REGNO:222BDA45
NAME : Anwesh Roy

BASIC LINUX COMMANDS

- **grep** - SEARCHES FOR A STRING
  The grep utility searches through one or more files to see whether any contain a specified string of characters. This utility does not change the file it searches but simply displays each line that contains the string.
  Syntax: grep [options] pattern [files]
- **mv** - CHANGES THE NAME OF A FILE
  The mv (move) utility can rename a file without making a copy of it.The mv command line specifies an existing file and a new filename
  Syntax: mv existing-filename new-filename
- **who** -Displays a list of users who are currently logged into the computer.
  Syntax: $who [options] [filename]
- **cp -** The Linux cp command is used for copying files and directories to another location. To copy a file, specify "cp" followed by the name of a file to copy. Then, state the location at which the new file should appear. The new file does not need to have the same name as the one you are copying.
  Syntax : cp [source] [destination]
- **mkdir** -Creates a Directory The mkdir utility creates a directory. The argument to mkdir is the pathname of the new directory.
  Syntax : mkdir <directory name>
- **cat -** Displays a text file The cat utility displays the contents of a text file. The name of the command is derived from concatenate, which means to join together, one after the other.
  Syntax : cat <text>
- **cd -** Used as change directory command. It is used to change current working directory
  Syntax : cd..
- **pwd**- It stands for **P**rint **W**orking **D**irectory. It prints the path of the working directory, starting from the root.
  pwd -L: Prints the symbolic path.
  pwd -P: Prints the actual path.
- **rmdir** -The rmdir command removes each and every directory specified in the command line only if these directories are empty.
  Syntax : rmdir <directory name>

REGNO:222BDA45
NAME : Anwesh Roy

- **touch**- The touch command is used to create empty files. We can create multiple empty files by executing it once.
  Syntax: touch <file name> touch <file1> <file2> ....
- **rename** -The rename command is used to rename files. It is useful for renaming a large group of files.
  Syntax:rename 's/old-name/new-name/' files
- **head-** The head command is used to display the content of a file. It displays the first 10 lines of a file.]
  Syntax:head <file name>
- **tail-** The tail command is similar to the head command. The difference between both commands is that it displays the last ten lines of the file content. It is useful for reading the error message.
  Syntax: tail <file name>
- **tac** - The tac command is the reverse of cat command, as its name specified. It displays the file content in reverse order (from the last line
  Syntax: tac <file name>
- **more** -The more command is quite similar to the cat command, as it is used to display the file content in the same way that the cat command does. The only difference between both commands is that, in case of larger files, the more command displays screenful output at a time.In more command, the following keys are used to scroll the page:
  ENTER key: To scroll down page by line.
  Space bar: To move to the next page.
  b key: To move to the previous page.
  / key: To search the string.
  Syntax: more <file name>
- **less -**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.' Comparatively, the more command cuts the output in the width of the terminal.
  Syntax: less <file name>
- **Su**- The su command provides administrative access to another user. In other words, it allows access of the Linux shell to another user.
  Syntax: su <user name>
- **id** - The id command is used to display the user ID (UID) and group ID (GID).
  Syntax: id

REGNO:222BDA45
NAME : Anwesh Roy

- **useradd** - The useradd command is used to add or remove a user on a Linux server.
  Syntax: useradd username
- **passwd-** The passwd command is used to create and change the password for a user.
  Syntax: passwd <username>
- **groupadd –** The groupadd command is used to create a user group.
  Syntax: groupadd <group name>
- **rm** - The rm command is used to remove a file.
  Syntax: rm <file name>
- **cut** -The cut command is used to select a specific column of a file. The '-d' option is used as a delimiter, and it can be a space (' '), a slash (/), a hyphen (-), or anything else. And, the '-f' option is used to specify a column number.
  Syntax: cut -d(delimiter) -f(columnNumber) <fileName>
- **comm-**The 'comm' command is used to compare two files or streams. By default, it displays three columns, first displays non-matching items of the first file, second indicates the non-matching item of the second file, and the third column displays the matching items of both files.
  Syntax: comm <file1> <file2>
- **sudo -**sudo was developed as a way to temporarily grant a user administrative right. To make it work, use sudo before a restricted command. The system will prompt for your password. Once provided, the system runs the command.
  Syntax: sudo [command]