1. System Administration Utilities:
2. Filesystem Utilities:
3. Networking Utilities:
4. Text Processing Utilities:

<u>**Agenda**</u>
<u>**Day 2**</u>

1. Clear: To clear the terminal
2. mkdir <dir name>: To make directories(folder)
   mkdir <dirname1> <dirname2> ….: To create multiple directory
   mkdir -p fold{1..6}: To create multiple directories with the same name and different no.
   mkdir -p <folder _name1>/<sub_folder_name>: to create directories and sub directories at same time.
3. Ls: To list your directories and files
   ls -R :List all directories and files
   -R: recursive
   ls -a: to list all directories with hidden directories
   -a: all
   ll: to list all directories with detailed information
   ls -al : to list all directories with detailed information
drwxr-x--- 28 ubuntu ubuntu 4096 Jul 3 03:00 .
Drwxr-x—: File type and permission of each dir and file
 28: No of hard links: dir entry with a specific index node(inode)
 ubuntu ubuntu: owner and group of file
 4096: Size in bytes
 Jul 3 03:00 : Last modified date and time
.: Current Directory
.. : Parent Directory

4. cd <directory_name> : CD stands for change directory
   cd <directory_name>/<sub_directory_name>
   cd ..: Take one step back
   cd : To move to home directory
    Cd ../../..: To come out from multiple directory

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Agenda
Day 2
Linux Commands

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1. touch <file_name> : To create an empty file
2. nano <file_name>: to create and add the content in the file through nano editor.
   Ctrl+S : to save the changes
    Ctrl + X : to exit the nano editor
3. echo: To append any content inside file:
   Eg: echo "The content" > <file_name>
4. vi <file_name>:to create and add the content in the file through vi editor.
   First , you need to press i button to enter into insert mode to make changes to your file.
   To save the file:
   First need to come out from insert mode for that press esc key
   Then to save your file
   'W': To save
   'q': To exit
   ':wq': To save and exit
   ':wq!': to forcefully save and exit from vi editor
5. cat <file_name>: To display the existing content.
6. cat <file_name1> <file_name2> >><final_file>: to concatenate the content of two files into a single file.
7. cat <filename1> > <file_name2>: To replace the content of the file2 with the content of file1.
   >> : Will append and save the changes
   > will replace the content and save the changes.
8. pwd: Will show your present working directory
9. History: Will show the history of your terminal
10. rm <file_name>: To delete the file
11. rmdir <folder_name>: To remove the empty directory
12. rmd -rf <dir_name>: To delete non-empty directory
13. cp <file_name> <dir_name>: to copy the file to target directory
14. cp <file_name> <dir_name>/<sub_dir>: to copy file to subdirectory
15. Cp -r <dir_name> <target_dir>: To copy your directory
16. cp -r <dir_name><target_dir>/<target_sub_dir>
    R: Recursive
17. cp -pr <path of the file> <target_directory>
    -p preserve the attributes:
    1. File Permission
    2. ModificationTime
    3. Ownership
22. mv <file_name> <dir_name>: To move file to directory

23. Mv <file_name> <dir_name>/<sub_dir_name>: To move fil to subdirectory
24. mv <dir_name> <target_dir>
25. mv <file_name> <new_file_name>: To rename the file
26. mv <dir_name><new_dir_name>: To rename dir
27. head <filename>: To get top 10 line of the file
28. head -n 5<file_name> : to get top 5 line
29. head -6<file_name>: To get the top 6 line
30. tail <file_name>: To get the button 10 line
31. tail -5 <file_name> : to get last 5 line from bottom as output
32. Stat <file_name>: To get the information about the file.