Linux

ls

ls -l -to check permissions(drwxr-xr-x)

d-directory

r-read

w-write

x-executable

d or l-directory or link

rwx-for main user

r-x-for users in group

r-x- for everyone

ls -t -to list based on date modified(latest-old)

ls -rt - to list based on reverse date modified(old-latest)

ls hel\* -lists all files starting from hel

pwd-present working directory

cd ..-go to one previous directory

cd /-goto initial directory(before root)

cd ../../ -go back to 2 previous directory

cd ~-home directory

cd ../(tab) -it will list directories after going back to previous directory

cd - -go to previous directory, like switching directories-swap button on remote

touch manoj.txt-creates manoj.txt file

echo "rahul" >>manoj.txt -enters rahul in the txt file

cat manoj.txt -you can view the file

echo "rahul2" >>manoj.txt -appends rahul2 in manoj.txt

mkdir rahul-make directory

echo "rahul3" >manoj.txt -will overwrite the file

* Rm:

Removes file

* Rm –r:

To remove a directory

* Rm –rf(f=force) (not recommended)
* Cp:

To copy a file

* Cp manoj/\* Rahul/:

Copies all files inside manoj except directories to Rahul.

* Cp –r manoj/\* Rahul/:

Copies all files including directories in Manoj to Rahul.

* Mv:

Cut paste

It also changes the file name

Ex: mv Rahul/logfiles.txt logfiles2.txt (logfiles is cut and pasted as a new name logfiles2.txt

* Grep:

To search for the given word

Grep “hello” hello.c : It will find hello in hello.c

Grep –i “hello” hello.c : It will find hello regardless of case-sensitive in hello.c

* Head -n 2 - displays first 2 lines
* Tail -2 - displays last 2 lines
* Less filename- displays page by page