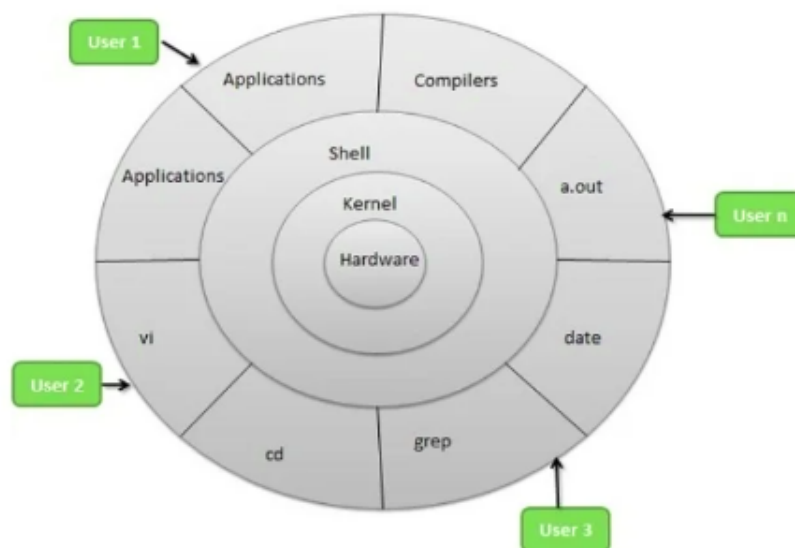


Key differences between Windows & linux



Administrator	↔	Root User
OS	↔	Kernel
Folder	↔	Directory
\(Backward Slash)	↔	/(Forward slash)
Software	↔	Package

The Architecture



Advantage of linux

1 Open source



5 multitasking



2 Lightweight



6 Privacy



3 Secure



7 no need any antivirus



4 multiuser



File system hierarchy



Commands

There are three parts:-

1 command name

2 Option

3 Argument

Some basic commands

date :- show date

cal :- show calendar

whoami :- login user name

pwd:- present working directory

ls :- show list of directory and files

ls -a :- to show all hidden file with start dot(.)

ls -la :- to show all file with content

touch :- create empty file **u:- touch <filename>**

which Usage: locate a command **u:- which <command name>**

mkdir : -create folder(directory) **u:- mkdir <path_of_the_file>**

rmdir :-remove empty folder

rm :- to remove file

u:- rm <path_of_file>

rm -rf :- to remove directory

u:- rm -rf<path_of_directory>

Path

Absolute path — An absolute path is defined as the specifying the location of a file or directory from the root directory(/)

Relative path —Relative path is defined as the path related to the present working directory(pwd). It starts at your current directory and never starts with a / .

Vi(visual) Editor

CREATING/OPENING A FILE:

- Command: \$ vi <filename>
- For Example : \$ vi testfile
- By pressing enter a new file named "testfile" opens in command mode. If it already exists then it will open.

MODES:

vi has two different modes:

- Command Mode

In **Command Mode**, the characters you type are interpreted as commands. For example: cut , copy , paste , search operations ,moving the cursor etc.

- Insert Mode

In **insert Mode**, everything you type is inserted into the file as text

COPY:

- 'yy' will copy the entire line.
- Similarly '3yy' will copy 3 lines and so on.
- 'yw' will copy word, 7w copies 7 words from current cursor location

CUT AND PASTE:

- Press **'dd'** cut/delete the entire line.
- Similarly **'3dd'** will cut/delete 3 lines.
- **'dw'** is used to cut/delete a word.
- **'x'** delete character at cursor
- **'X'** delete character to left of cursor
- **'D'** delete from cursor to end of line
- Press **'p'** for paste

SAVING AND EXITING:

:wq	save the file and quits (same as ZZ)
:w	save file but not quit VI
:q	quits without saving
:q!	force quit
ZZ	quits VI and save edits

SEARCHING:

- **Command:** `/letter`
- For example `/ink` searches 'ink' in file.
- `n` repeats search in same direction
- `N` repeats search in opposite direction

UNDO AND REDO:

- `u` undo last change made in file.
- `U` restores the current line.
- `Ctrl + r` redo