

1 echo

echo command in linux is used to display line of text or string that are passed as an argument. This is a built in command that is mostly used in shell scripts and batch file to output status text to the screen or a file.

Syntax

echo [string]

Example

echo geeks for geeks

Output

geeks for geeks

2 Read

Read command in linux system used to read from a file description. Basically, this command read up to the total no. of bytes from the specified file descriptor into

the buffer if the no. or count is zero then this command may detect the errors. But on success, it returns the numbers of bytes.

Syntax
read

eg: echo "what your name?"

read name

echo "Suwith \$name"

3 more, less

more is a mix command line used to display the contents of a file in a console. The basic usage of more command is to run the command against a file.

Syntax

more <Filename>

The less command is similar to the more command. It also includes some extra feature such as 'adjustment' in width and height of the terminal comparatively. The more command cut the output in the

width of the terminal

Syntax

less <filename>

4) man

man command in linux is used to display the user manual of any command that we can run on the terminal it provides a detailed view of commands which includes name, synopsis, description, option, exit etc.

Syntax

\$man [option] ... [command name]

No option - it displays the whole manual of the command.

\$man [command name].

5) chmod, chown

The chmod command is used to change the access mode of a file. The name is an abbreviation of 'change mode'.

Syntax

`chmod [reference] [operator] [mode] <filename>`

The reference are used to distinguish the user to whom the permission apply.

Reference	Class	Description
u	owner	File owner
g	group	member of a group
o	Others	neither owner nor ^{member}
a	all	All the above.

The operator is used to specify how to modes of the file should be adjusted.

+, -, =.

The mode indicate which permissions are to be created or removed from specified class.

r = permission to read

w = permission to write

x = permission to execute

chown command is used to change a file's ownership, directory, symbolic link for a user or a group.

6 cd, mkdir

The `cd` command is used to change the current directory.

Syntax

```
cd <directory name>
```

The `mkdir` command is used to create a new directory under the directions

Syntax

```
mkdir <directory name>
```

7) pwd, ls, find

The `pwd` command is used to display the location of the current working directory

Syntax

```
pwd
```

The `ls` command is used to display a list of content of a directory

Syntax

```
ls
```

The find Command is one of the most powerful tools in linux system administrators arsenal. It searches for files and directories in a directory hierarchies based on a user given expression and can perform user specified action on each matched file.

Syntax

```
find [option] [path...] [expression]
```

8) cat, mv, cp, run

cat or concatenate Command is very frequently used in linux. It reads data from the files and gives their content as output. It helps us to create view, concatenate files.

Frequently used cat Commands

Cat file - to view a single file

\$ cat file1 file2 - show the content of the file1 and file2.

mv stands for move. mv is used to move one or more files or directories from one place to another in a file system like

unix. It has distinct function

- i) it remains a file or folder.
- ii) it moves a group of the files to different directory.

Syntax

`mv [option] source destination`

cp stands for copy. This command is used to copy files or directory. It creates an exact image of a file on a disk with different file name.

Syntax

`cp [option] source destination`

`cp [option] source directory`

rm stands for remove. rm command is used to remove objects such as files, directories, symbolic links and so on. rm is a command in File system like unix.

Syntax

`rm [option].. file`