Linux :

    shell → takes command (Enterface)

mkdir folder → creates folder

ls → list command (list me folder)

cd downloads

→downloads mkdir folder

    creates folder in downloads

→ cd downloads .. (goes b

→ downloads   cd .. → goes back

→ cd pictures

→ Pictures

→ cd

    └ goes to home

→ where git

    → shows file location

→ open (file location)

    → opens it

→ echo $PATH

→ where echo

ls -a   → shows hidden files

Environment Variable

zshrc
zprofile

bash, zsh → types of shells

export MY_PATH = "Hema"

export $MY_PATH

→ pwd

shows current directory

→ ls

lists file

→ ls -a

lists hidden file

→ ls -l

pwd → present working directory

ls → list Directories in current working directory

Shell

bash, Ksh, zsh, tsch

echo "Hello world"

→ Hello world

cd → change directory

Path

→ Absolute Path (cd /home/ec2-user/content)

→ relative Path (cd content/)

ls -l

→ long listing

cd .. → takes to parent directory (home)

cd. → current directly

① cd .. → none
② cd .. → / → starting point
③ -l

lists all files

clear → clears all command

④

cd ~

⟶ /home/ ec2-user

cd - (previous directory)

cd ~~cd~~ ⟶ /

ls -a ⟶ shows all hidden files

Any file name starts with . is hidden file

ls -l -a (show both long list and hidden files)

ls -R (recursively list directory content)

⟶ show list in current directory

⟶ show list inside the file in current directory

ls -r , ls -t (showing files in order based on created time and other criteria's)

Touch

①

touch newfile.txt (creates file)

②

touch newfile.txt (modifies the files and displays the updated time)

File

file newfile.txt c helps to display the
                     contents of file
   → empty   in terms of measure
                          and datatype used

Consider we have, created a text
file with some sentence in English and
it is known as newfile1

 file   newfile1.txt with very long lines

   → ASCII text ,

Cat

cat newfile1.txt

 → Displays the content in file

Cat newfile.text

 → no output   as it is empty file)

history

 → Display all commands that we used

from beginning

Clear

 → clears all the commands

consider we are having pages of lines
(ex. 5 pages) in a file newfile2.txt.

By using cat we cannot see all 5 pages

we use less here

→ less newfile2.txt

→ An interactive prompt will be
opened and displays all pages. (ex. 1 page)

q → comes back to shell

g → beginning of the file

G → End of the file

/word
 ↳ goes to that word

Can use arrow keys to move up and
down in opened interactive mode

h → shows the summary of less command

file manuplulation

copy
_____

mkdir → make directory

mkdir newfolder
        ↳ create a folder in cd

CP myfile.txt newfolder/

→ copying myfile.txt to newfolder

Now copy all files ending with .txt
→ wildcard (can be considered all names
with has suffix . txt)
CP *.txt newfolder/

→ copied all files .txt as suffix
to newfolder

cp -i , cp -r
Move (2 functions)

→ edit a filename ①

→ move a file ②

①
mv myfile.txt myfiles.txt

→ renamed from this to this

mv myfiles.txt newfolder/

→ moves myfiles.txt to newfolder

mv *.txt newfolder/

→ moves all files to newfolder

Remove (rm)

→ rm   myfile.txt

    → deletes myfile.txt

→ rm -r newfolder /

    → to delete entire folder / directory

(or)

rmdir   newfolder/ → will not work
                              for directories
can remove only empty directories, which have content

---

mv   newfolder/   oldfolder

    → changing directory name

mv /home/ec2-user/content

    /home/ec2-user/content1

mv -i directory1 directory2

mv -b directory1 directory2

mkdir -p folder/car

    → to create folder inside a folder

find

Syntax

find [path] [options] [expression]

find /home/ec2-user/ -name *.docx

⟶ gives all files with docx
Extension

⟶ manual

Man find

⟶ tell about find command

what is find

⟶ tell about the keyword

alias

We can assign a command to a
word and use that work for performing
the action for that command

alias hema = "ls -la"

we can use hema for ls -la command

unalias hema

⟶ removes the special power