Linux Admin

- In Linux, Admin is called as "super-user".
- Admin's login name is "root".
- Most of modern Linux, disable "root" login (for security).
- To execute commands with admin privileges use "sudo" (if approved by system admin).
    - cmd> sudo apt update
    - cmd> sudo apt install vim gcc python3 python3-pip
    - cmd> sudo snap install --classic code

Directory commands

- pwd -- print present working directory (current directory)
- cd -- change directory (syntax> cd dirpath)
- ls - list directory contents (syntax> ls dirpath)
- mkdir -- make directory (syntax> mkdir dirpath)
- rmdir -- remove empty directory (syntax> rmdir dirpath)
- cd
    - cd ~ - change working directory to home directory
    - cd - - change working directory to old working directory
    - cd .. - change working directory to parent directory

File commands

- cat
    - cat > filepath <-- create new file
    - cat filepath <-- display file contents
- rm
    - rm filepath <-- delete given file
    - rm -r dirpath <-- delete dir with all contents
- mv
    - mv filepath destdirpath <-- move given file into given dest directory
    - mv dirpath destdirpath <-- move given dir into given dest directory
    - mv oldname newname <-- rename given file
- cp
    - cp filename newfilename <-- copy file with new name/path.
    - cp filepath destdirpath <-- copy file into given dest dir with same name.
    - cp -r dirpath destdirpath <-- copy file into given dest dir with same name.
- touch
    - Create empty file (if file doesn't exists).
    - Modify access time of the file (if file exists).

- ls
    - ls - list the contents of present working directory
    - ls path - list the contents of given path
    - ls -l - list the contents in detail format
        - type and permissions
            - Types of files
                - Regular file (-)
                - Directory file (d)
                - Link file (l)
                - pipe file (p)
                - socket file (s)
                - character special file (c)
                - block specical file (b)
            - Permissions of files
                - r - read, w - write, x - execute
                - (rwx)user/owner, (rwx)group, (rwx)others
        - link count
        - user/owner
        - group
        - size
        - timestamp
        - name
    - ls -a - list all contents along with hidden
    - ls -A - list all contents along with hidden except . and ..
    - ls -i - list contents with indoe number
        - inode number is unique number given to every file
    - ls -s - list content with size (number of blocks)
    - ls -S - list content in descending order of their sizes
- touch
    - if file does not exist, empty file is created
    - if file exist, timestamp of that file is changed
- alias
    - alias list="ls -l"
        - list will be alias/nick name to ls -l
        - list will give output same as ls -l
- unalias
    - unalias list