

# AINUX

— TASTE OF LINUX —

WELCOME TO THE WORLD OF  
LINUX

DAY - 5

# BASIC COMMANDS

“~” sign means the “Home” directory of user.

Only root's home directory is separated from other user, “/root” is the home directory of “root” user.

Other users home directory will be “/home/user-name”. Like subha users home directory will be “/home/subha”

## To copy a file

# cp –[arguments] source-filename destination-location

### Arguments

- i = (Interactive) ask before overwrite.
- r = (Recursive) recursively copy an entire directory tree.
- p = (Preserve) Preserve permission and ownership.
- a = (Archive) copies file and directories recursively (like -r) while preserving permission (like -p).
- n = don't overwrite existing file.
- v = (verbose) shows the process.

# BASIC COMMANDS

## To copy more than one file

```
# cp -[arguments] source-filename-1 source-filename-2 destination-location
```

## To move a file

```
# mv -[arguments] source-filename destination-location
```

## To move more than one file

```
# mv -[arguments] source-filename-1 source-filename-2 destination-location
```

## Move Arguments

-i = (Interactive) ask before overwrite.

-v = (verbose) shows the process.

-u = (Update)move only when the SOURCE file is newer than the destination file

## To delete a file

```
# rm -[arguments] file-name
```

## remove Arguments

-i = (Interactive) ask before overwrite.

-r = (Recursive)remove directories and their contents recursively.

-v = (verbose) explain what is being done

# BASIC COMMANDS

## Information utilities of Linux

Linux provides 4 type of help utilities as

1. Whatis
2. Info
3. Man
4. --help

All the documentation are stored into *“/usr/share/doc”*

# LINUX FILE SYSTEM HIRARCHY

All files and directories in the Linux file system are contained in the ‘/’ directory.

Important directories in RHEL7:

/bin	@ → /usr/bin	:	It contains user commands and utilities.
/boot		:	It contains boot related files.
/dev		:	It contains device information files.
/etc		:	It contains system configuration files.
/home		:	It contains user's home directory.
	→ /home/alice		
	→ /home/bob		
	→ /home/eve		
/root		:	It is a home directory of root user.
/run		:	It contains the files which are used by system processes during runtime data.
/sbin	@ → /usr/sbin	:	It contains system administration binary files.
/tmp		:	It stores temporary files.

# LINUX FILE SYSTEM HIRARCHY

/usr files.	:	It contains installed software, shared libraries and read only files.
→/usr/bin	:	It contains user commands.
→/usr/local	:	It contains locally customized software.
→/usr/sbin	:	It contains system administration commands.
→/usr/tmp @→/var/tmp	:	This is a symbolic link to /var/tmp.
/var	:	It contains dynamic configuration data.
→/tmp	:	It contains user based temporary files.
/mnt	:	Mount the devices like dvd or Pendrive
/media	:	Mount the devices like dvd or Pendrive



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THANK YOU