DAY – 02:

File commands:

o -r—remove directories recursively

o -f—forceful removal without confirmation

o cp—copy files and directories

o cp -r—copy directories recursively

o mv—move/rename files and directories

o touch—create an empty file or update file

o cat—view the contents of a file

o head—display the first few lines of a file

o head -n—specify the number of lines to display(Ex:head -n 5)

o tail—display the last few lines of a file

o ln—create links between files

o ln -s create symbolic links

o find search for files and directories

Changing the file permissions:

Chmod command is used to change the file permissions.

Command: $ chmod u+rwx <filename>

$ chmod 0777 <filename>

- u—user/owner set permissions explicitly

- g—group a—all

- o—other x—execute —1

- +-- add r—read —4

- - :remove w—write —2

ochown—change file ownership (Syntax--<ownername> <filename>)

chgrp—change the ownership (Syntax--<groupname> <filename>)

umask—set default file permissions

Process Management commands:

o ps—display running processes

o ps -aux—show all processes

o top—monitor system processes in real time

o kill—terminate a process

o pkill—terminate processes based on their name

o grep—used to search for specific patterns or regular expressions in text files or steams and display matching lines

- -i—ignore case distinctions while searching

- -v—invert the match, displaying non-matching lines

- -r or -R—recursively search directories for matching patterns

- -l—print only the names of files containing matches

- -n—display line numbers alongside matching lines

- -w—match whole words only, rather than partial matches

- -c—count the number of matching lines instead of displaying them

- -e—specify multiple patterns to search for

- -A—display lines after the matching line

- -B—display lines before the matching line

- -C—display lines both before and after the matching line

o sleep 10—sleep for 10 seconds

o sleep 10 &--even if the process is running we can get the command prompt

o sort—sort lines of text files

o man(manually)---for help

o bg—background

o ps -ef—process running in background

VI Editor:

· Modes of vi editor:

o Input—can be edited

o Command—search & replace

o Escape(esc)—can’t be edited but can save it

Description: from input mode to command mode press esc

o To save : w

o To quit : q

o To quit without saving: q!

o To save and quit : wq

o dd—delete complete line

o u—for undo

o edit—e

o shift+$--end of the line

o dw—delete the word

o h—moves cursor left

o j—moves cursor down

o k—moves cursor up

o l—moves cursor right

o ^-- move cursor to beginning

o $-- move cursor to the end of line

o b—move cursor to backwards to the beginning

o save after opening the vi editor: w file name

o control-f—full page forward

o control-b—full page backward

o control-d—half page forward

o control-u—half page backward

COMMAND FUNCTION

i Insert text to left of cursor

l Insert text at beginning of line

a Appends text to right of cursor

A Appends text at the end of the line

o Opens line below

O Opens line above

R Replacing the text from cursor to right

rch Replaces single char at cursor with character

s Replaces single char at cursor with any number of chars

S Replace entire line

· man 3 printf > test.txt

o /---escape mode

o /str+enter—search (n for repeat)

o Shift+N—backward

o Shift+0—beginning

o Shift+423—return back

o ?other—search(bottom to top)

SET COMMAND: Set command is used to customize the behaviour of the VI Editor.

o Shift: set nu---to get numbers

o Set ts=certain number

o Set autoindent

o ls -la.vimrc----to see

o vi.vimrc—create vimrc file

- set autoindent

- set number

- set ts=4 (ts—tabstop)

o source .vimrc

o x—remove character (character by character deleting)

o r—replace character

o cw—change word

o dw—delete word

o shift+J—join a line

o O—adding above line

o yy—yankingàcopy

o p—paste

o dd—for deleting

o y+3—copy lines from particular number

o d+3—delete lines from particular number

o uname—platform

o which ls—location of ls command

o which printf

o locate printf—location of all printf’s

o locate file name

o du—diskàshows which file occupy how many bits (dua -a)

o tar—compress

o gzip—filename.tar

o dll—dynamic link libraries