

# AINUX

— TASTE OF LINUX —

WELCOME TO THE WORLD OF  
LINUX

DAY – 4

# BASIC COMMANDS

## To see only Time

#date +%r (12 hour clock)

#date +%R (24 hour clock)

## To see only Date

# date +%x

## Listing Directory and Files

# ls

### Arguments

- a = All files and folders including hidden files.
- l = Long listing with extra information.
- R = Recursive through Directories.
- t = Modified time wise.
- s = print the allocated size of each file.

# BASIC COMMANDS

## To identify the file type

#file "file or dir name"

i.e. # file /home

    # file /etc/passwd

## To see beginning of a file (Content)

# head "file-name"

Note: - By default it shows 10 lines. You can also mention the line numbers by argument "-n"

i.e. # head -n 5 /etc/passwd

## To see end of a file (Content)

# tail "file-name"

Note: - By default it shows 10 lines. You can also mention the line numbers by argument "-n"

i.e. # tail -n 15 /etc/passwd

# BASIC COMMANDS

## To Count Lines, words and characters of a file

#wc "file-name"

i.e. # file /etc/passwd (it shows like below)

39 68 1957 /etc/passwd

### Arguments

-l = Lines counts

-w = Word counts

-c = Character counts

## To see the command History

# history

Note:- Command history are stored into `".bash_history"` file. It can contain up to 5000 commands.

## To control the command History

#export HISTCONTROL=ignoreboth

# BASIC COMMANDS

**To see the particular history**

```
# !mkdir  
# !30
```

**To see the content of a file**

```
# cat "file-name"
```

Text editor in linux

1. nano
2. vi
3. vim
4. gedit

To create a blank file or update files modified time of a file.

```
# touch "file-name"
```

To edit a file.

```
# nano "file-name"
```

# BASIC COMMANDS

## **To create multiple file.**

```
#touch "file-name-1" "file-name-2" "file-name-3"
```

Note: - Name is case sensitive, means you can create more than 1 file using same name.  
Like – Subha, SUBHA, suBha, sUbha, SuBhA and so on.

## **To create directory.**

```
#mkdir "dir-name".
```

## **To create separate multiple directory.**

```
#mkdir "dir-name-1" "dir-name-2" "dir-name-3"
```

## **To create directory tree.**

```
#mkdir -p "dir-name-1/dir-name-2/dir-name-3"
```

## Arguments

-p = parents  
-v = verbose



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THANK YOU