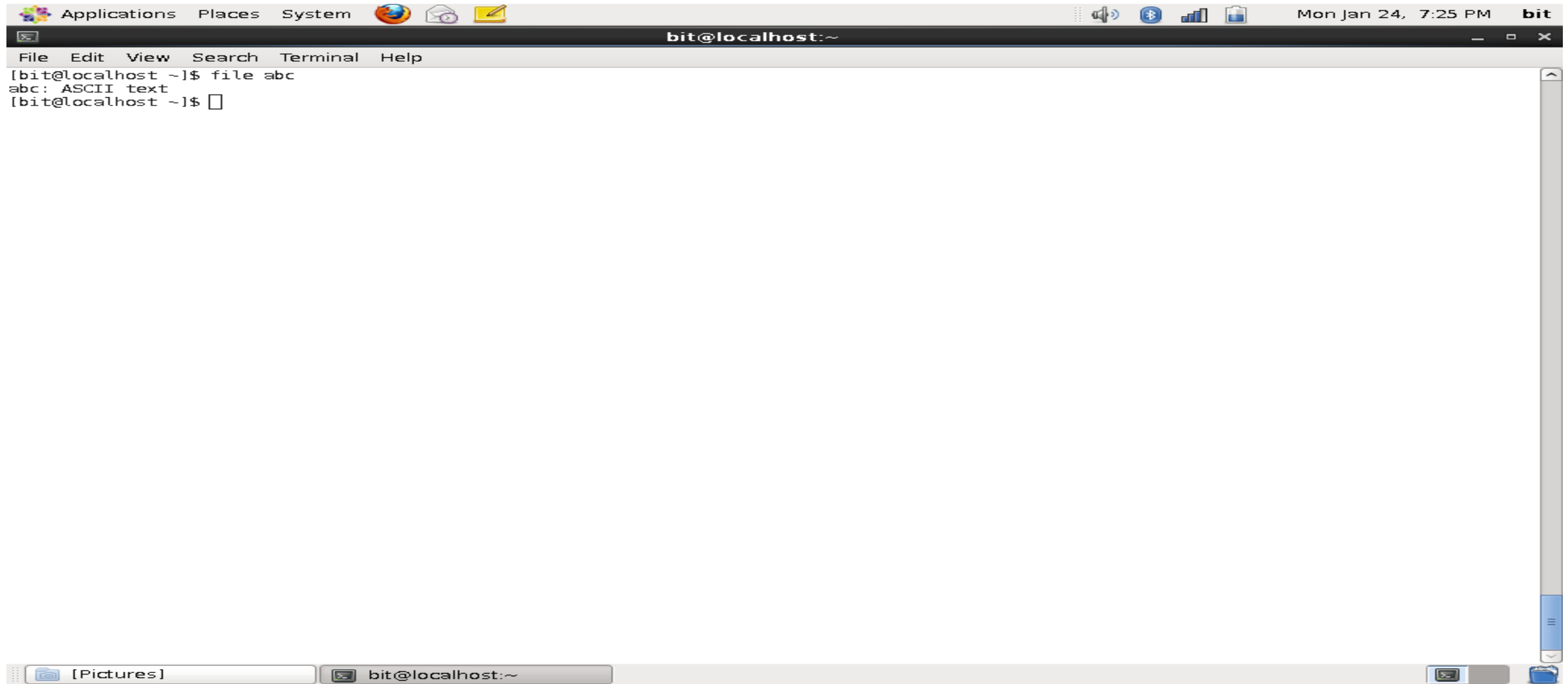
A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment. At the top is a menu bar with 'Applications', 'Places', and 'System' menus, followed by icons for Firefox, Mail, and a document. The system status bar on the right shows 'Mon Jan 24, 7:23 PM' and the username 'bit'. A terminal window titled 'bit@localhost:~' is open, displaying the command 'pwd' and its output '/home/bit'. The terminal has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Search', 'Terminal', and 'Help'. At the bottom of the screen is a taskbar with a '[Pictures]' button and a terminal icon labeled 'bit@localhost:~'.

```
[bit@localhost ~]$ pwd
/home/bit
[bit@localhost ~]$
```

Unix Command: “file”

- This command is used to know the type of a particular file.
- The Syntax is `$ file file-name`
- The example is `$ file abc.txt`

Unix Command: "file" ...



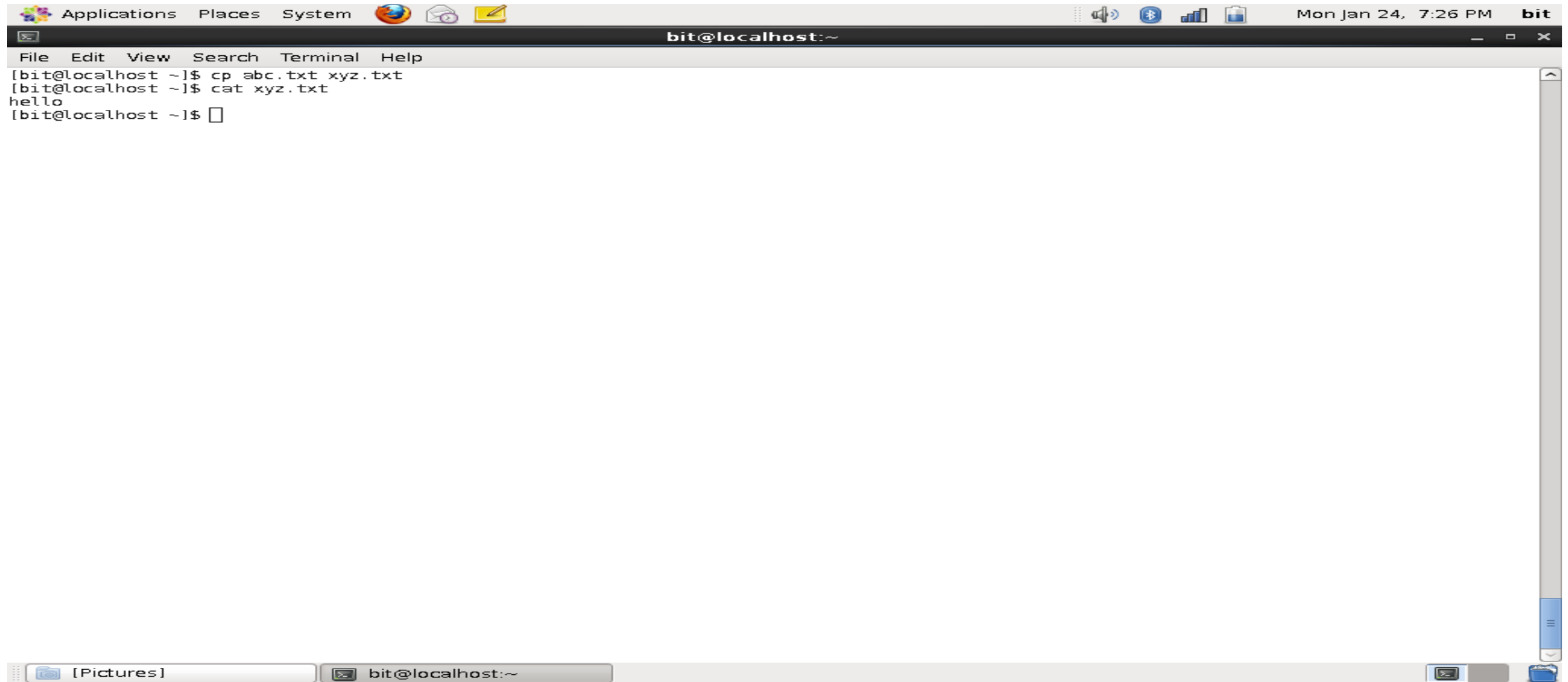
The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment. At the top is a menu bar with 'Applications', 'Places', and 'System'. Below it is a panel with icons for Firefox, Mail, and a text editor. The top right corner shows system status icons (volume, Bluetooth, network) and the date/time 'Mon Jan 24, 7:25 PM' next to the username 'bit'. A terminal window titled 'bit@localhost:~' is open, displaying the command 'file abc' and its output 'abc: ASCII text'. Below the terminal is a file manager window showing the '[Pictures]' directory. The taskbar at the bottom contains icons for the file manager and the terminal.

```
bit@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[bit@localhost ~]$ file abc  
abc: ASCII text  
[bit@localhost ~]$
```

Unix Command: “cp”

- This command is used to copy the contents of source file into a target file.
- The Syntax is `$ cp source – file target – file`
- The example is `$ cp abc.txt xyz.txt`

Unix Command: "cp" ...



The screenshot shows a Linux desktop with a terminal window open. The terminal title bar reads "bit@localhost:~". The terminal content shows the following commands and output:

```
[bit@localhost ~]$ cp abc.txt xyz.txt
[bit@localhost ~]$ cat xyz.txt
hello
[bit@localhost ~]$
```

The desktop environment includes a top panel with icons for Applications, Places, and System, and a bottom panel with a [Pictures] window and a terminal icon.

Unix Command: “mv”

- This command is used to move a file or directory from one location to another as well as to rename a file or directory.
- The Syntax is `$ mv source-file target-file`
- The Example is `$ mv abc xyz`
- The Example is `$ mv abc.txt xyz.txt`

Unix Command: “rm”

- This command is used to delete files or directories.
- The Syntax is `$ rm file – name`
- The example is `$ rm abc`
- The example is `$ rm xyz.txt`

Unix Command: "ls"

- This command is used to list the name of files and sub-directories in the current directory.
- The syntax is
 - \$ ls
 - \$ ls -l
 - \$ ls -a
 - \$ ls -r

Unix Command: “chmod”

- This command is used to change the file access mode of a file for all three classes of users (owner, group & other).
- The absolute number for read, write and execute permission is 4,2 and 1 respectively.
- The Syntax is
 - \$ chmod 546 file-name
 - \$ chmod 643 directory-name

Unix Command: “wc”

- This command is used to count the characters, words and lines of the file.
- The Syntax is `$ wc file-name`
- The example is `$ wc abc.txt`