Linux

* Command is Divide in 3 parts

Command Name + Operation + Arguments

Ex:- cat -n abc.txt or cat --number abc.txt

* Write a first **man** command and you can see manual description of any command link command name, option, syntax etc.

Ex:- man cat, man cp etc.

* Write a pwd command that print name of current/working directory in terminal.

Ex:- pwd

* Write ls command to provide list of current directory.

Ex:- ls

1. ls -l -> It is show modification time of file
2. ls -lc -> It is show change time of file
3. ls -lu -> It is show access time of the file

* Write cd command to change directory.

Ex:- cd, cd Home/ , cd .. , ext.

* You can write cd / jump to root directory and write a cd ~ (tilde sine) jump to user directory.

Ex:- cd / , cd ~

* You can write mkdir to make directory.

Ex:- mkdir movies

1. You can make more folder at one time.

Ex:- mkdir comedy sci-fi horror

1. You can make folder and in sub folder and than sub folder. Here

-p is indicate kids folder is not present so -p is make parent folder.

Ex:- mkdir -p kids/amination/2010

* You can write touch command to make single or multiple file like a.html, b.css, c.txt etc. and also use to change file access time , modification time.

Ex:- make a file touch a.txt b.css c.html

Change modify time touch a.txt

* File command is use to know to which type of that file.

Ex:- file a.txt, file b.css, etc..

* Nano is a simple, easy to use text editor within the terminal window.

And if file is not exit create a new file.

Ex:- nano a.txt, nano b.txt

* You can write a rm command to remove file or directory.

Ex:- rm a.txt

* You can write a mv (move) command to rename and move the file or directory.

Ex:- mv a.txt abc.txt // this is rename the file

mv a.txt comedy // this is move the file

mv a.txt ../ horror/ // this is move file in horror folder

* You can write cp command to copy a file or directory.

Ex:- cp bcc.html sci-fi/ // copy file and past in sci-fi folder

* Cat command is concatenate files and print on the standard output.

Ex:- cat fruits

* Tac command is concatenate and print files in reverse.

Ex:- tac fruits

* Rev command is reverse lines characterwise.

Ex:- rev fruits

* Head is output the first part of files.

Ex:- head fruits

* tail - output the last part of files

Ex:- tail fruits

* less command is use to see page wise view.

Ex:- less fruits

* > is override operator and >> is append operator

Ex:- echo “hello” > helo.txt

echo “hello” >> helo.txt

* If you can write 1> is a standard output and 2> means standard error.

Here output is save in helo.txt file.

Ex:- echo “hello” > helo.txt or echo “hello” 1> helo.txt //same

Here error is save in new.txt file. 2> is save error in other file.

Ex:- ls -z 2> new.txt

* Sort is use to sorting a file.

Ex:- sort -n number.txt

* grep searches for PATTERNS in each FILE.

Ex:- grep “apple” fruits

* find - search for files in a directory hierarchy

Ex:- find /path -iname “\*.pdf”

Find -iname “fruit.txt”

* chmod command is change the file permission.

Ex:- chmod o+x bcc.html

* su command is use to change the user.

Ex:- su – Kishan

* you can add group

ex:- sudo addgroup backendteam

sudo adduser Kishan backendteam

* you can change file permission of user and group use chown command.

Ex:- sudo chown rohit sample //change user

Sudo chown :backendteam intro.txt // change group

* you can set alias in your terminal.

Ex:- alias ll=’ls -l’ // create short cut command

unalias ll //remove this short cut