Justin, John

Roll no:- 09

Linux Command : 2

---

① Cd, mkdir

The _cd_ command is used to change othe current directory.

> Syntax :- cd < directory name >

The mkdir command is used to create a new directory under any directory.

> Syntax :-
> mkdir < directory name >

② Pwd, ls, find

The _pwd_ command is used to display the location of 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 tool in linux system administrators arsenal. It searches for files and directories in a directory hierarchy. based on a user given expression and can perform users specified action on each matched files.

Syntax :- find [Option] [path...] [Expression]

(3) Cat, Mv, cp, am.

__cat (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.

⇒ To view a single file.

$$ \$ \ cat \ file. $$

__Output__

It will show content of given file name.

⇒ To view multiple file

$$ \$ \ cat \ file \ 1. \ file \ 2 $$

__Output__

This will show the content of file1 & file2

⇒ Create a file

$$ \$ \ cat > newfile $$

__Output__

will create and file named newfile.

<u>mv</u> 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 2 distinct function.

i) It renames a file or folder

ii) It moves a group of files to a different directory

Syntax :- mv [option]. Source destination.

Let us consider 4 files having names a.txt, b.txt and so on....

To rename a file a.txt to geek.txt

```
$ ls
    a.txt b.txt c.txt d.txt
    $ mv a.txt geek.txt
    $ ls
    b.txt c.txt d.txt geek.txt
```

* 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 filename.

CP command requires atleast two file names in ith arguments.

Syntax

CP [option] Source Destination

CP [option] Source Directory

CP [option] Source -1 Source 2 Directory.

*rm stands for remove here, rm command is used to remove objects such as files, directories, symbolic links and so on from files systems like UNIX

Syntax :- rm [option] ... file ...

This Command normally works silently and you should be very careful while running rm command.

Let us consider 5 files having name a.txt, b.txt, and so on till e.txt

```
$ ls
a.txt b.txt c.txt d.txt e.txt

// Removing one file at a time

$ rm a.txt
$ ls
b.txt e.txt d.txt e.txt

// Removing more than one file at a time.

$ rm b.txt e.txt
$ ls
d.txt e.txt
```