

LINUX BASIC COMMANDS

COMMANDS:

1. Command used to print a line of text:

echo

Ex: echo "hello world"

2. Command which is used to create a directory:

mkdir

Ex: mkdir online [folder name]

3. To create multiple directories:

mkdir dirname dirname dirname...dirname

4. To create sub directories:

cd dirname ; mkdir dirname

5. To create multiple sub-directories inside a sub-directories:

mkdir -p dir1/sd1/ssd1

6. To list all the files/folders which you have created:

ls

7. To enter into particular directory:

cd (change directory)

Ex: cd

directory_name6 9.Present

working directory:

pwd

8. To clear the terminal:

clear

9. To come out of a particular directory

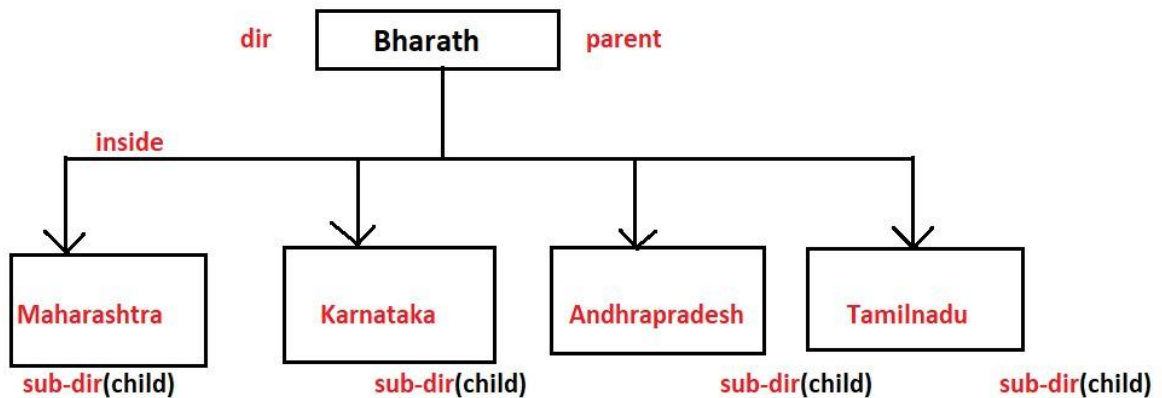
cd ..

10. To remove a only empty directory

rmdir directory_name

11. To remove a directory which contains files/subdirectories

rm -r directory_name



FILES

1.To create a file:

touch file_name

2.To create multiple files

touch file1 file2 file3 file4

3.To add content in the files = Editors(1. Vi and 2. Nano)

a. **vi** : This command is used to add content in a particular

file **syntax: vi file_name** press—>**i**

<add content> and press—>**esc:wq**

b. **nano** : this command is used to add content in a particular

file **syntax: nano file_name** To save the content **ctrl+s**

To exit from editor **ctrl+x**

4. To see/display the content present in a particular file **cat**

file_name

5. To remove a particular file

rm file_name

6. To remove multiple files

rm file1 file2 file3

7. To display calendar **cal (for current**

month)

8. To display calendar for particular month **cal**

month year

9. To display all month in a year **cal year**

10. To display/print the date and time

date

11. To know the information of a particular command

man command

ABSOLUTE PATH AND RELATIVE PATH

1.To change the directory.

2.To move the files/directories from one location to another location.

3.To copy the files/directories from one location to another location.

4.To rename the files/directories

Relative path: Implementing any operation just by denoting directory name is called relative path.

Example: `cd world--->cd india--->cd karnataka`

Absolute path: Implementing any operation by denoting the whole path of a particular directory.

Example: `cd/home/ec2/world/india`

To move a file from home to a directory:

Syntax: `mv file_name directory_name/absolute path of directory`



source



destination

Three ways of moving home file

1. Using only relative path---`mv Hitman dir2`
2. Using only absolute path---`mv/home/ec2-user/Hitman/home/ec2user/dir2/`
3. Using both relative and absolute---`mv Hitman/home/ec2-user/dir2/`

To copy a file/directory from one place to the other

Syntax: `cp filename Directoryname/absolute path of directory`

To copy the main directory which includes sub-directories to a another directory.

Syntax: `cp -r main_directory name directory_name`

To rename a file/directory:

Syntax: `mv oldfilename new_filename` `ls -a--->` To see the hidden files/directories `ls -lt--->` To list the files/directories in order and with timings they are created.