

Linux – Day 02

=> In Linux OS, everything is considered as a file. (.txt, .html, .java, .py, .net....)

=> In linux, we have to understand two important things;

1. Directory

2. Normal File (or) Text File

1. How to create a directory?

`$ mkdir <DirectoryName>`

2. How to verify whether a directory/file got created or not?

`$ ls`

3. How to see the details of a directory or a file?

`$ ls -l (or) ll`

Note: The directories/files will be displayed based on alphabetical order

Note: When we execute 'ls' command, we will just see the directory/normal file name, but when we execute 'ls -l' or 'll' we will see the details (date, time, user created) of the directory/normal file

4. How to create multiple directories at the same time?

`$ mkdir <Directory1Name> <Directory2Name> <Directory3Name> <Directory4Name>`

In the above example, 4 directories will get created.

5. Default users in linux

In linux based EC2 instance, by default 2 users will be available.

1. ec2-user ---> who will not have all the permissions (cannot install softwares)

2. root user ---> who will have all types of permissions (can install softwares)

Note: We can create custom users also. (will be discussed in the later part of sessions)

6. How to know what type of user you are currently?

\$ whoami

Note: By default, whenever we create an EC2 instance, we will be the 'ec2-user' only.

Note: In real-time, we should always work by becoming the 'root-user'

7. How to know the current path?

\$ pwd

Note: pwd means Present Working Directory

8. How to go inside a directory?

\$ cd <DirectoryName>

Note: cd means 'Change Directory'

9. How to move to the previous directory (ies)?

\$ cd ..

(You will do one jump backwards)

\$ cd ../../

(You will do two jumps backwards)

Note: Two dots will do one jump backwards.

Note: To do multiple jumps at a time; cd ../../../../

10. How to remove/delete a directory?

\$ rmdir <DirectoryName>

11. How to remove multiple directories?

\$ rmdir <Directory1Name> <Directory2Name> <Directory3Name>

12. How to see the default linux directory structure?

\$ cd /

13. How to go inside a default directory?

\$ cd /<DirectoryName>

14. How to directly jump to the previously worked directory?

\$ cd -

15. How to switch from ec2-user to root user?

\$ sudo -i (or) sudo su (or) sudo su -

16. How to switch from root user to ec2-user?

\$ control+d (or) exit (or) logout

Creation of Normal Files/Text Files in Linux OS

To create text files in linux OS, we have 3 commands;

1. touch
2. cat
3. vi

17. Creation of file using 'touch' command

\$ touch <FileName>

18. To create multiple files at a time using 'touch' command (filenames are same at the beginning, only the ending of a file name will get changed based on the numbers we have given)

\$ touch java{1..10}

The above command will create 10 java files with names as java1,java2,java3....java10

19. How to write the content inside a file?

\$ cat > <FileName>

When we execute above command, it will ask you to write the content. Write the required content.

20. How to come out of a file after writing the content?

\$ control+d

21. How to see the content inside a specific file?

\$ cat <FileName>

22. How to write additional content inside an existing file using 'cat' command?

\$ cat > <FileName>

Note: if you use 1 greater than symbol to write the content inside a file, it will erase the old content and will store only the latest content. Hence, data deletion or data loss will happen with 1 greater than symbol when using cat command to insert the content.

23. How to preserve the old data and add latest data to an existing file?

\$ cat >> <FileName>

24. cat command will also create the file, if the file is not available, and then it will directly ask you to write the content. But, you should give 2 greaterthan symbols.

25. Difference between cat and touch commands.

=> touch command is used to create a EMPTY file.

=> cat command will work in 3 ways;

- using cat we can write the content inside an existing file

- using cat we can create a file and write the content inside it simultaneously.

- cat is also used to see the content inside a file

26. How to remove a file?

\$ rm <FileName>

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