

# LINUX COMMANDS

[21J21AG617@localhost ~] \$ who

## OUTPUT

21J21A1201 pts/0 2023-06-26 12:07 (192.168.0.24)  
21J21A1218 pts/1 2023-06-26 13:20 (192.168.0.24)  
21J21A6620 pts/2 2023-06-26 13:22 (192.168.0.24)  
21J21A6617 pts/3 2023-06-26 14:05 (192.168.0.24)

[21J21AG617@localhost ~] \$ ls

## OUTPUT

adi.txt file1.txt

[21J21AG617@localhost ~] \$ mkdir supreme

[21J21AG617@localhost ~] \$ ls

## OUTPUT

adi.txt file1.txt Supreme

[21J21AG617@localhost ~] \$ cd Supreme

O/P:-  
[21J21AG617@localhost supreme]

[21J21AG617@localhost supreme] \$ cd ..

O/P:-

[21J21AG617@localhost ~]

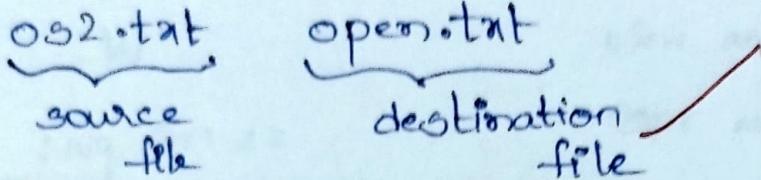
[21J21AG617@localhost ~] \$ cd Supreme

[21J21AG617@localhost supreme] \$ vi os1.txt  
"hello"

next press Esc + :wq

to save and exit from os1.txt file

[21J21AGG17 @ localhost supreme] \$ vi os2.txt  
"hi hello"

[21J21AGG17 @ localhost supreme] \$ vi open.txt  
Esc + :wq  
[21J21AGG17 @ localhost supreme] \$ cp  
  
os2.txt      open.txt  
source file      destination file

[21J21AGG17 @ localhost supreme] \$ vi open.txt  
O/P +  
"hi hello"

[21J21AGG17 @ localhost supreme] \$ cd ..

[21J21AGG17 @ localhost ~] \$ cal

### OUTPUT:

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		

[21J21AGG17 @ localhost ~] \$ date  
Mon Aug 7 14:31:13 2023

\$ date

Mon. 14 August 2023

## Command

## Purpose

\$ vi <filename>

Open (or) edit a file

;

Switch to Insert mode

ESC

Switch to command mode

:W

Save and continue editing

:wq (or) ZZ

Save and quit/exit vi

:q!

Quit vi and do not save changes

yy

Yank (copy a line of text)

p

Paste the yanked text below the current line.

o

open a new line under the current line

O

open a new line above the current line

A

append to the end of line

a

append after the current cursor position.

I

insert text at the beginning of the current line

b

go to the beginning of the word.

e

go to the end of the word

x

delete a single character

dd

delete an entire line

xdd

delete x number of lines

xyy

yank a number of lines

G

go to the last line in a file

XG

go to line X in a file.

gg

go to the first line in a file.

:num

display the current line number.

b

move left one character

j

move down one line

k

move up one line

l

move right one character.

## file commands

\$ ls → lists your files.

\$ ls l → lists your files in "long format"

\$ ls a → lists all files, including  
the ones whose file name  
begins in a dot, which  
you do not always want  
to see.

\$ more filename → shows the first  
part of a file.

## \$ !pattern

\$ emacs filename → is an editor  
that lets you create &  
edit a file.

\$ mv filename1 filename2 → moves  
the  
file (i.e.  
gives it a different name, or move it  
into a different directory).

\$ cp filename1 filename2 → copy  
the  
1st file  
to wordfile.

\$ rm -filename → removes a  
file.

\$ rm -i → asks for confirmation  
before deleting

\$ diff filename1 filename2 → compares  
files and  
shows the  
difference.

\$ wc filename → tells you how  
many lines, words,  
characters in a file.  
(word count)

\$ chmod options filename → lets you  
change read,  
write, execution  
permission on  
your files.

Example:

\$ chmod 0+r filename

will make the file readable for everyone

`$ chmod 0-r filename`

⇒ will make it unreadable for others assigned / everyone.

`$ gzip filename`

⇒ compresses file, so that they take up much less space.

`$ gunzip filename`

⇒ uncompresses a file, that is compressed by gzip.

It produces files with .gz.

`$ gzip filename`

⇒ lets you look at a gzipped file without actually having to gunzip i.e same as ~~gunzip -c~~.

~~`$ lpr filename`~~

⇒ print use the -P option to specify the printer name.

`$ lpq`

⇒ checkout the printer queue.

\$ lprm jobnumber

=> remove something from the printer queue.

\$ gencscript

=> Converts plain text file into post script for printing

\$ dvi

=> print .dvi files.

About other People

\$ w → lets you know who logged in, and what they are doing

\$ who → tells who is logged on and where they are coming from.

\$ finger username → gives you lot of information about the user.

Ex: When they last read their mail and whether they are logged in.

\$ last -1 username → tells you when the user last logged on and off from where.

\$ talk username → lets you have a (typed) conversation with the user

\$ write username → lets you exchange one line message with another user.

\$ mail → lets you send a email to people around the world

\$ cal → gives calendar

\$ date → gives date

\$ man command → gives manual of command

\$ webster word → lets you know meaning of the word.

\$ whoami → returns your username.

# Finding Things

\$ ff → find files anywhere  
on the system

\$ grep string filename → looks for  
the string  
in the files

# LINUX

## COMMANDS

### How to Login

Login as : Q1JQ1A6617

~~Q1JQ1A6617 @ 192.168.0.57 password:~~

Note:- Here we cannot see the password  
since masking is done

Login : Sat Aug 5 13:51:29 2023

from 192.168.0.57

### Creation Commands

\$mkdir : Create the directories  
if they do not already exist

[Q1JQ1A6617@localhost ~] \$ mkdir supreme

Note :- This just creates a directory

Now to view the file is created or not we use ls.

\$cd : This command is used to change the directory.

[21JQ1A6617 @localhost ~] \$ cd supreme

[21JQ1A6617 @localhost supreme] \$

Note:-

Now to exit the directory we execute cd command as following

[21JQ1A6617 @localhost supreme] \$ cd ..

[21JQ1A6617 @localhost ~] \$

\$vi : This command is used to either create a new file or to edit an existing one.

→ To enter to insert mode press i

[21JQ1A6617 @localhost supreme] \$ vi adi.txt

press i on keyboard to enter insert mode and add

contents into a file :-

OUTPUT :-

"hello." ~~displays the text~~

~  
~  
~  
~

~~initially [unique identifier] is displayed~~

Note:- To exit/ close the file  
we have to  
press Esc button on keyboard  
then type :wq,  
to save the file and exit.

press Esc button on keyboard  
then press Shift + Z buttons  
on keyboard to save and exit  
the currently opened file.

Note :- If you've made mistakes  
along the way in your editing and  
want to back out (abandon) all  
non saved changes then  
press Esc button and then  
type ::q! ~~or q! for quit~~

This quits without saving the  
change made to the file.

\$ cat :- This command is used to  
create a new file and  
read and concatenate files.

[21501AGG17@localhost supreme]\$ cat > file1.txt

"hello"

Note :- Press Enter then type the  
required text and once  
done press Ctrl + D to  
save the file.

\$ echo :- The command prints  
the strings that are passed as  
arguments to the standard  
output, which can be redirected  
to file.

[21501AGG17@localhost supreme]\$ echo "hi" >  
file1.txt

Note :- If you want to create an  
empty file simply use

[21J21AG617@localhost supreme]\$ echo > file1.txt

## Copying Commands

~~\$ cp :-~~ copies the file from source to destination file.

[21J21AG617@localhost supreme]\$ cp adi.txt file1.txt

Note :- Here contents of adi.txt have been copied to file1.txt

Now to check contents of file1.txt open it using either vi command (or) cat commands.

[21J21AG617@localhost supreme]\$ vi file1.txt

OUTPUT :-

"hello"

~~Press Esc + shift + z to "wq" and exit.~~

\$ mv :- Moves a file (i.e gives it a different name, or moves it into a different directory.)

[21J21A6617 @localhost supreme] \$ mv adi.txt file11.txt

[21J21A6617 @localhost supreme] \$ ls

OUTPUT

file1.txt file11.txt

[21J21A6617 @localhost supreme] \$ vi file11.txt

OUTPUT

"hello"

press Esc + Shift + Z Z

Note :- To read file contents you can also use cat command but use cat without redirection operator

[21J21A6617 @localhost supreme] \$ cat file11.txt

OUTPUT

"hello"

\$ ls :- lists all your files in the directory.

[21J21A6617 @localhost supreme] \$ ls

OUTPUT

adi.txt file1.txt file11.txt os1.c a.out

Note :- \$ ls -l → lists files in long format

# Creating File with touch Command

~~\$ touch :- Allows us to update timestamps on existing file and as well as creating new empty files.~~

## Updating Timestamps

[21J21A6617@localhost supreme]\$ touch adi.txt

Note :- Since adi.txt was already created the timestamp of the file will now be changed

## OUTPUT (Before Touch command)

[21J21A6617@localhost supreme]\$ ls -l  
-rw-r--r-- 21J21A6617 5 Apr 2 12:45 adi.txt  
-rw-r--r-- 21J21A6617 5 Aug 7 13:45 file1.txt  
-rw-r--r-- 21J21A6617 5 Aug 14 13:10 file2.txt

## OUTPUT (After Touch command)

[21J21A6617@localhost supreme]\$ ls -l  
-rw-r--r-- 21J21A6617 5 Aug 14 1:15 adi.txt  
-rw-r--r-- 21J21A6617 5 Aug 7 18:45 file1.txt  
-rw-r--r-- 21J21A6617 5 Aug 14 13:10 file2.txt

# Creation of new Empty files

## using touch command.

[21J21A6617@localhost supreme] \$ touch dummy.txt

[21J21A6617@localhost supreme] \$ ls

### OUTPUT

adi.txt file1.txt file11.txt dummy.txt  
os1.c a.out

\$ cal : This command gives you the calendar of present month

[21J21A6617@localhost Supreme] \$ cal

### OUTPUT

August 2023

Sun	Mon	Tue	We	Th	Fri	Sa
						5
			1	2	3	4
		7	8	9	10	11
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

\$ date :- Gives the present date

[21J21A6617@localhost supreme] \$ date

Mon Aug 7 14:31:13 IST 2023

## OTHER FILE COMMANDS

\$ rm :- This command removes a file.

[21J21A6617@localhost supreme] \$ rm dummy.txt

[21J21A6617@localhost supreme] \$ ls

### OUTPUT

adi.txt file1.txt file2.txt osl.c

a.out

Note :- It is wise to use rm -i which will ask you for confirmation before actually deleting anything.

[21J21A6617@localhost supreme] \$ rm -i dummy.txt

### OUTPUT

rm: remove regular file 'dummy.txt'? y

Type n & enter for no (i.e don't delete)

or

Type y & enter for yes (i.e delete file)

[21J01A6617@localhost supreme] \$ ls

## OUTPUT

\$ diff - file1.txt file2.txt osf.c

a.out

\$ diff :- Compares files and  
shows where they differ

Symbol	Meaning
A	Add
C	change
D	delete
#	Line numbers
---	Separate files in output
<	file 1
>	file 2

[21J01A6617@localhost supreme] \$ diff adi.txt

file1.txt

## OUTPUT

1C1

< "hello"

— — —  
> hello

\$ wc :- Tells you how many  
lines , words and characters

are there in a file

[@iJQIA6617@localhost ~]\$ wc adi.txt

## OUTPUT

1 1 8 adi.txt

## ABOUT OTHER PEOPLE

\$ w :- Tells you who's logged  
in and what they are  
doing

[@iJQIA6617@localhost ~]\$ w

## OUTPUT

13:59:13 up 20min, 5 users, load avg

0.00, 0.02, 0.06

User	TTY	Logging	IDLE	TCPU	PCPU	WHAT
Q1J21A66	Pts/0	18:56	25.00s	0.05s	0.00s	less -s
Q1J21A66	Pts/1	18:59	1.00s	0.07s	0.03s	w
Q1J21A66	Pts/2	13:51	9.00s	0.05s	0.05s	-bash
Q1J21A66	Pts/3	13:40	15.29s	0.03s	0.01s	-bash
Q1J21A66	Pts/4	13:41	1.00s	0.01s	0.03s	-bash
Q1J21A66	Pts/5	13:47	9.00s	0.02s	0.02s	-bash

\$ who :- This command tells you  
who's logged on and  
where they are coming from.

[Q1J21A6617@localhost supreme] \$ who

### OUTPUT

Q1J21A1201	Pts/0	2023-06-26 12:07 (192.168.0.2)
Q1J21A1218	Pts/1	2023-06-26 13:20 (192.168.0.2)
Q1J21A6620	Pts/2	2023-06-26 13:22 (192.168.0.2)
Q1J21A6617	Pts/3	2023-06-26 14:05 (192.168.0.2)

\$ finger :- gives you lot of information  
about the user.

[Q1J21A6617@localhost supreme] \$ finger Q1J21A66

### OUTPUT

Login : 21J21A6620

Name : 21J21A6620

Directory : /home/21J21A6620

Shell : /bin/bash

↳ last :- This command tells you  
when the user last  
logged on and off and  
from where. Without any  
options , last will give you  
a list of everyone's login.

~~[21J21A6617@localhost supreme]~~ ↳ last  
-1 21J21A6617

21J21A6616 [..] [root@...] [root@...] 13:25 still  
tty Fri Aug 7 logged in

[root@...] ~ - [root@...] ~

\$ man :- Shows you manual page for the command.

[21J21A6617@localhost supreme] \$ man vi

## OUTPUT

### General Commands Manual

#### Name

vim - Vi IMproved, a programmer's text editor

#### SYNOPSIS

vim [options] [file ..]

vim [options] -

vim [options] -t tag

vim [options] -q [errorfile]

#### ex

#### view

gvim gview evim eview

rvim rview rgvim rgview

## Description

Vim is a text editor that is upwards compatible to Vi. It can be used to edit all kinds of plain text. It is especially useful for editing programs.

There are a lot of enhancement above Vi: multi level undo, multi windows and buffers, syntax highlighting, command line editing, filename completion, on-line help, visual selection, etc.. See ":help vi-diff.txt" for a summary of differences between Vim and Vi.

While running Vim a lot of help can be obtained from the on-line help system, with the ":help" command. See the ON-LINE HELP section below.