# Linux

```
Ctrl + Alt + T # Open Terminal
--help
         # Is --help will display all the menu of Is
      # --v check the version
         # show list of directories
ls
         # print working directory
pwd
         # change directory
cd
cd ..
         # change back to same directory
mkdir
         # make a directory
        # remove file
rm
rm -d
         # remove directory
         # make a blank file
touch
      # show the content of text file i.e cat 1.text it will show the content of 1.text file
cat
less
       # same work as cat but it display in separately
man +help # display all manual command
grep # move from one to another
mv # move from one to another
amir@amir:~/Desktop$ mv 1.txt Data/
Here I move the 1.txt file and paste into Data Folder
cp # copy from one to another
amir@amir:~/Desktop$ cp 2.txt Data/
                                                           # Relative path
Here I copy the 2.txt file and paste it into Data Folder
amir@amir:~$ cp Desktop/Data/1.txt Desktop/
                                                                   # Absolute path
```

Here I copy the 1.txt file and into Desktop

### **Users in Linux**

- 1. Regular Users (\$): They are normal users like u1, u2, u3 and they don't have access to see another home directory
- 2. Root User (#): They are super users they have access and control to do anything sudo su # to go into root (and to exit from root to regular type exit)
  For example, if want to use it as a root user then through sudo I can use sudo apt-get update # update a list
  sudo apt upgrade # actual install software
- 3. Service User: They provide the service like apache2 etc

Is -R Not only show the directory but also show the content inside the directory as well

touch .science # if I want to create a hidden file then with (dot) I can do this

```
amir@amir:~/Desktop$ touch .science
amir@amir:~/Desktop$ ls
1.txt 2.txt Data
```

Is -a # show hidden file (science in my case)

```
'amir@amir:~/Desktop$ ls -a
. . . 1.txt 2.txt Data .science
```

**clear** # clean the terminal

history # show the history of your commands that you run in terminal

echo # print your text

```
"amir@amir:~/Desktop$ echo amir
amir
```

By using we can create the same name file in Linux but in the window we can't

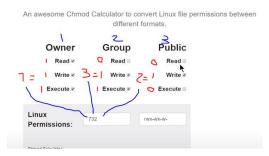
```
amir@amir:~/Desktop$ touch Amir.txt
amir@amir:~/Desktop$ touch AMIR.text
amir@amir:~/Desktop$ touch amir.txt
amir@amir:~/Desktop$ ls
1.txt 2.txt AMIR.text amir.txt Amir.txt Data
amir@amir:~/Desktop$
```

sudo apt install <package name> # install the desired package if you are a regular user

sudo su install <package name> # install the desired package if your root user

### **User Permission**

# **Chmod Calculator**



# Is -Itr

```
amir@amir:~/Desktop$ chmod 000 1.txt
chmod: cannot access '1.txt': No such file or directory
amir@amir:~/Desktop$ chmod 000 2.txt
amir@amir:~/Desktop$ cat 2.txt
cat: 2.txt: Permission denied
amir@amir:~/Desktop$
```

top # show top process who consume more source

ps # list all the processes that run

ps -a # show all the background processes as well

kill # kill the process (by using top check process and kill the desired process use the id 23452 of that)

vim # text editor top open file vim file name ( vim 1.txt and for type text press <i> for save and exit press ESC :wq or exit without save then press ESC :q!)