**DAY -02**

**COMMANDS**

**WHAT ARE COMMANDS?**

* A command is an instruction given to our computer by us to do whatever we want.
* Commands are executed by typing in at the command line followed by pressing the enter key.
* Command further passes to the shell which reads and command and executes it.

There are 2 Types Of Commands:

1. Build in Shell Commands:

They are part of Shell.

Each Shell has some build in Commands.

1. External/Linux Commands:

Each external Command is a separate executable program written in C or other Programming language

**Linux Directory Commands**

**1. pwd Command**

The [pwd](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-pwd) command is used to display the location of the current working directory.

**2. mkdir Command**

The [mkdir](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-mkdir) command is used to create a new directory under any directory.

mkdir **<**directory name**>**

**3. rmdir Command**

The [rmdir](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-rmdir) command is used to delete a directory.

rmdir **<**directory name**>**

**4 .ls Command**

The [ls](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-ls) command is used to display a list of content of a directory.

**5. cd Command**

The [cd](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-cd) command is used to change the current directory.

cd **<**directory name**>**

**Linux File commands**

**6. touch Command**

The [touch](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-touch) command is used to create empty files. We can create multiple empty files by executing it once.

**Syntax:**

1. touch **<**file name**>**
2. touch **<**file1**>**  **<**file2**>** ....

**7. cat Command**

The [cat](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-cat) command is a multi-purpose utility in the Linux system. It can be used to create a file, display content of the file, copy the content of one file to another file, and more.

**Syntax:**

1. cat [OPTION]... [FILE]..

**8. rm Command**

The [rm](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-rm) command is used to remove a file.

rm <file name>

**What is man command:** is used to display the manual pages for other commands and utilities.

**Cal:** Print calendar of current year. If specified, print calendar for the specific year and month

**Who:** Display list of all users currently logged in.Left hand side column displays the user name

**Passwd:** To change the password

Man: Display Help for a linux command

$ man pw

Ls: Display list of all files and sub directories present in current working directory.

Cd: Change current working directory.

$ cd <dir\_name>

$ cd # move to home dir.

$ cd . . # move to parent directory

$ cd ../try # move to try dir which is present in parent dir

$cd ~ # move to home dir

To copy all file and sub-dir:-

$ cp –r try\_dir/\* ./

**Mv:** Same as cp, but it will move the file from one dir to another. If both source and target paths are same, then it will simply rename a file.

mv source file to target file

cat: create a file

$ cat > file

**Head:** Displays top few lines of a file. By default is displays top 10 line.

$ head file1

$ head -n file

**Tail:** Displays last few lines of a file. By default it displays last 10 line.

$ tail file1

$ tail -5 file1

**Chmod:** change file permissions

default permissions for a file are 644 and for directory 755

to change the file permissions use chmod command

$ chmod perm file

$ chmod 777 file1

**Total there are 3 file permissions:-**

Read (4)

Write (2)

Execute (1)

**There are three types of file users:-**

Owner (u)

Group (g)

Others (o)

Another method to use chmod command, is

$ chmod user operator permissions file(s)

**Here, operators may be:-**

+ (add)

- (remove)

= (assign)

$ chmod u+x file1

$ chmod u+x, g-x file1

$ chmod ug=rw,o=r file1

Wc: display total number of words, characters and lines present in the given file or given input data.

$ wc < filename

**Pipe:** Pipe is used to combine 2 or more commands. Output of first command works as input for second command

$ command1 | command2

$ ls –l | wc –l

$ cat | more

More: Displays only one screen full output for a command. Then to display next page of output use spacebar and to display next line of output use enter key.

$ cat file1 | more

$ ls | more

**Code:**

echo "hello

Anjalli

Your page content goes here."