

UNIX Command

INTRODUCTION TO UNIX:

Unix is a multi-user, multitasking operating system (OS) that controls hardware and software, allocates resources, and schedules tasks.

Unix is designed for flexibility and adaptability, and offers portability, stability, and interoperability across a range of device types and environments.

It's made up of three parts:

The kernel

The hub of the operating system, it allocates time and memory to programs and handles the filestore and communications.

Shell

Interprets commands and calls the desired program. The shell uses standard syntax for all commands.

Commands and Utilities

There are over 250 standard commands, plus numerous others provided through third-party software. Commands and utilities include cp, mv, cat, and grep

ls: Lists the contents of the current directory.

```
$ ls
ls

directory_1
export "PS1=$ "
```

cd: Changes the current directory.

```
$ cd folder_1
cd folder_1

bash: cd: folder_1: No such file or directory
export "PS1=$ "
```

pwd: Prints the working directory.

```
$ pwd
pwd

/home/cg/root/661b857d13438
export "PS1=$ "
```

mkdir: Creates a new directory.

```
export "PS1=$ "
$ mkdir directory_1
mkdir directory_1
```

rmmdir: Removes an empty directory.

```
$ rm file_1.txt  
rm file_1.txt  
  
export "PS1=$ "  
export "PS1=$ "
```

touch: Creates a new file or updates the timestamp of an existing file.

```
$ touch file_1.txt  
touch file_1.txt  
  
export "PS1=$ "
```

cat: Concatenates files and prints them to stdout.

```
$ cat file_1.txt  
cat file_1.txt  
  
export "PS1=$ "  
export "PS1=$ "
```

cp: Copies a file or directory.

```
$ cp spider jerry  
cp spider jerry  
|
```

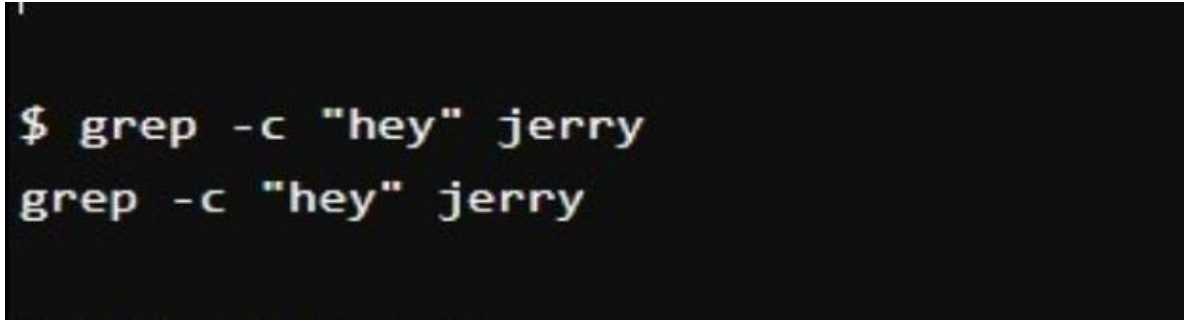
mv: Moves a file or directory.

rm: Removes a file or directory.

cat: Concatenates files and prints them to stdout.

```
$ cat file_1.txt  
cat file_1.txt  
  
export "PS1=$ "  
export "PS1=$ "
```

grep: Searches for a pattern in a file or files.



```
$ grep -c "hey" jerry
grep -c "hey" jerry
```

head: Prints the first few lines of a file.

tail: Prints the last few lines of a file.

sort: Sorts the lines of a file.

uniq: Removes duplicate lines from a file.

wc: Counts the number of lines, words, and characters in a file.

find: Searches for files and directories that meet a certain criteria.

tar: Creates and manages archive files.

gzip: Compresses files.

unzip: Decompresses files.