Linux commands for accessing the virtual machine present in server using linux commands

1. $ whoami :- command used to check the current user logged in to the server
2. $ date :- used to current server date and time
3. $ cal :- used to get the calender for that particular month
4. $ cal 2025 :- used to get the calender for that particular year
5. $ pwd :- command used to get the present working directory
6. $ mkdir <foldername> :- used to create a folder/directory
7. $ ls :- listing the content of that particular directory sorted in alphabetical order
8. $ ls -r :- listing the content of that particular directory sorted in descending alphabetical order or reverse sorting
9. $ ls –l :- longlisting the folder contents based on current date and time
10. $ ls –lr :- longlisting the file names in reverse order
11. $ clear :- command is used for clearing the screen
12. $ rmdir <foldername> :- is used for removing empty directory
13. $ ls –la :- used to get the hidden files in a particular folder
14. $ cd /home/ec2-user/a :- command is used for navigating to another directory folder
15. $ cd .. / cd ~ :- is used for going one folder back
16. $ touch <filename.txt> :- command used for creating a text file
17. $ rm –rf <folder name>:- recursively forcibly remove the folder even when the content is there inside it
18. $ exit :- command used for logout

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1. $ mv <existing filename.txt> <expected filename.txt> command used for renaming the file name
2. $ mv f0.text(current file) /home/ec2-user/a (location and the folder name it has to be moved)
3. $ mv present location(file name) to location where it has to moved
4. $ cat > f4.txt enter ctr + C :- creating a file
5. $ cat >> f1.txt

Hello world

Hi

Used for writing contents into the file

1. $ cat f1.txt :- command used for reading the contents of the file
2. $ cat –n f1.txt :- used for reading the contents of the file including the line numbers
3. $ cat >> f6.txt :- If a file is not present it is used for creating a file as well
4. $ touch f6.txt :- just updates the timestamp of the file it doesn’t alter the content of the file
5. $ tac f1.txt :- is used to read the file in reverse order
6. $ cp f1.txt(source file) f2.txt(destination file) :- used to copy the content from one file to another file
7. $ cat f1.txt f2.txt > f3.txt :- used to copy the contents of file f1, f2 to file f3.txt
8. $ head f1.txt :- used to read the first 10 lines of f1.txt file
9. $ head –n 5 f3.txt :- to read the first 5 lines of f3.txt file
10. $ grep “He” f1.txt :- global regular expression is used to find specific pattern or a word in a particular file
11. $ grep –i “He” f1.txt :- performs search operation based on the case insensitivity comparison
12. $ grep –n –i “He” f1.txt :- here -n is for line number and -i for ignoring the case sensitivity order of i & n doesn’t matter
13. $ grep -v -i -n “He” f1.txt :- here to search other content apart from “He” is used
14. $ grep -i ‘He’ \* :- this command is used for searching from all the files in that particular folder
15. $ grep -i -v ‘He’ \* :- apart from ‘He’ all other data is found and fetched on the screen
16. $ grep –i –v –n ‘He’ \* :- here including the line number if the content has to fetched then this is mainly used
17. $ tail f3.txt | grep –i ‘He’ :- to find the content in the last 10 lines of the file
18. $ tail –n 3 f3.txt | grep –i ‘He’ :- to find the content in the last 3 lines here we are using pipelines for storing multiple commands
19. $ head –n 5 f3.txt | grep -i ‘He’ :- to find the content in first 5 lines of f3.txt
20. $ wc f3.txt :-used for getting the line, word & characters count in that particular file
21. $ wc –l f3.txt :- used to get only the number of lines present in the file
22. $ wc –w f3.txt :- used to get the count of words in the file
23. $ wc –m f3.txt :- gives us the number of characters present in that particular file
24. Use the cp command to copy the contents from file1.txt into the file2.txt
25. Use head to display the first 15 lines of logfile.log
26. Use grep to search all the occurrences of the word “error” in logfile.log
27. Use tail to show the last 20 lines of access.log
28. Use WC to count the number of words in the sample.txt