

[1]-cp :cp stands for copy[files or folder].

only copy & replace contents to the destination file:

```
>>cp file1.txt file2.txt
```

ask user permission to copy/overwrite the contents to the destination file:

```
>>cp -i file1.txt file2.txt
```

file copy to directory:

```
>>cp file11.txt file22.txt dir1
```

copy folder to the other directory:

```
>>cp -r dir1 dir2
```

copy content of a folder into on-create folder:

```
>>cp -r dir1 dir2
```

copy file to the working directory[dir1] from other folder[destop]:

```
>>cp ../file1.txt ../file2.txt .
```

show details of copied file:

```
>>cp -v ../file1.txt ../file2.txt .
```

[2]-mv :mv stands for move

move file=[move "file1" content to the "file2"]:

```
>>mv file1.txt file2.txt
```

move file to the directory=[cut file and paste to the destination directory]:

```
>>mv file2.txt dir1
```

move folder to other folder=[cut directory & paste to the destination directory]:

```
>>mv dir1 dir2
```

show how file cut & paste=[visualize cut paste]:

```
>>mv -v dir1 dir2
```

[3]-less :

[4]-echo :echo used for print.

print something:

```
>>echo i am idiot
```

*Echo example:*

```
>>value of x
```

```
>>echo 'value of x' $x
```

output:value of x 10

```
>>echo -e 'value of x\n' $x
```

new line:

```
>>echo -e 'value of x\t' $x=[tab]
```

[5]-chmod [unfinished]:

[6]-head,tail,sort,wc :

- print first 10 line of a file:  
>>head -10 file11.txt
- print first 5 line of a file:  
>>head -5 file11.txt
- multiple files 10 line print:  
>>head file11.txt file22.txt
- show last 10 line of a file:  
>>tail file11.txt file22.txt
- show [line][word][byte]:  
>>wc file11.txt  
  
>>wc -l file11.txt=[line]  
>>wc -w file11.txt=[word]  
>>wc -b file11.txt=[byte]
- ascending order sorting:  
>>sort file11.txt
- descending order sorting:  
>>sort -r file11.txt

print all except contents of file22:  
>>cat -v file22.txt | grep contents

Count:  
>>cat -c file22.txt | grep contents

line no:  
>>cat -n file22.txt | grep contents

case insensitive all match output:  
>>cat -i file22.txt | grep contents

on which file content matched:  
>>cat -l file22.txt | grep contents

[7]- find :find files in current directory

- search file if its exists in working directory:  
>>find file11.txt
- find a file if its exists on working directory or its child directory:  
>>find . -name file11.txt
- case insensitive:  
>>find . -iname file11.txt
- find all the directories:  
>>find -type d
- find all the files:  
>>find -type f
- find files under home directory:  
>>find /home -name file11.txt

find directories using name, find all directories whose name "dir1":

```
>>find . -type d -name dir1
```

show file/folder of a directory while working directory is different:

folder or directory:

```
>>find /home/student/Downloads -type d -name dir1
```

file:

```
>>find /home/student/Downloads -type f -name dir1
```

find all the .txt file in desktop:

```
>>find . -type f -name '*.txt'
```

[8]-pipe :#piping means second command use as first commands input.

pipe:#print line between [4-7]:

```
>>head -7 file11.txt|tail -4
```

[9]-grep :

grep search string:

```
>>grep apple file11.txt
```

```
>>cat file11.txt | grep apple
```

[10]-pushd,popd [unfinished]: