Linux – Day 04

1. How to copy the content from one file to another file?

$ cat <File1Name> > <File2Name>

2. How to copy the content from two files into the third file?

$ cat <File1Name> <File2Name> > <File3Name>

3. How to create a copy of a file and also the content inside it?

$ cp <File1Name> <File2Name>

Note: 'cp' is used only for one file.

'cat' is used for copying the content from multiple files to single file.

4. How to rename a file or a directory?

$ mv <Name of file/directory you want to change> <ModifiedName>

Note: 'mv' command is used to rename a file or a directory

5. How to move a file(s) from one directory to another directory?

$ mv <Directory1Path> <Directory2Path>

Ex: mv /home/ec2-user/day04 /home/ec2-user/kiran

6. How to see the first 10 lines in a file?

$ head <FileName>

7. How to see the last 10 lines in a file?

$ tail <FileName>

Note: By default, when we execute 'head' command, it will display the first 10 lines only.

Note: By default, when we execute 'tail' command, it will display the last 10 lines only.

8. How to see the content from the specific number of lines in a file from top?

$ head -n <LineNumber> <FileName>

Ex: head -n 7 day.txt

In the above command, it will display the first 7 lines

9. How to see the content from the specific number of lines in a file from bottom?

$ tail -n <LineNumber> <FileName>

Ex: tail -n 7 day.txt

In the above command, it will display the last 7 lines

10. How to see the content available in a specific line?

$ head +11 <FileName>

11. How to see the content available in a specific line?

$ tail +11 <FileName>

12. How to know the number of words available in a file?

$ wc <FileName>

Ex:

19 303 2047 04day.txt

19 - Number of lines available

303 - Number of words available

2047 - Number of characters available

04day.txt - It is a file name

13. GREP

"GREP" command is used to search for a word.

"GREP" fullform is Global Regular Expression Print

"GREP" will process the text line by line and prints the lines which contains that word

Syntax: grep '<WordName>' <FileName>

Note: The above command is case senstiveness.

14. How to ignore the case sensitiveness in the linux using GREP command?

$ grep -i '<WordName>' <FileName>

15. How to search for a word in all the files available in Linux OS?

$ grep -i '<WordName>' *

16. SED Command

The full form of SED is Stream Editor.

This command is used to replace a word with another word.

Using SED command we can replace the text without opening the file.

Syntax: sed 's/<WordNameYouWantToReplace>/<NewWord>/' <FileName>

17. How to delete the last line in a file?

$ sed '$d' <FileName>

18. How to delete the lines from a specific line number?

$ sed '5,$d' <FileName>

Note: SED command will only delete the content from a file in the front end, not from the backend.

19. File Permissions

Once we execute ls -l (or) ll command, we will see combinations of rwx/rw-/--x/.....

in general, a file permission in linux is divided into 3 sections.

1. User permission (u)
2. Group permission (g)
3. Others permission (o)

In linux, we have 3 types of permissions.

1. Read permission (r)
2. Write permission (w)
3. Execute permission (x)

Ex: rw-rw-r--

kastro.txt ----------> rw- -wx --x

User - in the above file, for user, we are having only read and write permissions.

Group - in the above file, for group, we are having only write and execute permissions.

Others - in the above file, for others, we are having only execute permission.

First 3 characters represents user permissions

Second 3 characters represents group permissions

Third 3 characters represents others permissions

Note: We can customize the file permissions in linux.

In order to customize the file permissions in linux OS, we will use a command known as 'chmod'

'chmod' is used to modify the file permissions in linux.

20. How to add a read permission for a file for an user

$ chmod u+r <FileName>

21. How to add a write permission for a file for an user

$ chmod u+w <FileName>

22. How to add a execute permission for a file for an user

$ chmod u+x <FileName>

23. How to add a read permission for a file for a group

$ chmod g+r <FileName>

24. How to add a write permission for a file for a group

$ chmod g+w <FileName>

25. How to add a execute permission for a file for a group

$ chmod g+x <FileName>

26. How to add a read permission for a file for others

$ chmod o+r <FileName>

24. How to add a write permission for a file for others

$ chmod o+w <FileName>

25. How to add a execute permission for a file for others

$ chmod o+x <FileName>

26. How to add multiple permissions for user

$ chmod u+rwx <FileName>

27. How to add multiple permissions for others

$ chmod o+rwx <FileName>

28. How to add multiple permissions for group

$ chmod g+rwx <FileName>

Note: To remove the file permissions, we will use - (minus) symbol

GITHUB Repository URL: https://github.com/KastroVKiran/Linux-by-Kastro.git

LinkedIn URL: https://www.linkedin.com/in/kastro-kiran-493759106/