Justin John
Rollno:-09

Linux Commands

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 files to output status text to the screen or a file.

Syntax,

```
echo [string]
```

Example,

```
echo Geeks for Geeks
```

Output => Geeks for Geeks

Note the points :-

* -e here enables the interpretation of backslash escapes.
* echo * enables the command will print all files or folders.
* -n enables this option used to omit echoing trailing newline.

② read

read command in Linux System is used to read from a file descriptor. Basically, this command read up the total number of bytes from the specified file descriptor into the buffer. If the number or count is zero then this command may detect the errors. But on success, it returns the number of bytes.

Syntax,

read

Note the point:-

* read command without any option = The read command asks for the user's input and exit once user provides some input

Example;

echo "what is your name?" read name; echo "hello $name";

⇒ In this example, we are acquiring the user's name and then showing the user's name with a greeting

(3) more, less

more is a *nix 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.

In more command, the following keys are used to scroll the page.

Enter key = To scroll down page by line.

Spacebar = To move to the next page.

b key = To move the previous page

/ key = To search the string.

Syntax,

more <filename>

The less Command is similar to the more command. It also includes some extra features such as 'adjustment' in width and height of the terminal Comparitively, 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 command which includes NAME, SYNOPSIS, DESCRIPTION, OPTION, EXIT STATUS, RETURN VALUES, ERRORS, FILES, VERSIONS, EXAMPLES.

Every manual is divided in the following sections:

* Executable programs or shell commands.
* System calls.
* Library calls
* Games
* Special files
* Kernal routines.

Syntax,

```
#man [option]... [commandname]
```

⇒ No option = It displays the whole manual of the Command.

$ man [Command name]

⇒ Section -num = Since a manual is divided into multiple sections so this options is used to display only a specific section of a manual.

$ man [section -num] [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] file...

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

Reference	class	Description
u	owner	files owner
g	group	users who are members of the file's group
o	others	users who are neither the file's owner nor members of files group.
a	all	All 3 of the above, same as ugo

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

+ = Add the specified mode to the Specified class

- = Remove the Specified mode from specified class.

= = The modes specified are to be made the exact mode for the specified class

Putting blank space on Operator would make Command fail.

The mode indicate which permissions are to be granted or removed from specified class. There are 3 basic modes.

r -> permission to read the file

w -> Permission to write the file

x -> Permission to execute the file / in the case of directory, Search it.

chown Command is used to change a file's ownership directory, symbolic link for a users or groups. The chown stands for change owner

Syntax

chown [options]... [owner] [:[Group]] file...

Following are the Command line option:-

-c, --changes = it is used to display the detailed output like verbose, but it is reported when only a change is made.

-f, --silent, --quiet = It is used to suppress the error messages.

-v, --verbose = It is used to display a diagonstic for every processed file.