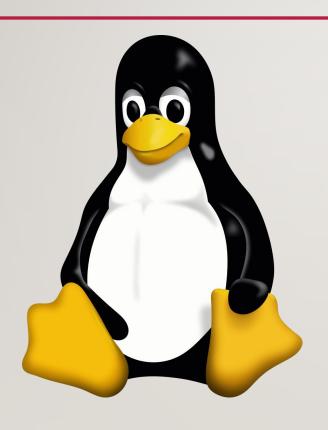
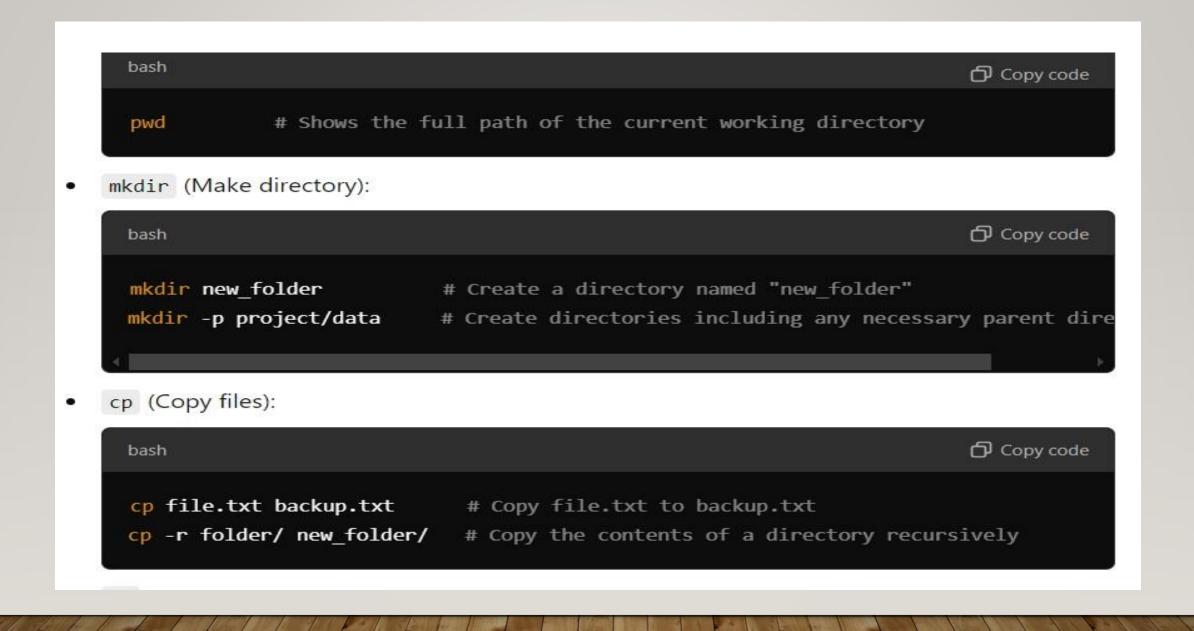
Introduction to Linux & Basic Commands





```
Copy code
                 # Lists files and directories in the current directory
 ls
                 # Long listing, shows file permissions, owner, size, and modificat
 ls -1
 ls -a
                 # Show hidden files (those that start with a dot)
                 # Human-readable file sizes
 ls -lh
cd (Change directory):
                                                                        Copy code
 bash
 cd /home/user/Documents # Navigate to the Documents folder
                            # Move one level up in the directory structure
 cd ..
 cd ~
                            # Go to the home directory
pwd (Print working directory):
                                                                        Copy code
 bash
             # Shows the full path of the current working directory
 pwd
```



mv (Move or rename files):

```
mv file.txt new_file.txt  # Rename a file
mv file.txt /path/to/dir  # Move file to another directory
```

rm (Remove files or directories):

```
rm file.txt  # Remove a file
rm -r directory/  # Remove a directory and its contents
rm -i file.txt  # Prompt before removal
```

3. File Permissions:

chmod (Change file mode bits):

```
chmod 755 script.sh  # Set read, write, execute for the owner; read and execute chmod u+x script.sh  # Add execute permission for the user
```

chown (Change file ownership):

```
bash

sudo chown user:group file.txt # Change the owner and group of a file
```

4. Text Editors:

Nano:

```
nano filename.txt # Open a file in Nano editor
Ctrl+X # Exit Nano
```

Vim:

```
vim filename.txt  # Open file in Vim editor
i  # Insert mode to edit text
:wq  # Save and quit
```

4. Text Editors:

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nano filename.txt # Open a file in Nano editor
Ctrl+X # Exit Nano
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vim filename.txt  # Open file in Vim editor

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:wq  # Save and quit
```

Key Topics & Commands:

- 1. Viewing and Editing Files:
 - cat (Concatenate files and print to standard output):

```
cat file.txt  # Print file contents to the terminal
cat file1.txt file2.txt  # Concatenate multiple files and print them
```

less (View file content page by page):

```
less large_file.txt  # View large file one page at a time
```

head and tail (View the beginning and end of files):

```
bash

head -n 10 file.txt  # View the first 10 lines of the file

tail -n 20 file.txt  # View the last 20 lines of the file
```

Data Filtering & Processing:

grep (Global Regular Expression Print):

```
grep "error" logfile.txt # Find lines containing "error" in a log file
grep -i "error" logfile.txt # Case-insensitive search for "error"
```

awk (Text processing language):

grep (Global Regular Expression Print): Copy code bash grep "error" logfile.txt # Find lines containing "error" in a log file grep -i "error" logfile.txt # Case-insensitive search for "error" awk (Text processing language): Copy code bash awk '{print \$1, \$3}' data.csv # Print the 1st and 3rd columns from a CSV file awk -F"," '{print \$2}' data.csv # Specify comma as the field separator sed (Stream editor): Copy code bash sed 's/error/success/g' logfile.txt # Replace "error" with "success" globally i

4. Downloading Files:

wget :

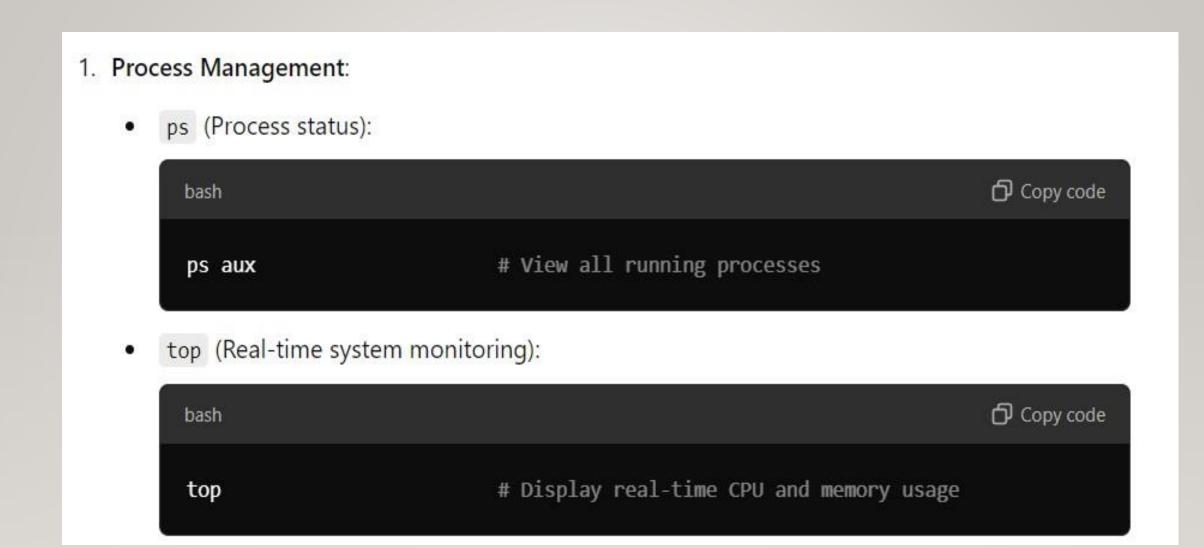
```
bash

wget http://example.com/data.csv # Download a file from the internet
```

• curl:

```
bash

curl -O http://example.com/data.csv # Download a file with curl
```



kill (Terminate a process): Copy code bash kill 1234 # Terminate a process with PID 1234 Task Scheduling with cron: crontab (Schedule jobs): Copy code bash # Edit cron jobs crontab -e # Add this line to schedule a script every day at 6 AM: 0 6 * * * /path/to/script.sh