To find a file

. find <directry that we should find the path> -name <file name>

. find /home -name *.jpg

copy a file from one place to another

cp -f [source] [destination]

cp -f /home/prasadi/Desktop/Importance/Assignments/assessmnet/apiAssessment/ API_Assessment.pdf API_Assessment.pdf

To get the row count of a particular csv file

cat Test1.csv | wc -l

To search a particular word or a phase In a file

1) cat <fileName>

2) /<particular word or phase>

To print the 3rd line of a file:

sed -n '3 p' < filename

df -h

By this we can see all the file systems in directory structures

we can see mounted locations by this command

we can search for disk space by this. Space availability / utilization of the hard disk etc.

root eka mount wela thiyenne **/dev/xvda1** kiyana location ekata. Normally **xvd** walin start karanne hard disk walata. So root kiyana eka mount wela thiyenne hard disk ekakata.

Temperory ewa mount wenawa temporary location walata such as **tempfs** (eg: cash)

meka FTP ekakata mount wela thiyena path ekk. So *opt*xplan-exports kiyana path eka mount wela thiyenne hard disk ekakata newe. Oya me path ekakta gihin mokk karath eka wenne meka mount wela thiyena ftp location eke. Not in the hard disk. (eg: If you are creating a file here that is creating in the ftp location, not in the hard disk)

In linux we can mount a file system in to a hard disk/ pen drive/ CD/ FTP location / network share(wena machine ekaka hard disk ekakata network eka through mount ekk gahanawa mage machine eke thiyena space ekk widiyata)