**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Unix Commands\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**==================================================================================**

**How to search specific word in keyword? VVVVVVVVVVVVVIMMMMPPPPPP**

$ grep 'word pattern' filename.extension

e.g

if u want to ignore upper case and lower cases then we use -i

if u want to count how many times same word repeated then we use -c

if u want to verify, on which line that specific character is present then we use -n

e.g

$ grep -i 'java' abc.text

it will ignore upper case and lower case

$ grep -i -c 'java' abc.txt

it will ignore upper case and lower case and it will count the word

$ grep -i -n 'java' abc.txt

it will ignore upper case and lower case and it will display matching lines numbers

**how to find the specific file in Laptop/in drive / in current folder**

$ find . -type f -name 'filename.extension'

. means it will seach file in current directory

-type f means it will search only files in current directory

-type d means it will search only directory in current directory

\* means it wil ignore multiple characters as well as extension

468 find . -type f -name 's\*.txt'

469 find . -type f -name '\*g.txt'

470 find . -type f -name '\*.\*'

471 clear

472 ls

473 mkdir abc

474 cd abc

475 clear

476 mkdir abc1 abc2 abc3 p1 pq2 pqr3 p5

477 ls

478 find . -type d -name 'p\*'

479 find . -type d -name '\*3'

480 find . -type d -name '\*b\*'

481 clear

482 find E:/ -type d -name 'Developer'

483 find F:/ -type d -name 'Resumes'

484 find F:/ -type d -name 'R\*'

$ pwd it gives present working directory location/path

$whoami it gives logged username

**how to check how many processor are running in laptop**

$ ps

how to to stop the processor

$ kill processIdNumber

how to stop processor forcefully

$ kill -9 processidNumber

$ vi filename.extenion

there are 3 main use of vi editor command

1) by using this command we can open a file content

2) we can create new file

3) we can update the file

**there are 2 modes in vi editor**

1) command mode --if u want start/navigate to insert mode then we press esc keyword in keyword

2) insert mode --if u want start/navigate to insert mode then we press i keyword in keyword

by defualt user is on command mode.

:wq save and quit file

:w it will save file content

:q it will quit this file without saving content

:q! it will quit this file without saving content

**Unix All command**

1) cal

2) cal 2020

3) cal 5 2020

4) cal aug 2023

5) date

6) passwd

7) clear

8) history

9) ls

10) ls -lh

11) ls -a

12) ls -la

13) ls-lrt

14) ls -ltr

15) mkdir foldername

16) cd foldername

17) cd drivername:

18) cd ~

19) cd ..

20) touch filename.extension

21) echo content > filename.extension

22) cat > filename.extension

content

control+d

23) cat filename.extension

24) cat >> filename.extension

content

control=d

25) vi filename.extension

26) more filename.extension

27) less filename.extension

29) more filename.extension filename.extension

30) less filename.extension filename.extension

31) rm filename.extension

31) rm -i filename.extension

32) rm -R filename.extension

33) rm -rf filename.extension

34) rmdir foldername

35) rm -R foldername

36) rm -rf foldername

37) head filename.extension

38) tail filename.extension

39) wc -l filename.extension

40) wc -w filename.extension

41) wc -c filename.extension

42) wc filename.extension

45) cp filename1.extension filename2.extension

46) mv filename1.extension filename2.extension

47) chmod 777 filename.extension

48) chown ownername filename.extension

50) grep 'pattern' filename.extension

51) grep -i 'pattern' filename.extension

52) grep -i -c 'pattern' filename.extension

53) grep -i -n 'pattern' filename.extension

54) find . type f -name 'filename.extension'

55) find . type d -name 'filename.extension'

56) pwd

57) whoami

58) ps

59) killl processid

60) kill -9 processid

Unix Commands

1) $ cal

2) $ cal 2020

3) $ cal 8 2024

4) $ cal Jun 2025

5) $ date

6) $ clear

7) $ passwd

8) $ history

9) $ ls

10) $ ls -lh

11) $ ls -a

12) $ls -la

13) $ ls -ltr

14) $ ls -lrt

15) $ cd drivername:

16) $ cd foldername

17) $mkdir foldername

18) $mkdir foldername1 foldername2

19) $mkdir 'Folder name '

20) $ mkdir .foldername

21) $ cd .. it will navigate one step back

22) $ ls foldername/

it will display all files and folder in mention folder

**how are 4 different ways we can create files?**

i) by using touch command

ii) by using echo command

iii) by using cat command

iv) by using vi editor command

i) by using touch command

- by using touch command we create blank files without any content

command

$ touch filename.extension

command

$ touch filename1.extension filename2.extension

it will create 2 different blank files without any content.

ii) by using echo command

by using echo command we create new file with content

command

$ echo file content > filename.extension

e.g

$ echo hello guys, welcome to automation class > abc.txt

iii) by using cat command

there are 3 main use of cat command

i) by cat command we create new file with content

ii) by cat command we can view the file content

iii) by using cat command we can append the file content.

i) by cat command we create new file with content

command:

$ cat > filename.extension

file content

press control+d it will save and it will quit the editor mode./file

e.g

$ cat s1.txt

API Automation using Rest Assured tool

ii) by cat command we can view the file content

command

$ cat filename.extension

e.g

$ cat s1.txt

iii) by using cat command we can append the file content.

command

$ cat >> filename.extension

new content

press control+d

e.g

$ cat >> r1.txt

by using softtech classes

**diff between append and update?**

append means we can add new content at the end of lines

update means we can add new content any file location as like in start, in mid of file and also in end of file.

How to view file content

**there are 4 ways we can view file content**

1) by using cat command

command

$ cat filename.extension

2) by using less command

command

$ less filename.extension

:wq - it will save and quit the file.

:q it will quit the file

3) by using more command

command

$ more filename.extension

4) by using vi editor command

command

$ vi filename.extension

**how to compare file content?**

there are 2 ways we can compare the file content

1) by using less command

2) by using more command

1) by using less command

command

$ less filename1.extension filename2.extension

first it will open file name1 content

then if u want to navigate 2nd file then we use :n

then it will open 2nd file content

and if u want to save and quit this file we use :wq / :q

e.g

$ less r1.txt r2.txt

2) by using more command

command

$ more filename1.extension filename2.extension

e.g

$ more r1.txt r2.txt

**how to delete the files?**

**there are 4 ways we can delete the files**

1) $ rm filename.extension

command

$ rm r1.txt

2) $ rm -i filename.extension it will ask for permission before deleting the files

command

$ rm -i r2.txt

3) $ rm -R filename.extension

command

$ rm -R s10.txt

4) $ rm -rf filename.extension

command

$ rm -R s10.txt

can we delete multiple files

yes

**how to delete the folders/directory?**

there are 4 ways we can delete the folders

1) by using rmdir foldername

it will delete blank folder

command

$ rmdir foldername

2) by using rm -R foldername

command

$ rm -R foldername

3) by using rm -rf foldername

command

$ rm -rf foldername

1) $ touch

2) $ echo

3) $ cat > filename.extension

4) $ cat filename.extension

5) $ cat >> filename.extension

6) $ less filename.extension

7) $ more filename.extension

8) $ less filename1.extension filename2.extension

9) $ more filename1.extension filename2.extension

10) $ rm filename.extension

11) $ rm -i filename.extension

12) $ rm -R filename.extension

13) $ rm -rf filename.extension

14) $ rmdir foldername

15) $ rm -R foldername

16) $ rm -rf foldername

17) $ cd ..

18) $ ls foldername/

**Unix Commands**

**1)$ head filename.extension**

it will display top 10 lines from file.

e.g.

head abc.text

**2)$ head -5 filename.extension**

it will display top 5 lines form files

**3) $ tail filename.extension**

it will display bottom 10 lines from file

**4) $ tail -5 filename.extension**

it will display bottom 5 lines from file

**5) $ head -5 filename.extension | tail -3**

it will display 3-5 lines from file

**6) $ wc -l filename.extension**

it will display lines count from file

**7) $ wc -w filename.extension**

it will display wprds count from file

**8) $ wc -c filename.extension**

it will display characters count from file

**9) $ wc filename.extension**

it will display lines count, words count and character count from file

**10) $ cp filename1.extension filename2.extension**

it will copy all the file content from filename1 to filename2

if filename2 is not exist then it will create the new filename2

and if filename2 is present, and if we have some content in filename2 then it will override the content.

**11) $ mv filename1.extension filename2.extension**

it will move all the file content from filename1 to filename2

if filename2 is not exist then it will create the new filename2

and if filename2 is present, and if we have some content in filename2 then it will override the content.

and it will delete the filename1.

**12) How to change file permission**  **VVVVVIMMMPPPPP**

- we use chmod command to change the file permission

- each and every file/directory have 3 groups

1) user/owner

2) group/ teammates

3) other/client

- each and every group have 3 permission

1) read ----> 4

2) write ----> 2

3) execute -----> 1

filename.sh

$ chmod 777 pqr.txt

$ chmod 000 pqr.txt

a -- all groups

u user group

g group group

0 other group

+ add persmisson/assign permission

- remove permisson

r read

w write

x execute

**13) how to change file owner ship**

$ chown ownername filename.extension

**How to search specific word in keyword?** VVVVVVVVVVVVVIMMMMPPPPPP

$ grep 'word pattern' filename.extension

e.g

if u want to ignore upper case and lower cases then we use -i

if u want to count how many times same word repeated then we use -c

if u want to verify, on which line that specific character is present then we use -n

e.g

$ grep -i 'java' abc.text

it will ignore upper case and lower case

$ grep -i -c 'java' abc.txt

it will ignore upper case and lower case and it will count the word

$ grep -i -n 'java' abc.txt

it will ignore upper case and lower case and it will display matching lines numbers

**how to find the specific file in Laptop/in drive / in current folder**

$ find . -type f -name 'filename.extension'

. means it will seach file in current directory

-type f means it will search only files in current directory

-type d means it will search only directory in current directory

\* means it wil ignore multiple characters as well as extension

468 find . -type f -name 's\*.txt'

469 find . -type f -name '\*g.txt'

470 find . -type f -name '\*.\*'

471 clear

472 ls

473 mkdir abc

474 cd abc

475 clear

476 mkdir abc1 abc2 abc3 p1 pq2 pqr3 p5

477 ls

478 find . -type d -name 'p\*'

479 find . -type d -name '\*3'

480 find . -type d -name '\*b\*'

481 clear

482 find E:/ -type d -name 'Developer'

483 find F:/ -type d -name 'Resumes'

484 find F:/ -type d -name 'R\*'

$ pwd it gives present working directory location/path

$whoami it gives logged username

how to check how many processor are running in laptop

$ ps

how to to stop the processor

$ kill processIdNumber

how to stop processor forcefully

$ kill -9 processidNumber

$ vi filename.extenion

there are 3 main use of vi editor command

1) by using this command we can open a file content

2) we can create new file

3) we can update the file

there are 2 modes in vi editor

1) command mode --if u want start/navigate to insert mode then we press esc keyword in keyword

2) insert mode --if u want start/navigate to insert mode then we press i keyword in keyword

by defualt user is on command mode.

:wq save and quit file

:w it will save file content

:q it will quit this file without saving content

:q! it will quit this file without saving content

**Unix All command**

1) cal

2) cal 2020

3) cal 5 2020

4) cal aug 2023

5) date

6) passwd

7) clear

8) history

9) ls

10) ls -lh

11) ls -a

12) ls -la

13) ls-lrt

14) ls -ltr

15) mkdir foldername

16) cd foldername

17) cd drivername:

18) cd ~

19) cd ..

20) touch filename.extension

21) echo content > filename.extension

22) cat > filename.extension

content

control+d

23) cat filename.extension

24) cat >> filename.extension

content

control=d

25) vi filename.extension

26) more filename.extension

27) less filename.extension

29) more filename.extension filename.extension

30) less filename.extension filename.extension

31) rm filename.extension

31) rm -i filename.extension

32) rm -R filename.extension

33) rm -rf filename.extension

34) rmdir foldername

35) rm -R foldername

36) rm -rf foldername

37) head filename.extension

38) tail filename.extension

39) wc -l filename.extension

40) wc -w filename.extension

41) wc -c filename.extension

42) wc filename.extension

45) cp filename1.extension filename2.extension

46) mv filename1.extension filename2.extension

47) chmod 777 filename.extension

48) chown ownername filename.extension

50) grep 'pattern' filename.extension

51) grep -i 'pattern' filename.extension

52) grep -i -c 'pattern' filename.extension

53) grep -i -n 'pattern' filename.extension

54) find . type f -name 'filename.extension'

55) find . type d -name 'filename.extension'

56) pwd

57) whoami

58) ps

59) killl processid

60) kill -9 processid