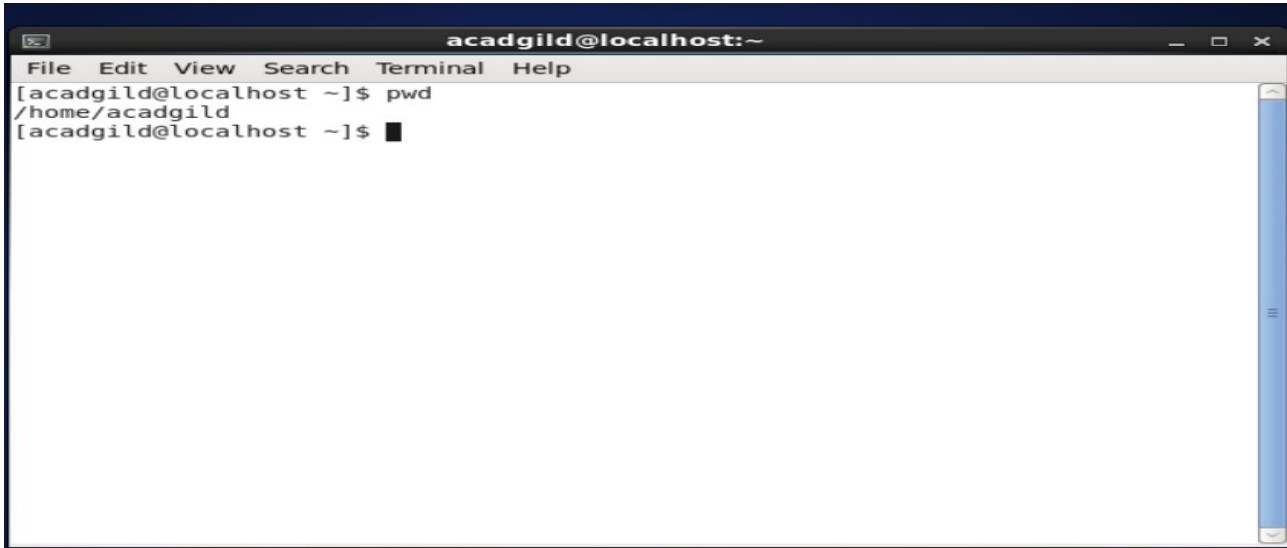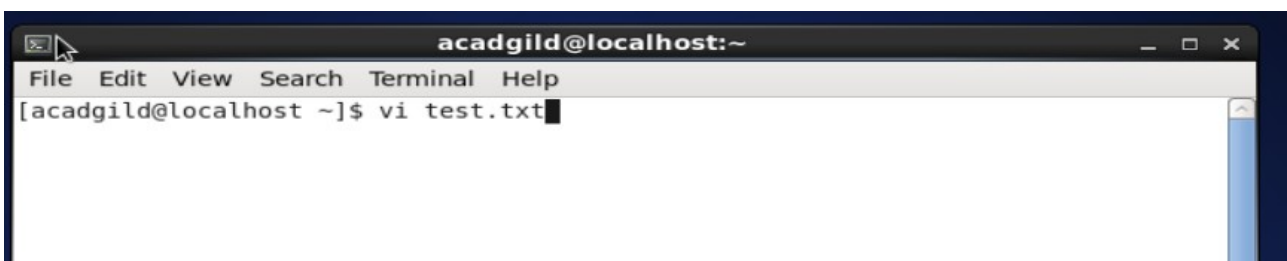# Big Data Assignment 1.2

1. pwd – This command is used to print the full path name of the current or the working directory .

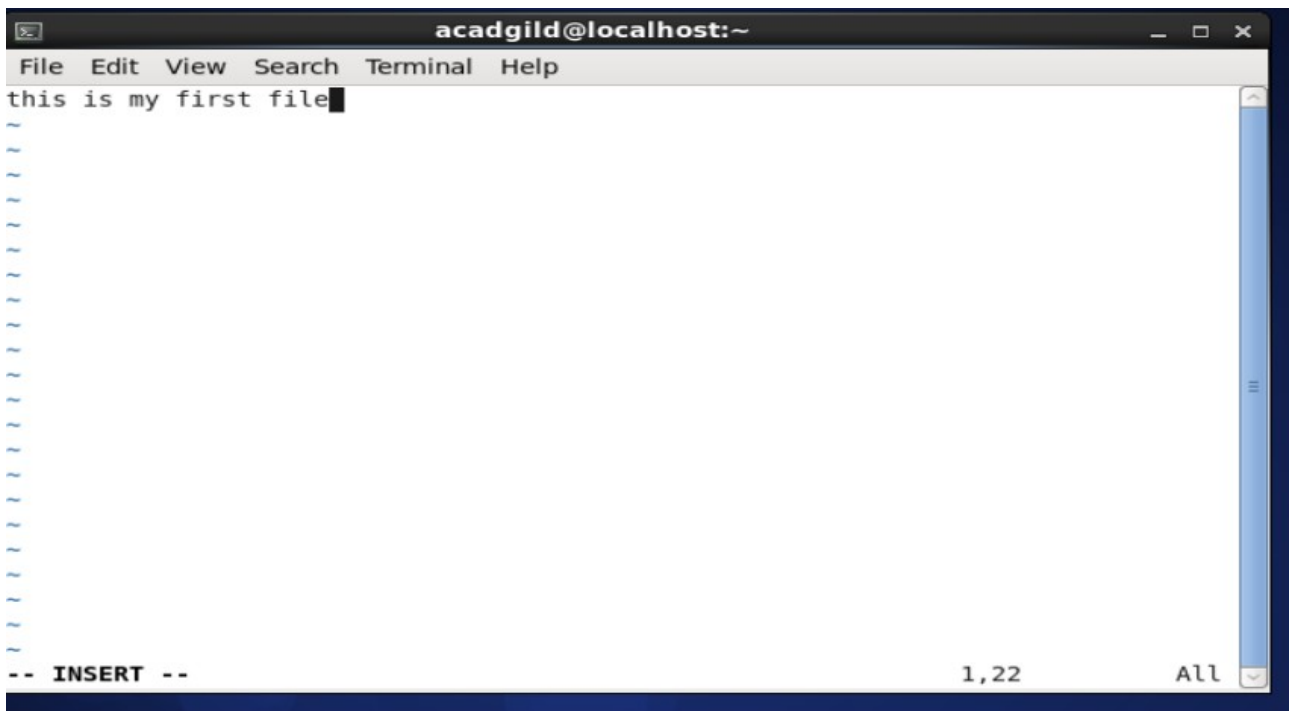
2. vi – The default editor that comes with UNIX. It works in two modes of operation two modes of operation:

1.*Command mode* commands which cause action to be taken on the file.

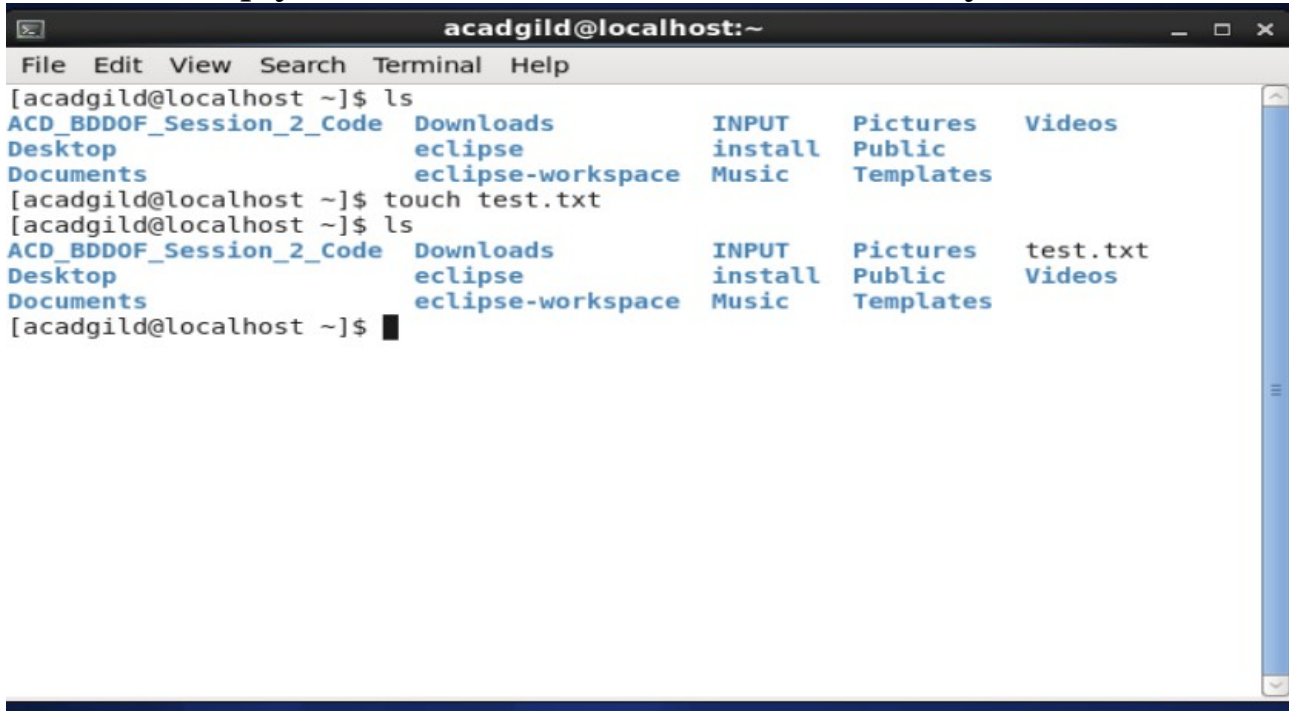2.*Insert mode* in which entered text is inserted into the file.

```
acadgild@localhost:~                          _ □ ×

File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
this is my first file█
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
-- INSERT --                          1,22              All
```
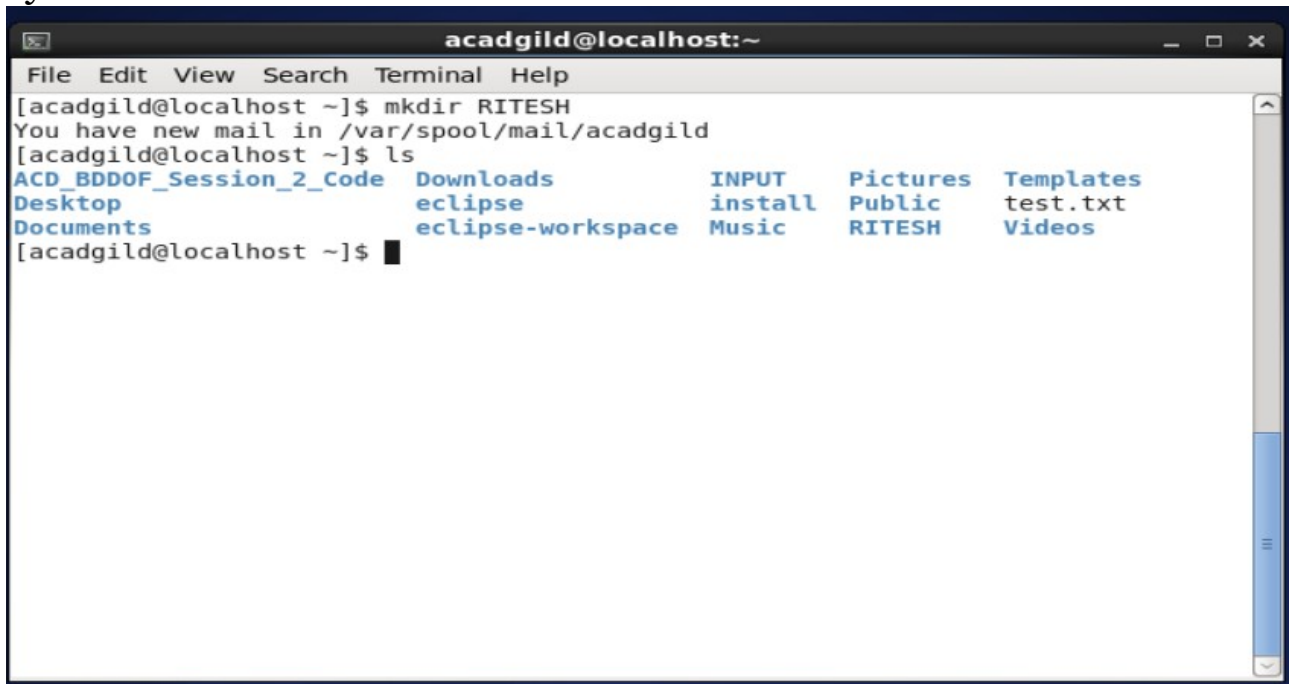
3. touch – This command is uesd to change a file's timestamps or create an empty file if it is not created in the directory.
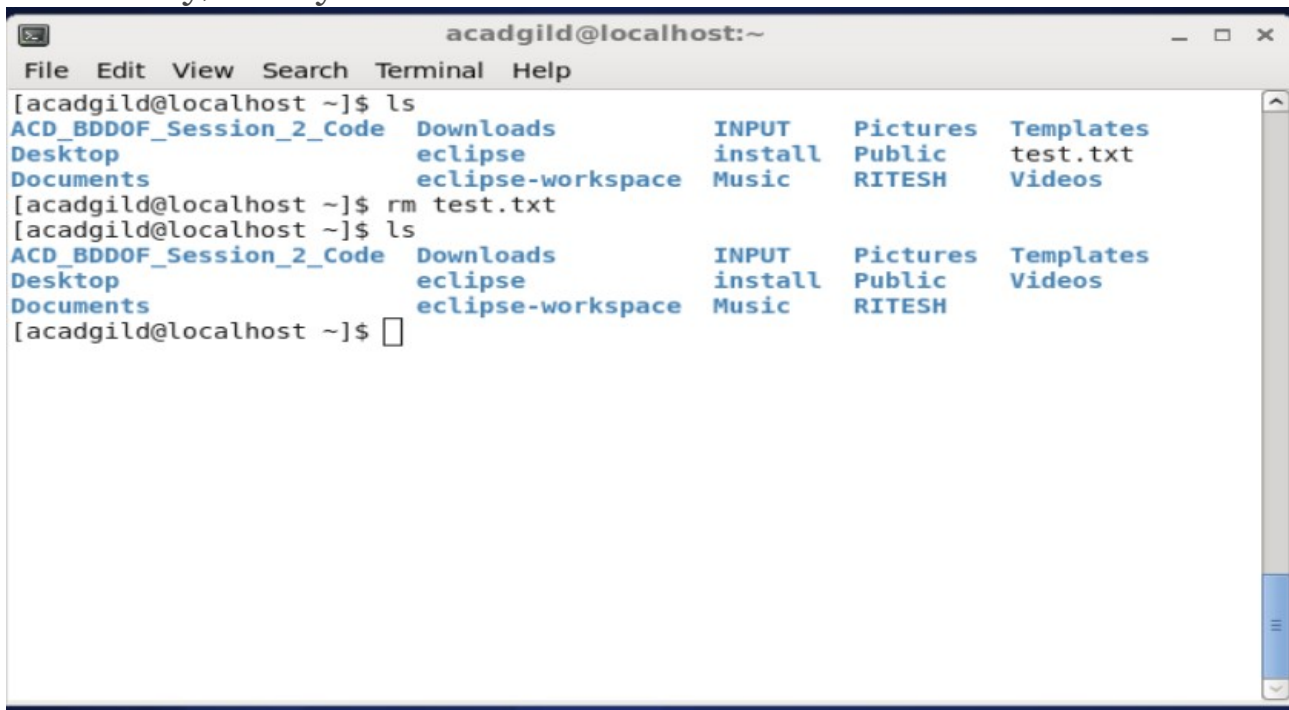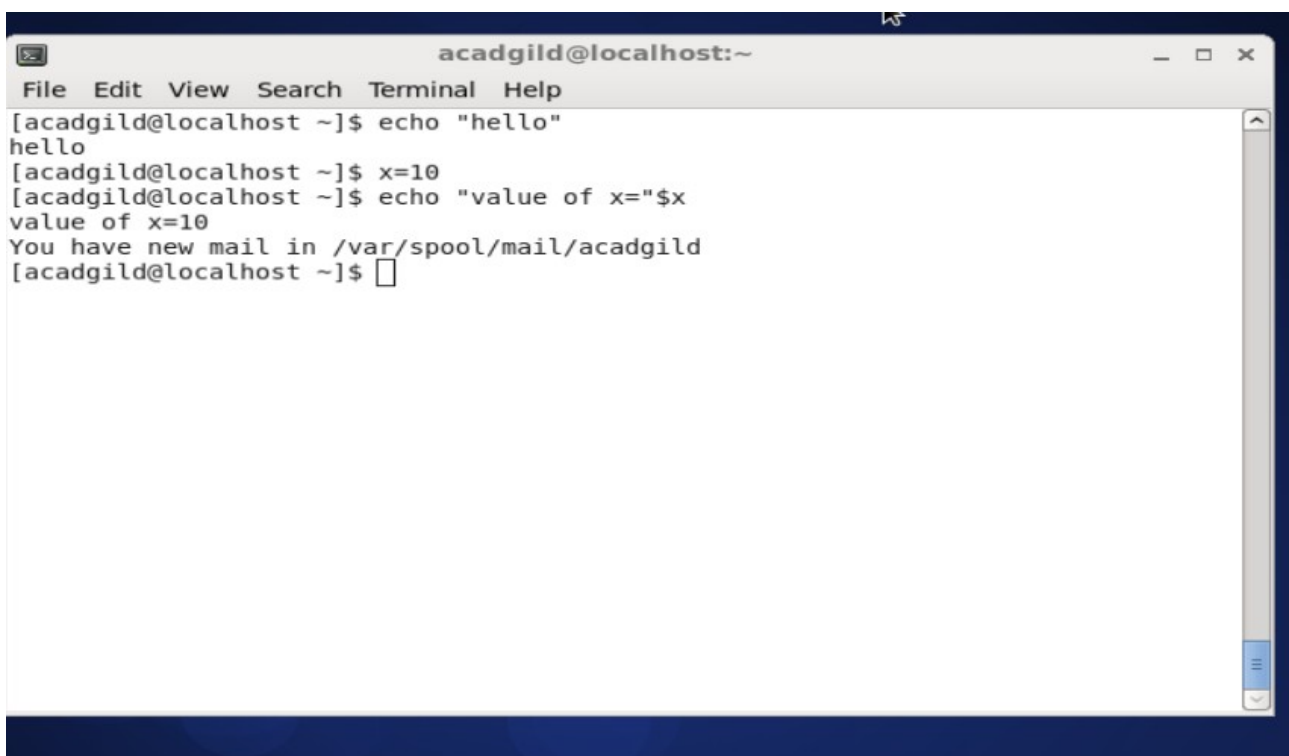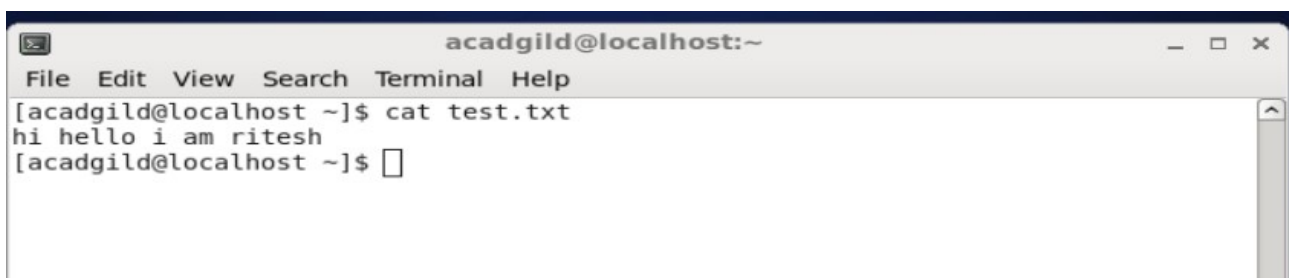


```
acadgild@localhost:~                          _ □ ×

File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
[acadgild@localhost ~]$ ls
ACD_BDDOF_Session_2_Code   Downloads          INPUT    Pictures   Videos
Desktop                    eclipse            install  Public
Documents                  eclipse-workspace  Music    Templates
[acadgild@localhost ~]$ touch test.txt
[acadgild@localhost ~]$ ls
ACD_BDDOF_Session_2_Code   Downloads          INPUT    Pictures   test.txt
Desktop                    eclipse            install  Public     Videos
Documents                  eclipse-workspace  Music    Templates
[acadgild@localhost ~]$ █
```

4. mkdir – This command is used to create directories in your file systems.

5. rm – This command is used to delete files/folders. When used recursively, it may be used to delete directories.

6. ls – This command is used to list the information about the files(In current directory by default.

7. echo – This command is used to display a line of text/string on standard output or a file. Also , to echo its value when variable is decalared.
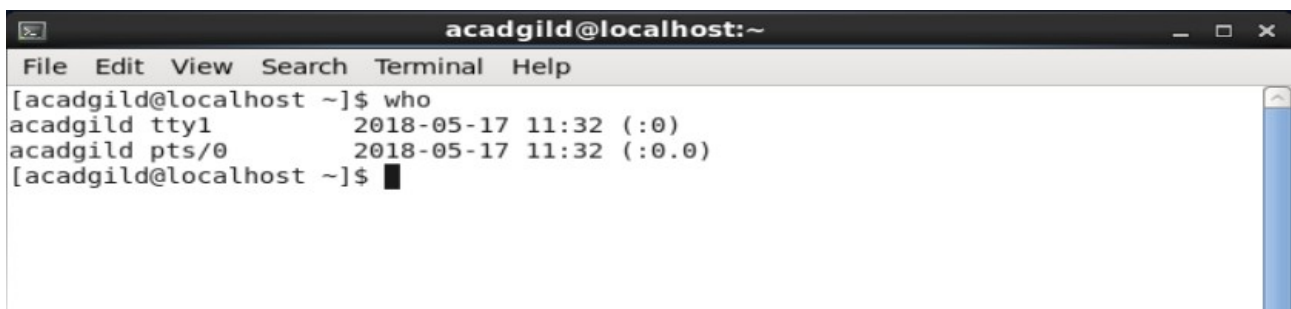

8. cat – It stands for "catenate". This command is used to read data from files and outputs their contents. It is the simplest way to display the contents of a file at the command line.

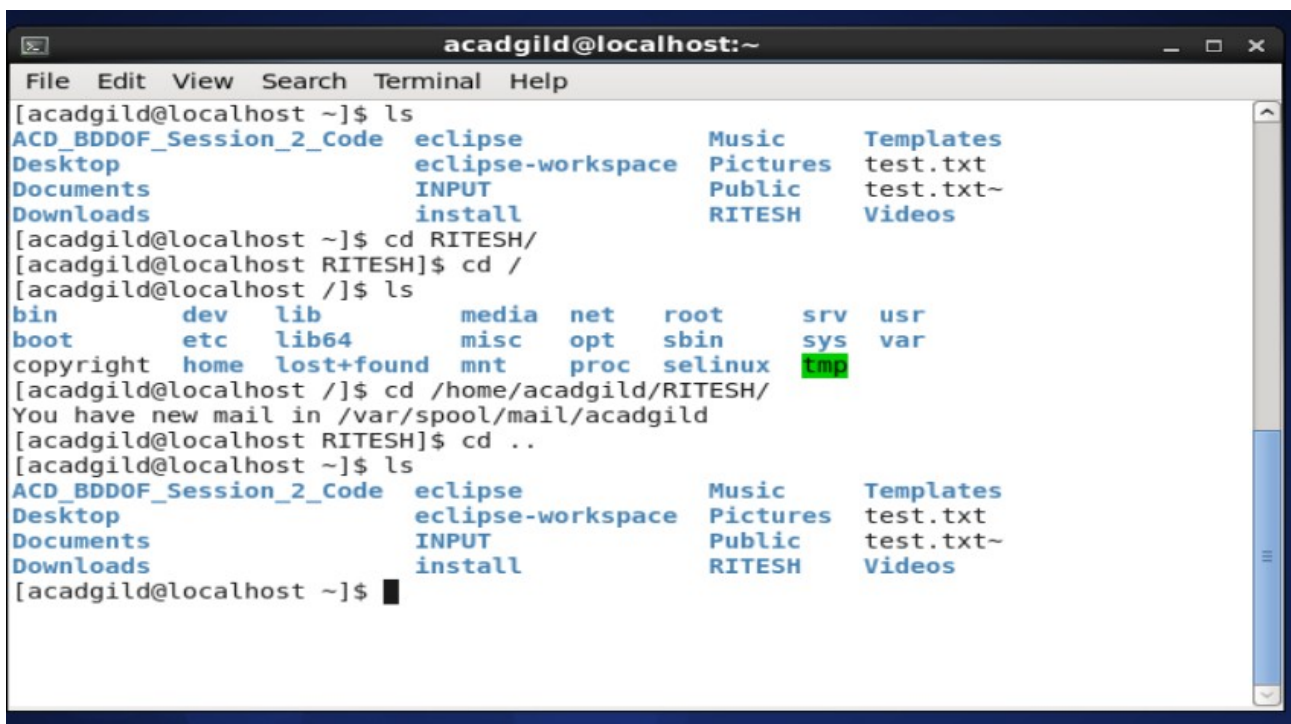9. who – This command prints information about all users who are

currently logged in.

10. cd – This command is used to change your working directory. It is used to move around within the heirarchy of your file system.

-> cd RITESH/ - used to move into a directory.
-> cd / - To move into root directory.
-> cd .. - To move one level up in heirarchy of directories.

11. date – This command is used to print out, or change the value of, the system's time and date information.

12 cal - This command displays a simple, formatted calendar in the terminal.

13. mv – This command is used to move, or rename files and directories in the filesystem.

14. cp – This command is used to make copies of files and directories.

```
[acadgild@localhost RITESH]$ ls
test.txt
[acadgild@localhost RITESH]$ cp test.txt test_copy.txt
[acadgild@localhost RITESH]$ ls
test_copy.txt   test.txt
[acadgild@localhost RITESH]$
```

15. which - This command is used to locate the executable file associated with a given command.


```
[acadgild@localhost RITESH]$ which ls open grep
alias ls='ls --color=auto'
        /bin/ls
/usr/bin/open
/bin/grep
[acadgild@localhost RITESH]$
```