Basic Linux Commands

Submitted By

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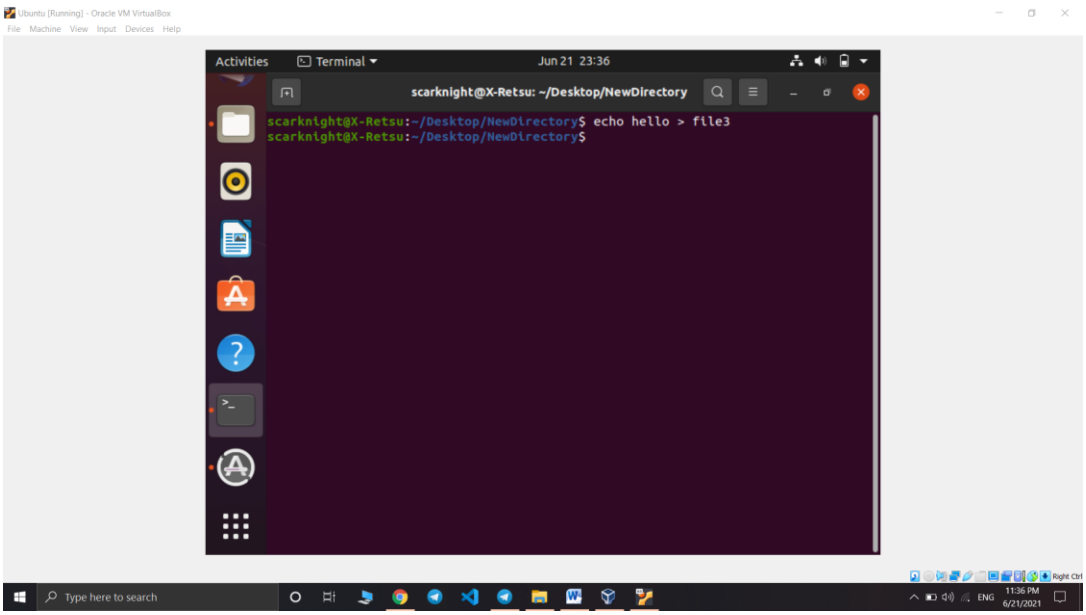
Roll no.1

MCA – A[S2]

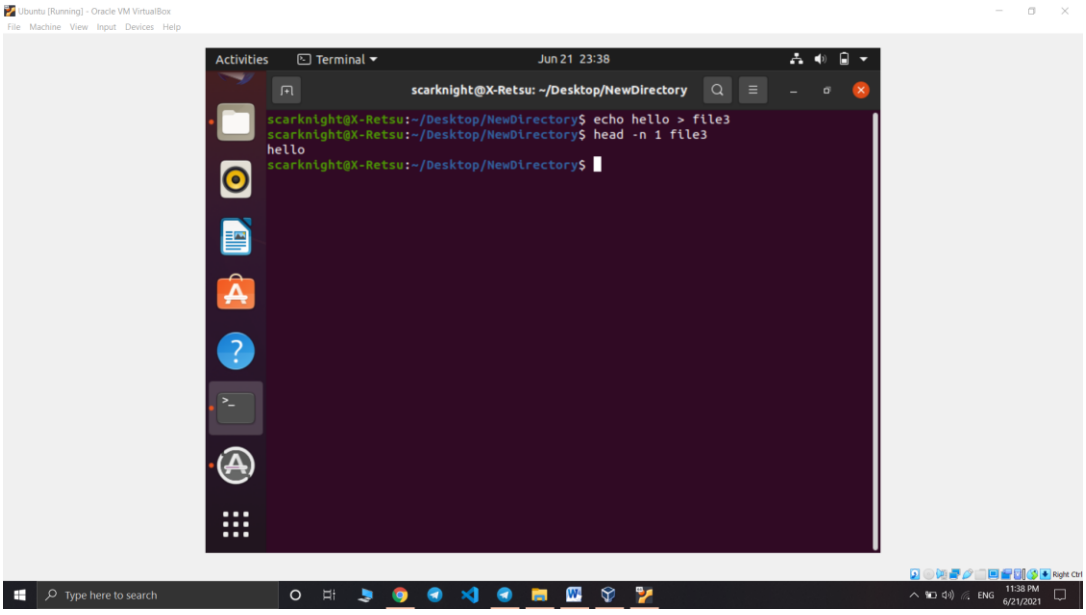
Basic Linux Commands

1. echo



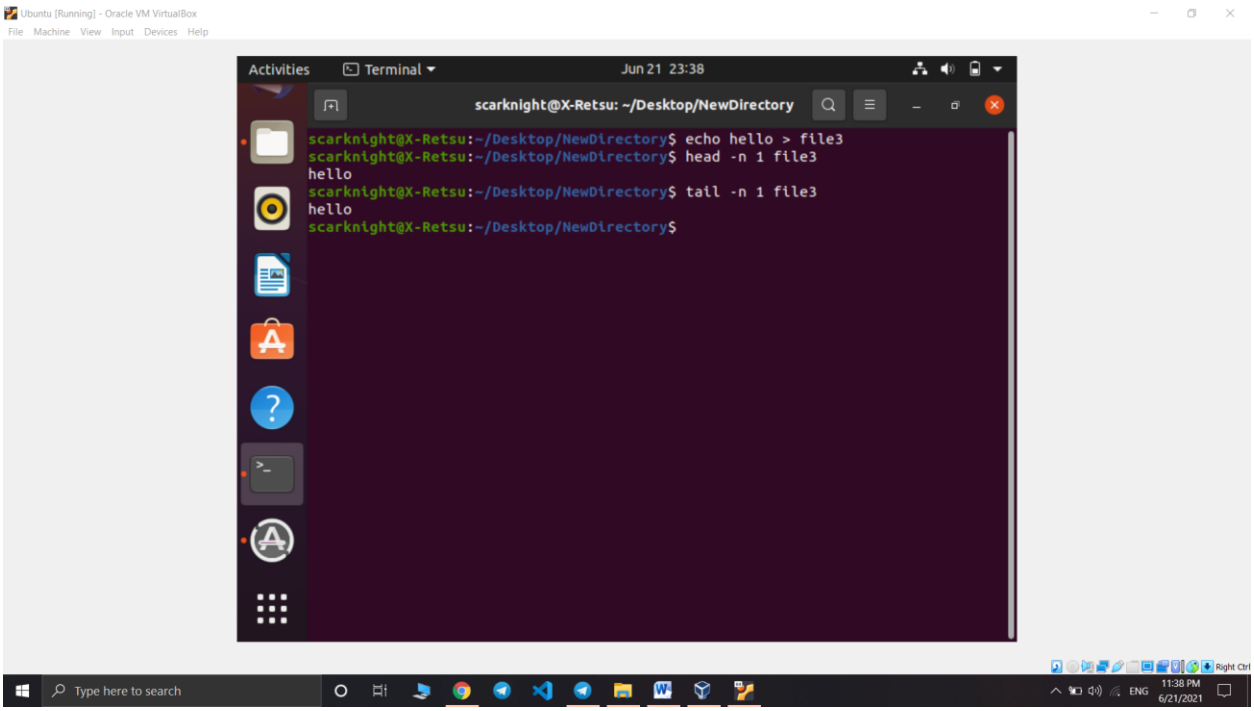
The echo command is used to move some data into a file.

2. head



The head command is used to view the first lines of any text file. By default, it will show the first ten lines, but you can change this number to your liking.

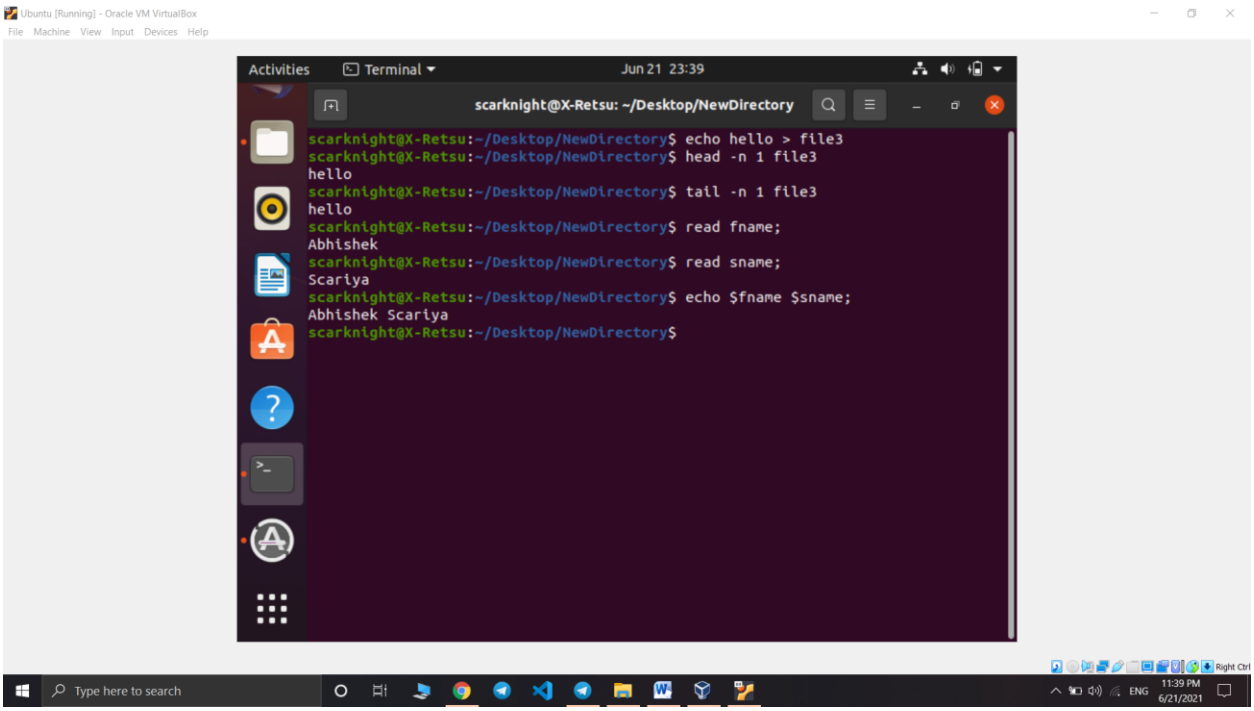
3. tail



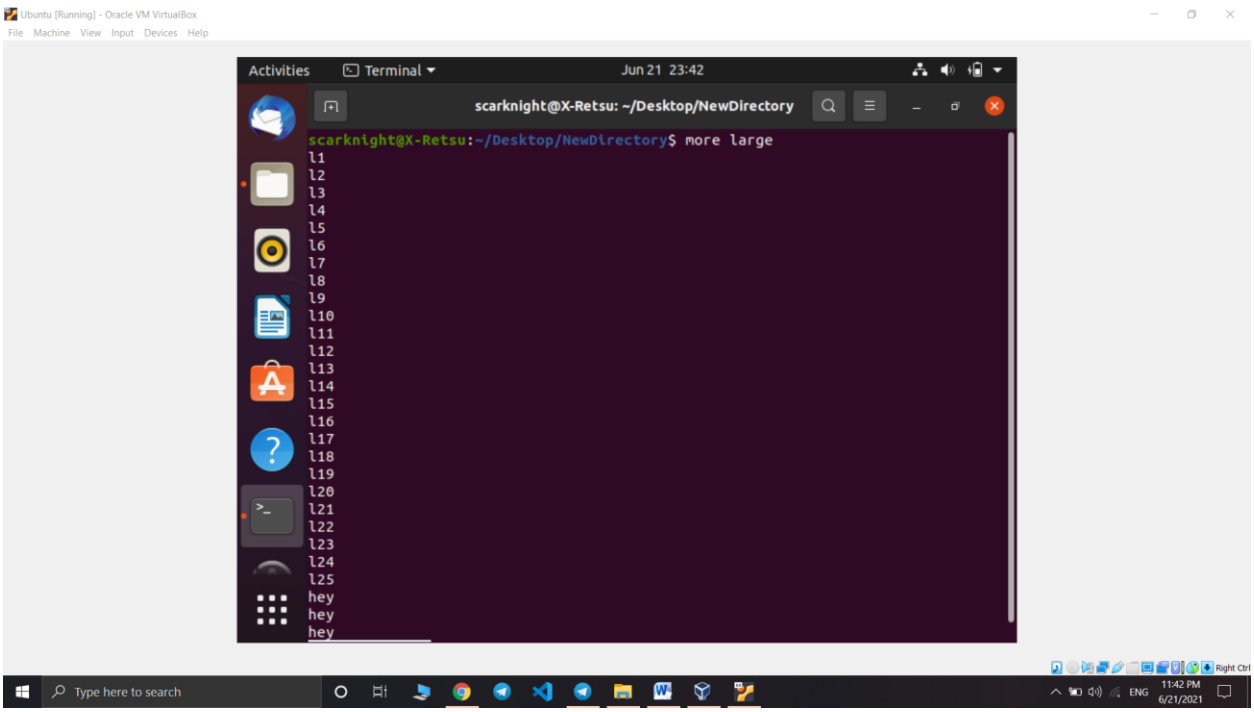
The tail command will display the last ten lines of a text file.

4. read

To read the contents of a line into a variable. The read command can be used with and without arguments

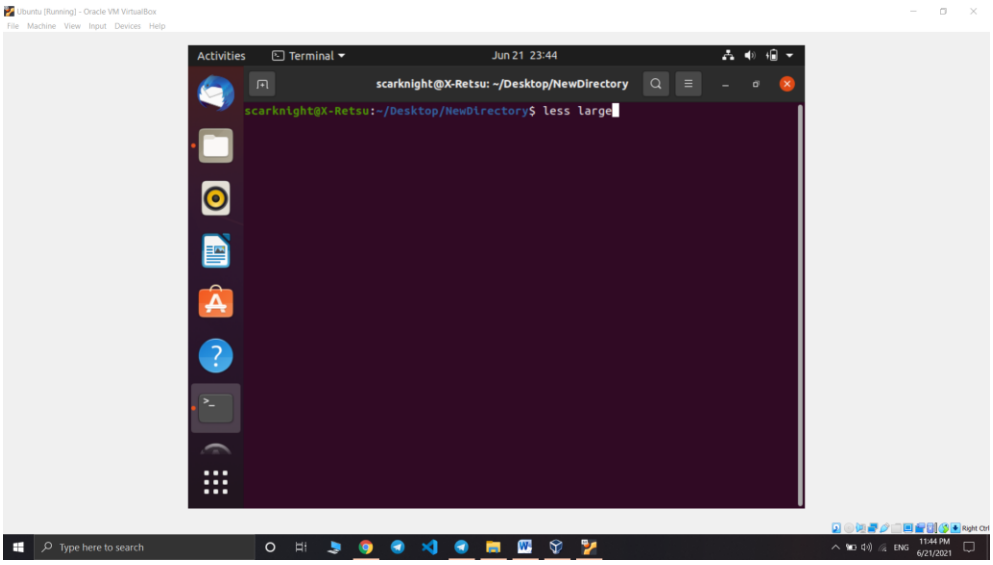

Ubuntu [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Activities
Terminal
Jun 21 23:39
scarknight@X-Retsu: ~/Desktop/NewDirectory
scarknight@X-Retsu:~/Desktop/NewDirectory$ echo hello > file3
scarknight@X-Retsu:~/Desktop/NewDirectory$ head -n 1 file3
hello
scarknight@X-Retsu:~/Desktop/NewDirectory$ tail -n 1 file3
hello
scarknight@X-Retsu:~/Desktop/NewDirectory$ read fname;
Abhishek
scarknight@X-Retsu:~/Desktop/NewDirectory$ read sname;
Scariya
scarknight@X-Retsu:~/Desktop/NewDirectory$ echo $fname $sname;
Abhishek Scariya
scarknight@X-Retsu:~/Desktop/NewDirectory$
Type here to search
ENG
11:39 PM
6/21/2021

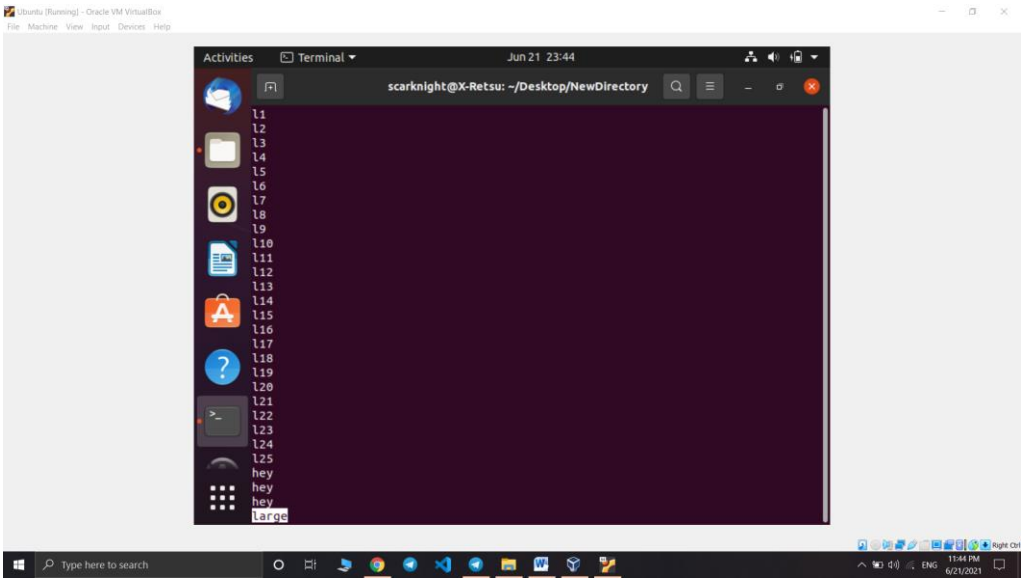
5. more


Ubuntu [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Activities
Terminal
Jun 21 23:42
scarknight@X-Retsu: ~/Desktop/NewDirectory
scarknight@X-Retsu:~/Desktop/NewDirectory$ more large
l1
l2
l3
l4
l5
l6
l7
l8
l9
l10
l11
l12
l13
l14
l15
l16
l17
l18
l19
l20
l21
l22
l23
l24
l25
hey
hey
hey
Type here to search
ENG
11:42 PM
6/21/2021

The more command is used to view the text files in the command prompt, displaying one screen at a time in case the file is large. The more command also allows the user do scroll up and down through the page.

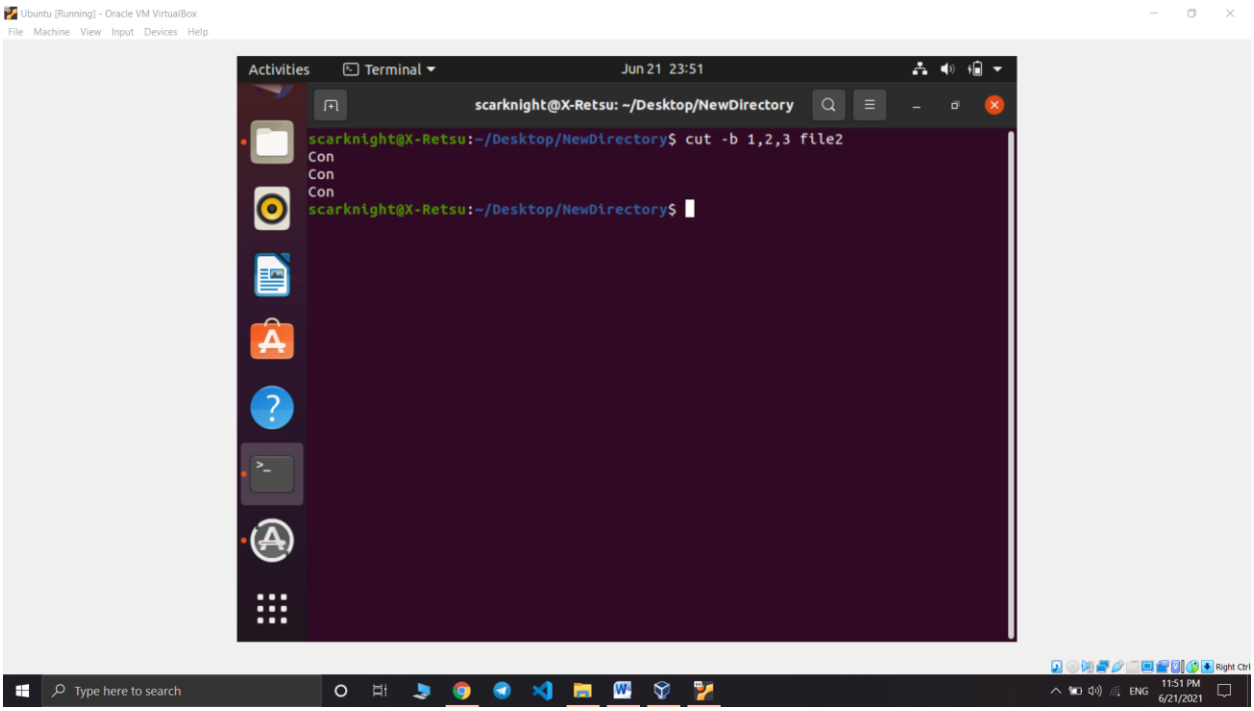
6. less





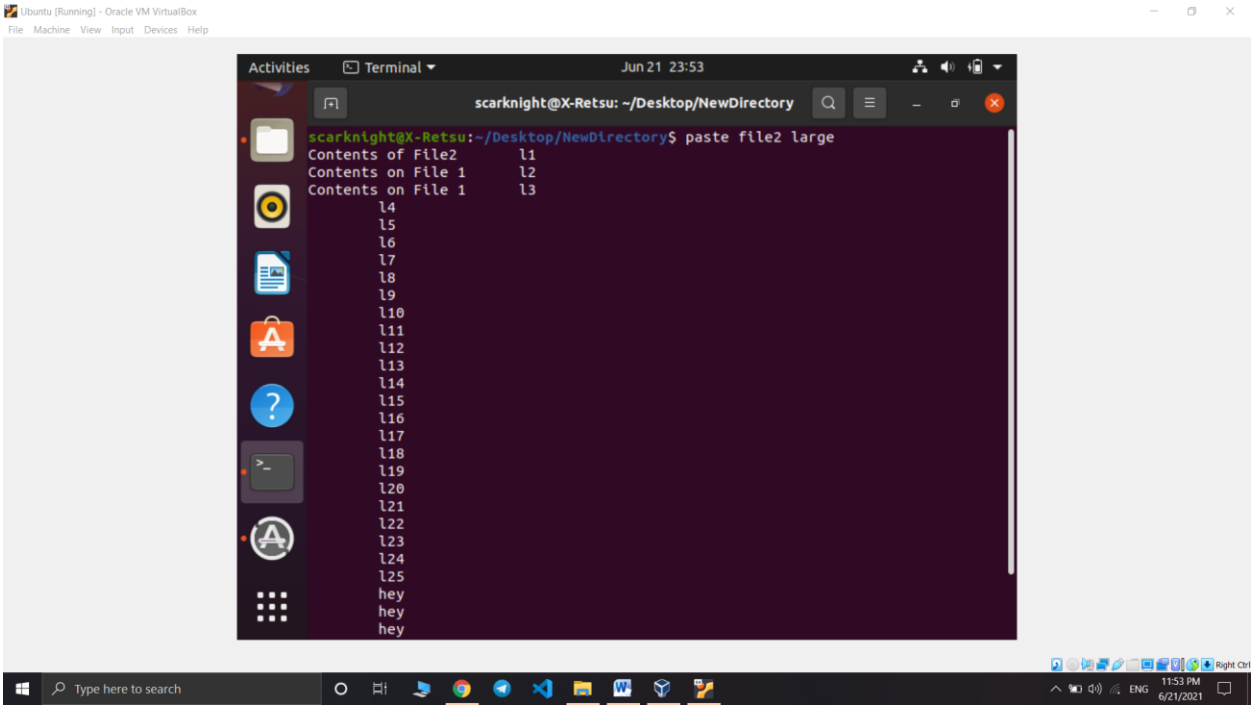
Less command is a Linux utility which can be used to read contents of text file one page(one screen) per time.

7. cut



The cut command is used for cutting out the sections from each line of files and writing the result to standard output. It can be used to cut parts of a line by byte position, character and field

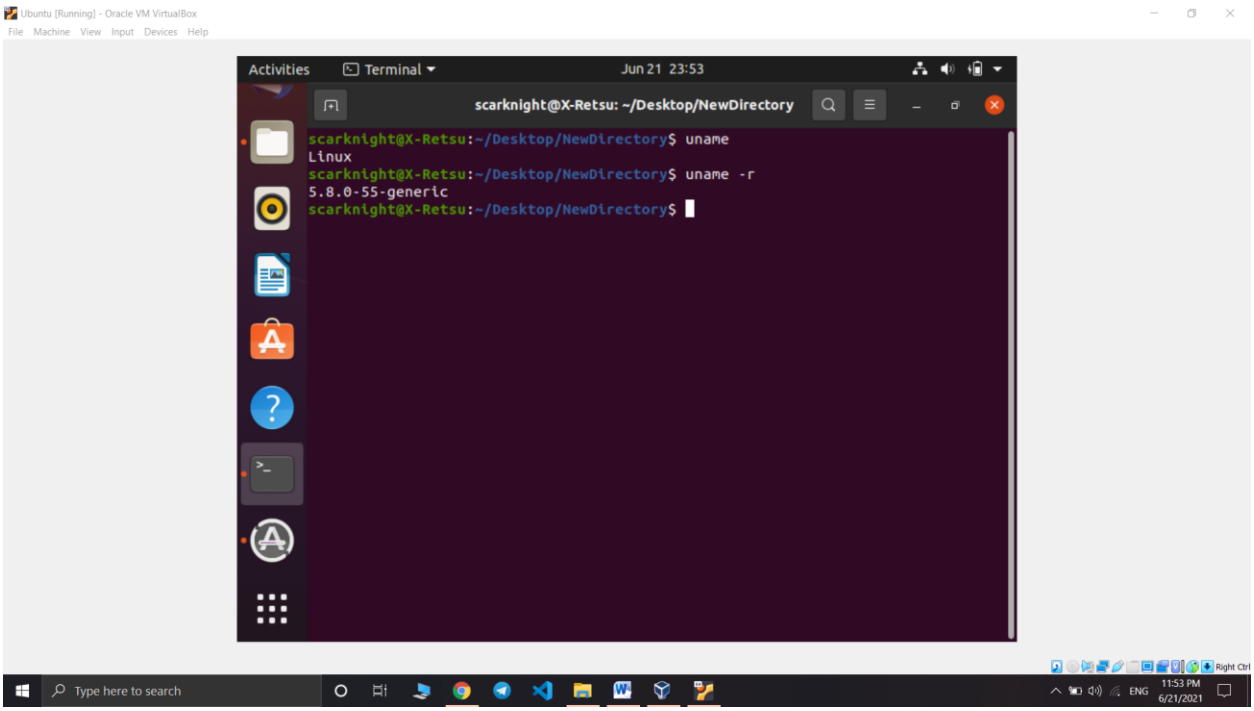
8. paste



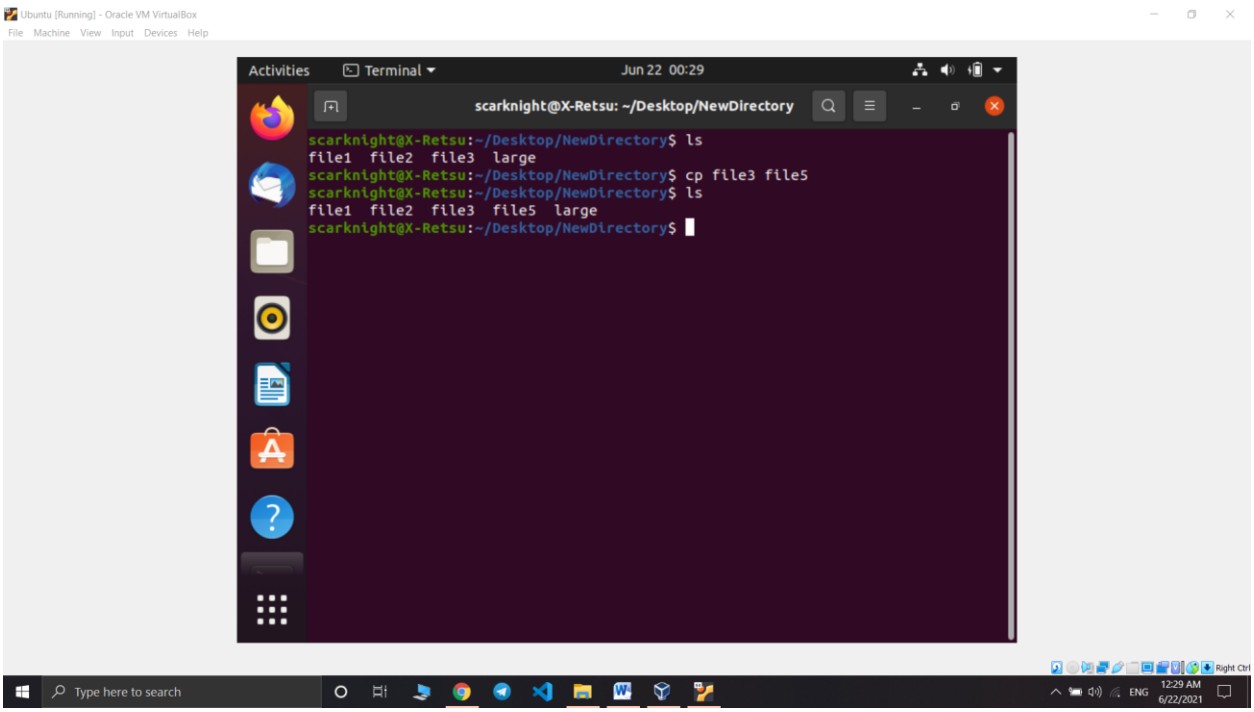
It is used to join files horizontally (parallel merging) by outputting lines consisting of lines from each file specified, separated by tab as delimiter, to the standard output.

9. uname

The uname command, short for Unix Name, will print detailed information about your Linux system like the machine name, operating system, kernel, and so on.


Ubuntu [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Activities
Terminal
Jun 21 23:53
scarknight@X-Retsu: ~/Desktop/NewDirectory
scarknight@X-Retsu:~/Desktop/NewDirectory$ uname
Linux
scarknight@X-Retsu:~/Desktop/NewDirectory$ uname -r
5.8.0-55-generic
scarknight@X-Retsu:~/Desktop/NewDirectory$
Type here to search
ENG
11:53 PM
6/21/2021

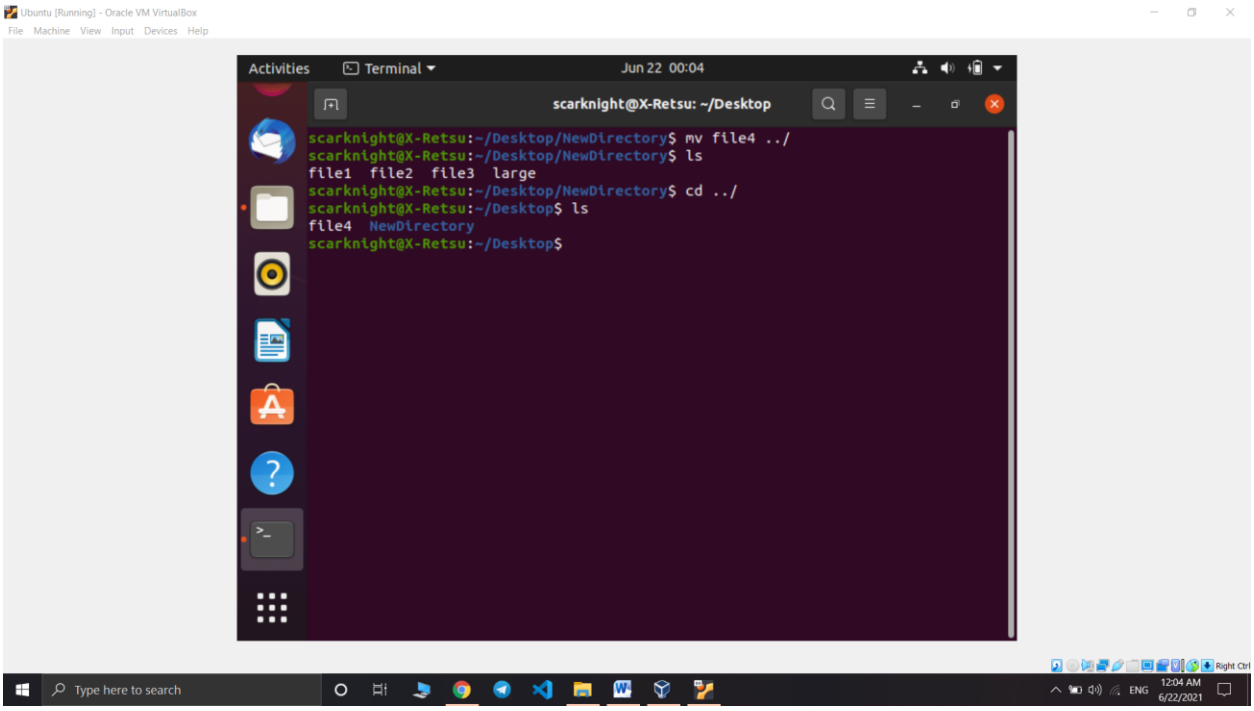
10. cp


Ubuntu [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Activities
Terminal
Jun 22 00:29
scarknight@X-Retsu: ~/Desktop/NewDirectory
scarknight@X-Retsu:~/Desktop/NewDirectory$ ls
file1 file2 file3 large
scarknight@X-Retsu:~/Desktop/NewDirectory$ cp file3 file5
scarknight@X-Retsu:~/Desktop/NewDirectory$ ls
file1 file2 file3 file5 large
scarknight@X-Retsu:~/Desktop/NewDirectory$
Type here to search
ENG
12:29 AM
6/22/2021

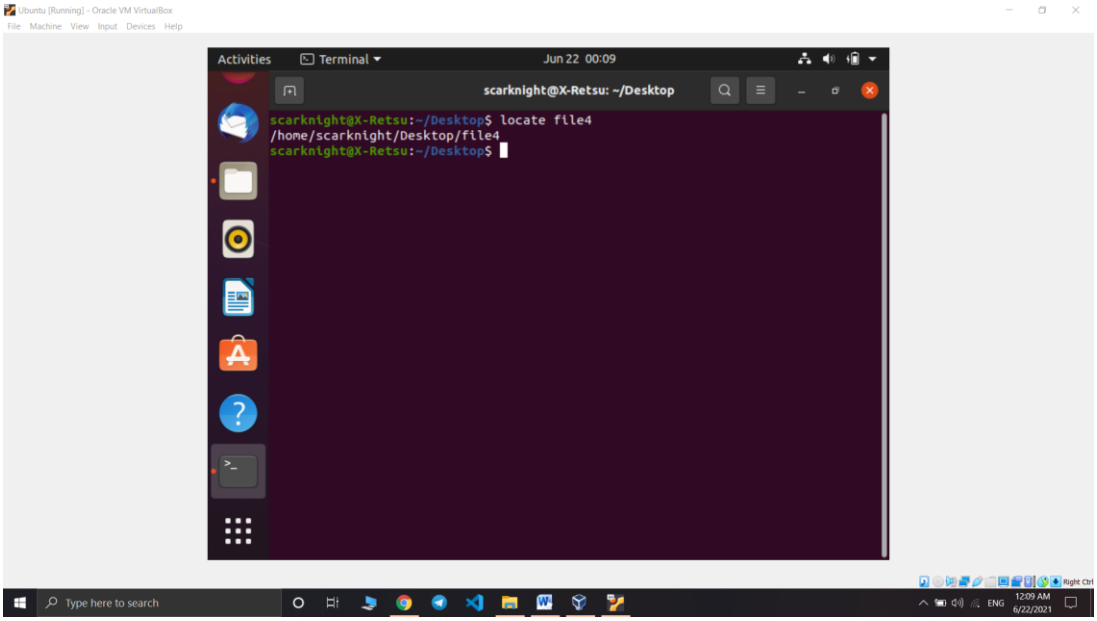
The cp command is used to copy files from the current directory to a different directory.

11. mv

The primary use of the mv command is to move files, it can also be used to rename files. The arguments in mv are similar to the cp command. You need to type mv, the file's name, and the destination's directory.

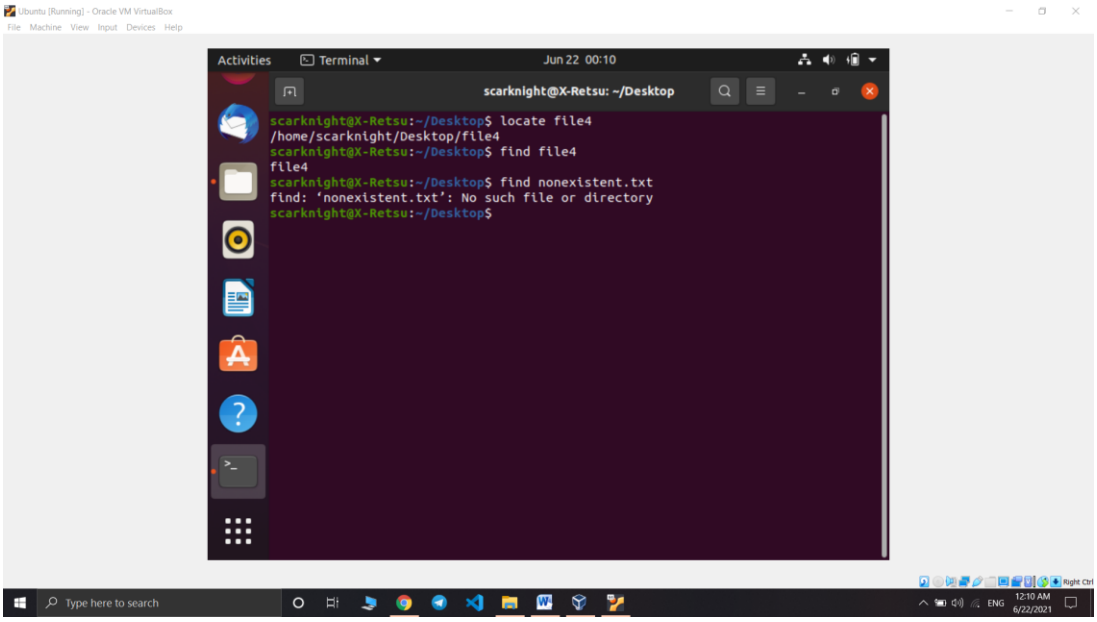


12. locate



To locate a file, just like the search command in Windows.

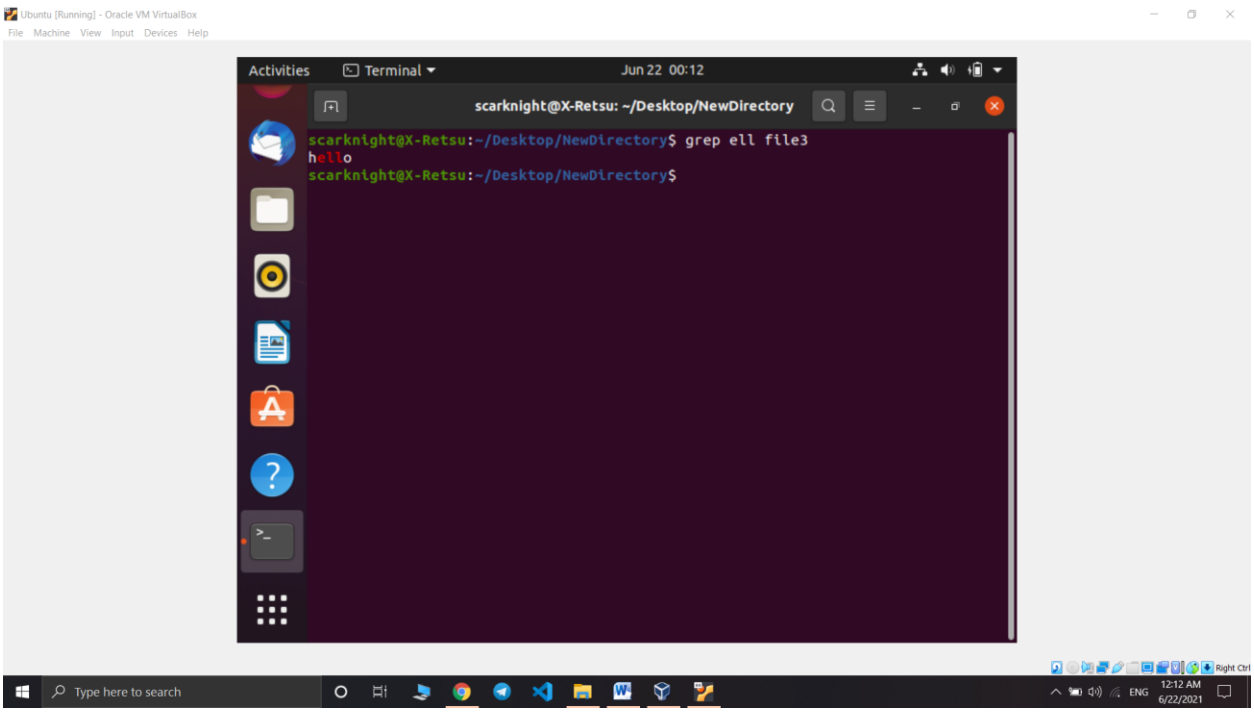
13. find



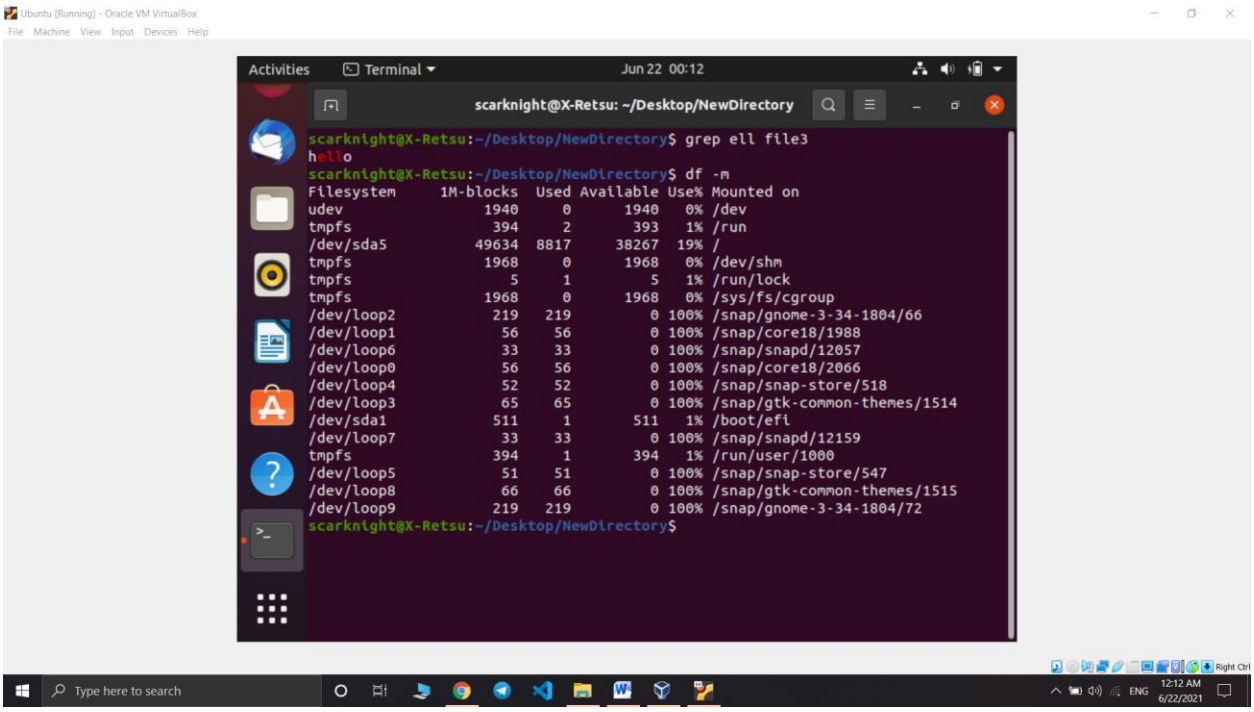
Similar to the locate command, using find also searches for files and directories. The difference is, you use the find command to locate files within a given directory.

14. grep

Another basic Linux command that is undoubtedly helpful for everyday use is grep. It helps to search through all the text in a given file



15. df



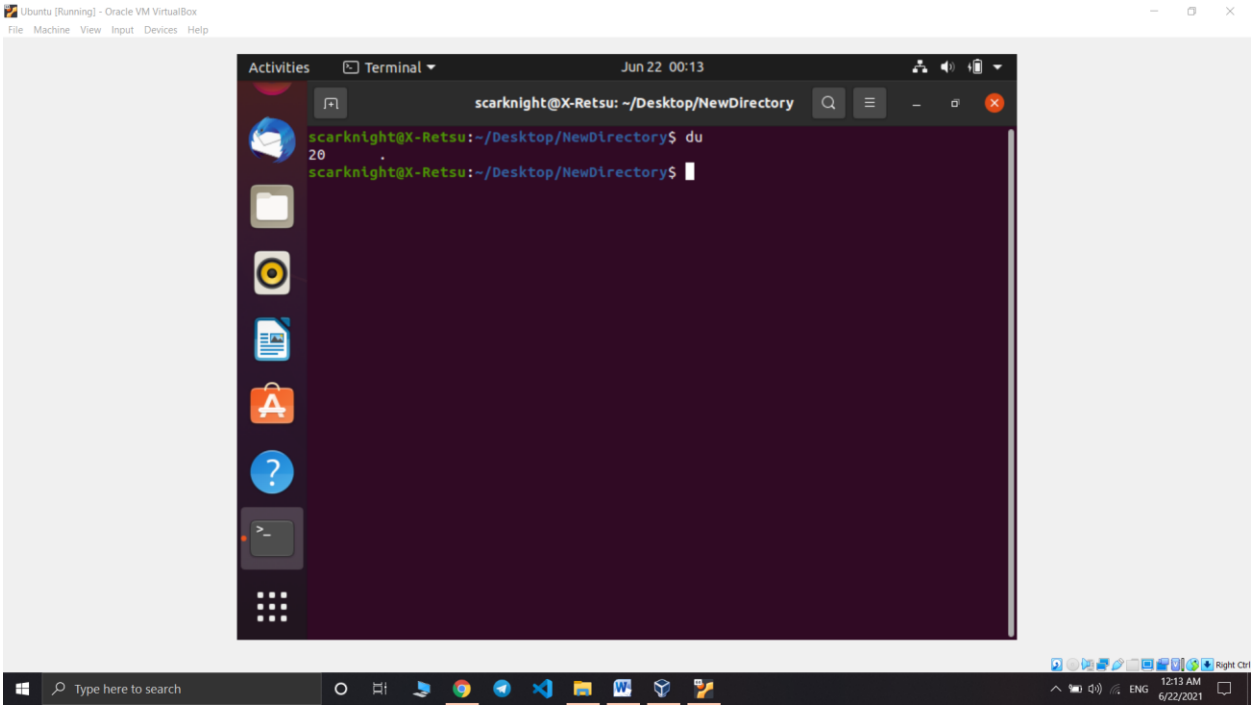
Use df command to get a report on the system's disk space usage, shown in

percentage and KBs. If you want to see the report in megabytes, type df -m.

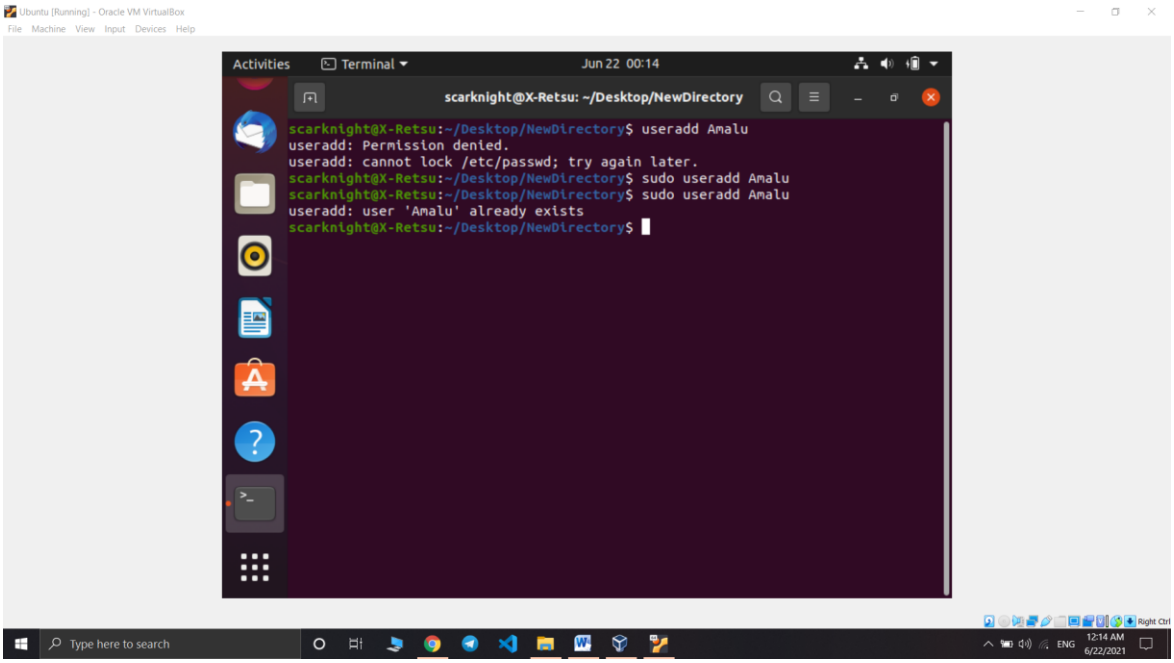
16. du

The du (Disk Usage) command is used to check how much space a file or a directory takes. However, the disk usage summary will show disk block numbers instead of the usual size format. If you want to see it in bytes, kilobytes, and megabytes, add the -h argument to the command line.

- $du –h



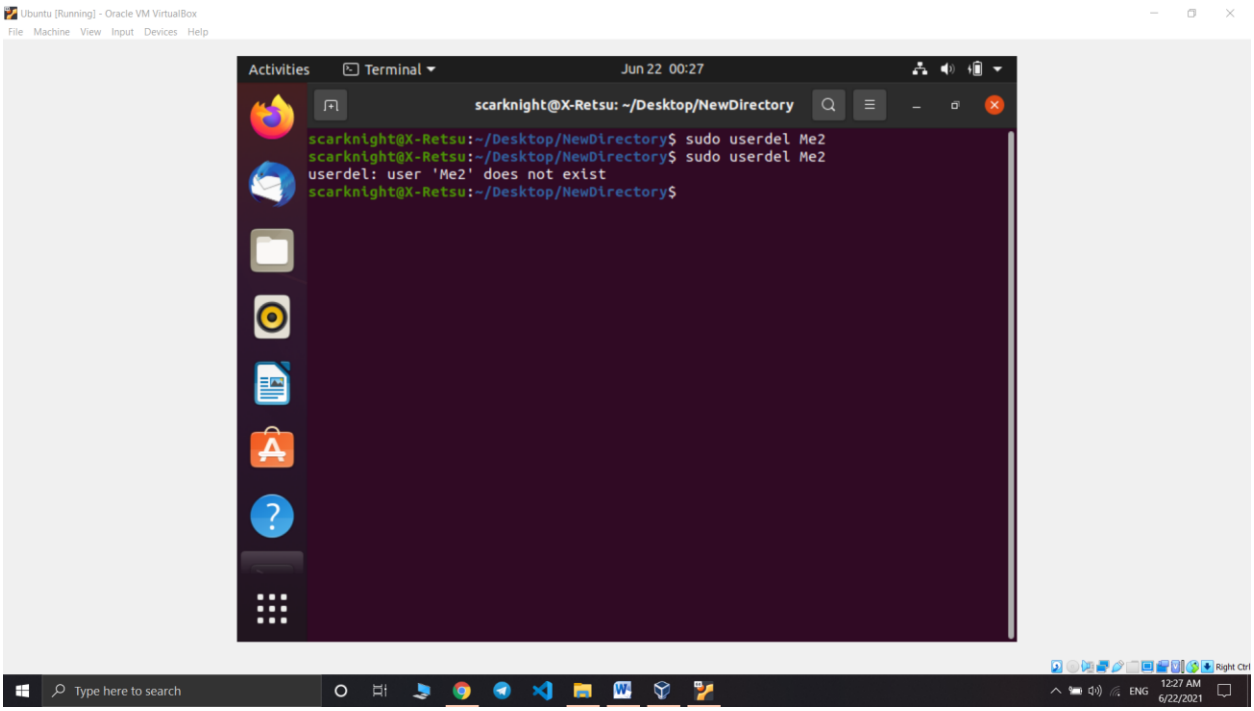
17. useradd



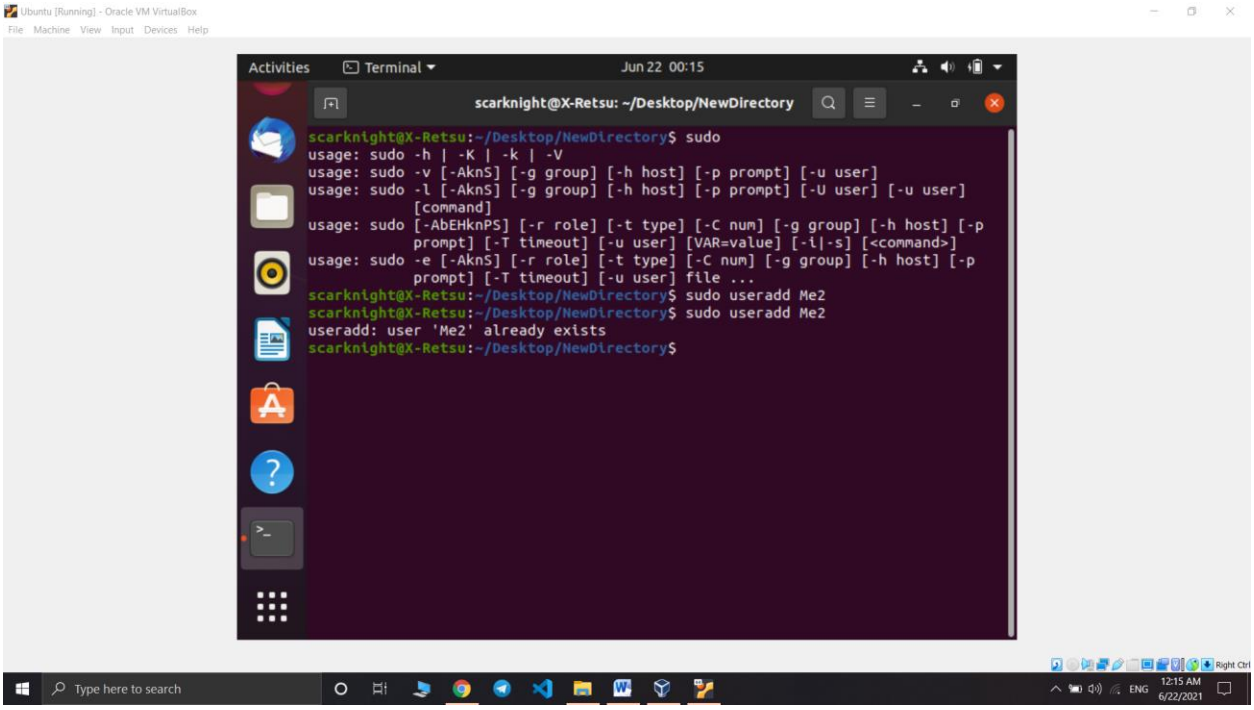
The useradd is used to create a new user, while passwd is adding a password to that user's account. To add a new person named John type, useradd John and then to add his password type, passwd 123456789

18. userdel

Remove a user is very similar to adding a new user. To delete the users account type, userdel UserName



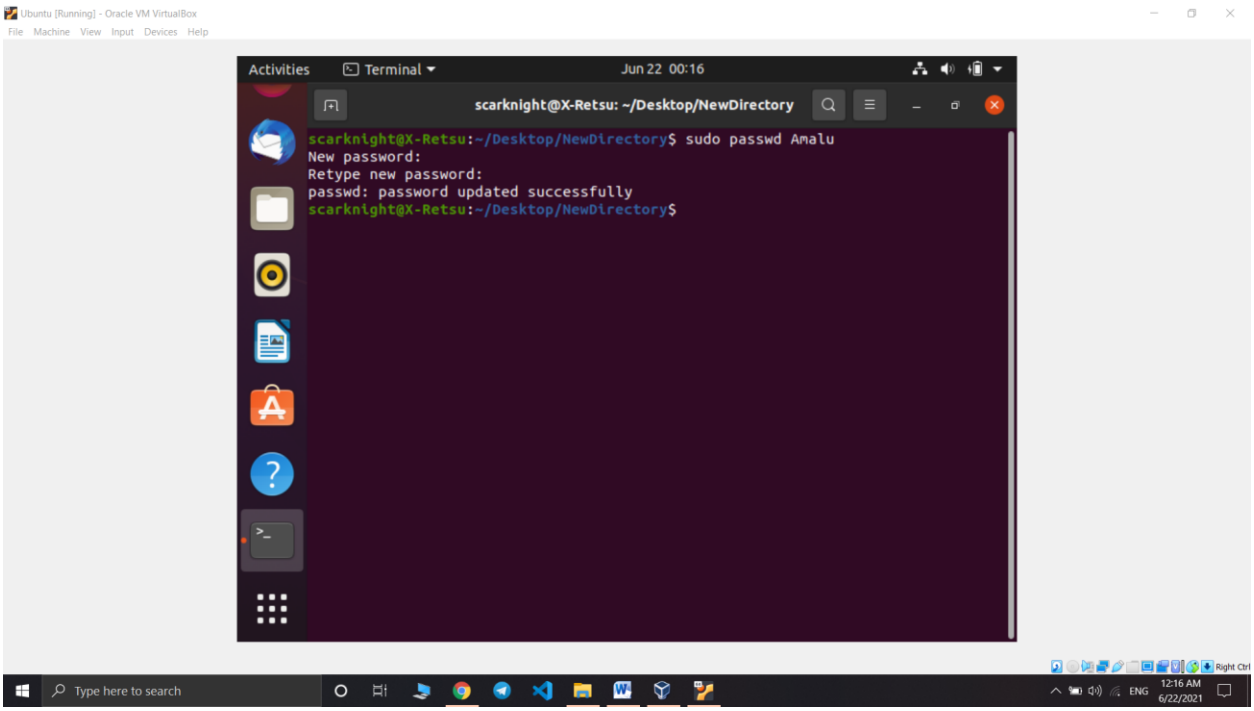
19. sudo



SuperUser Do(sudo) command enables you to perform tasks that require administrative or root permissions.

20. passwd

Changes passwords for user accounts. A normal user may only change the password for their own account, while the superuser may change the password for any account.


Ubuntu [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Activities
Terminal
Jun 22 00:16
scarknight@X-Retsu: ~/Desktop/NewDirectory
scarknight@X-Retsu:~/Desktop/NewDirectory$ sudo passwd Amalu
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
scarknight@X-Retsu:~/Desktop/NewDirectory$
Type here to search
ENG
12:16 AM
6/22/2021