Linux Notes

Commands ━
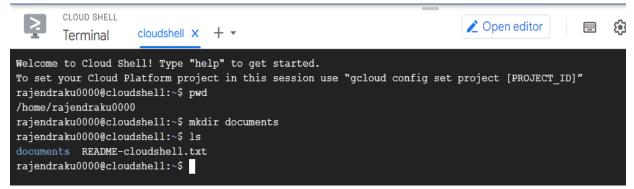
1. Pwd   :- present writing directory
2. Ls   :- listout of the contant
3. Mkdir :- new folder/directory
4. Rmdir:- remove folder/ directory
5. Cd   :- change directory (cd_location)
6. Man   :- manual command for reading manual list (man_cammand)
7. cp   :- copy files (cp_source_destination)
8. Mv   :- move files (mv_source_destination
9. Mv   :- rename file (mv_source_destination/name)
10. Rm -d - remove empty directory
11. Rm -r - remove empty director and file
12. Cat   :- files ke ander ka data dekhna
13. Whoami :- by default location (main location /home/user/)
14. Cp -r   :- folder ko copy karne ke liye
15. Sudo cp -r :- folder ko home location me dalne ke liye
16. Yes "name" > data.txt :- is command ka use file ko banane me kiya jata he
17. Yes "name " | head -c 100M > data.txt
18. bc   : कैलकुलेटर का इस्तेमाल करना
19. bzip2 : फाइल को compress करें
20. Cat   : नयी फाइल बनाये
21. cd   : Change Directory डायरेक्टरी के अंदर और बहार जाने के लिए
22. Chmod   : फाइल और डायरेक्टरी का Permission चेंज करने के लिए
23. chkconfig   : सर्विस को स्टार्ट स्टॉप और स्टेटस देखने के लिए
24. Clear : Clear terminal screen (स्क्रीन को क्लियर करें)
25. Date   : लिनक्स में कमांड से date देखे
26. df : Hard disk में Fee space को चेक करें
27. Diff   दो फाइलो में अंतर देखें
28. du   हार्ड डिस्क से किस File , Directory ने कितना स्पेस लिया है
29. Egrep फाइल को search करें
30. eject : cd या DVD ड्राइव को ओपन करें
31. exit : टर्मिनल से बहार निकले
32. logout सिस्टम से बहार निकले
33. fdisk हार्डडिस्क में पार्टीशन को बनाये और चेक करें
34. free : लिनक्स में ram की स्थित को जानें
35. fsck फाइल सीसेटम में Error को चेक करें और सुधारें
36. groupadd : लिनक्स में ग्रुप कैसे बनाये
37. useradd : user को add करें
38. head : फाइल की कुछ प्रारंभिक लाइन को देखे
39. tail फाइल की कुछ अन्तिम लाइन को देखे
40. history पहले से चलाये कमांड देखें

41. hostname सिस्टम का नाम चेक करें और उसे बदले

42. hostname : लिनक्स में hostname या system नाम को बदले

43. ifconfig नेटवर्क से सम्बंधित इनफार्मेशन को चेक करें

44. ifup and ifdown नेटवर्क कार्ड को चालू बंद करें

45. ps : सिस्टम में चल रही सभी सर्विस को उसकी id से देखे

46. kill : प्रोग्राम को forcefully बंद करें

47. ln : फाइल का शॉर्टकट बनाये

48. ls फाइल और फोल्डर को लिस्ट करके देखें

49. mkdir :डायरेक्टरी या फोल्डर बनाये

50. mount: : पार्टीशन या drive को माउंट करें

51. mv : फाइल, फोल्डर को rename और दूसरे लोकेशन में move करें

52.

Quotation:-

1. **(i) currant location check karna or osme document name ka folder banana**

(ii) document ke Andar regex name ka folder banana he

(iii) regex or document ko delete karna

Quotation 2 :- create 2 folder desctop, download current location desktop fo. Me file banao desktop file ko dawnload me bejana desktop fo. Copy kar ke download fo. Me

```
dawnlod  desctop  README-cloudshell.txt
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~$ cd desctop
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~/desctop$ touch gdp.txt
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~/desctop$ ls
gdp.txt
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~/desctop$ cp gdp.txt /home/rajendraku0000/dawnlod/
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~/desctop$ ls ../dawnlod/
gdp.txt
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~/desctop$ cd /home/rajendraku0000/
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~$ cp desctop /home/rajendraku0000/dawnlod/
cp: -r not specified; omitting directory 'desctop'
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~$ cp -r desctop /home/rajendraku0000/dawnlod/
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~$ ls ../dawnlod
ls: cannot access '../dawnlod': No such file or directory
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~$ ls ../dawnlod/
ls: cannot access '../dawnlod/': No such file or directory
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~$ cd dawnlod
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~/dawnlod$ ls
desctop  gdp.txt
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~/dawnlod$ []
```

dalana hai

Quatation 3 (i) create 2 folder govind and mohit
(ii) create 2 files in govind data1.txt and data2.txt
(iii) move data1.txt files from govind to mohit
(iv) data2.txt move the file govind to mohit and replace name is softwear.txt

```
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~$ mkdir govind mohit
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~$ touch govind/ data1.txt data2.txt
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~$ cd govind/
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~/govind$ ls
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~/govind$ cd /home/rajendraku0000/
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~$ ls
data1.txt  data2.txt  govind  mohit
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~$ mv data1.txt govind/
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~$ mv data2.txt govind/
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~$ ls
govind  mohit
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~$ cd govind/
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~/govind$ ls
data1.txt  data2.txt
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~/govind$ mv data1.txt ../mohit/
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~/govind$ ls ../mohit/
data1.txt
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~/govind$ mv data2.txt ../mohit/softwear.txt
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~/govind$ ls
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~/govind$ ls ../mohit/
data1.txt  softwear.txt
```

Wildcard Charactor:-

(i)   *   :- repressed zero and more character
(ii)   ?   :- only one character
(iii)   [ ]   :- range of character

Quatation 1

(i) find does file ending the .txt   ans (command   *.txt)

(ii) list does file who is the first character a and third character t

   Ans (command a?t*)

(iii) copy every file from the current location where the file should five character and copy home location ans (command ?????*)

Quotation 2

(i)find out all the file who is a first latter (A-T) or (a-y) and (0-5)

Ans 1st method [A-T]* and [a-y]* and [0-5)*

     2nd method [A-T,a-y,0-5]*

Aditor:-

Aditor are three type
Vi , Vim , Nano
Vi :-   (i) command mode :- copy/peste/undo/close
        (ii) Insert mode   :- write / modify

Command mod is by default available
Command :> insert (use a,i,o key)
Insert   :> command (use esc key

 Command:-
   ● yy :- copy
   ● P :- paste
   ● dd :- cut
   ● Single word ko copy karne ke liye V + (word) + y   then p for peste
   ● Single word ko cut karne ke liye V + (word) + d   then p for peste
   ● :u :- undo
   ● ctrl + r :- redo
   ● :g /name   :- find
   ● :s /name/2ndname   :- replace
   ● :w :- file save
   ● :q :- exit
   ●

Quotation 1
(i) create a file in the current location and insert a line in file and save
        Ans (:w   )
(ii) copy the first word in line and paste third line
        Ans copy (v+(world) + y)
            Paste (p)

(iii) and cut the a word in the line and paste forth line
        Ans cut (v+(world) + d)
            Paste (p)

Quotation 2
(i) find :- %g/name/secoundname/
(ii) replace :- %s/name/secoundname/

LINK ▬

Link are have 2 type (i) hard link (ii) soft link (symbolic link)

(I) hard link :-

     Ln :- use the command for making 2 files relatation

     But use the same inode number

     (Ln_jiske karni he _ jisme karni he)

Hard link is not make directory link

Hard link ke same location hona chaiye

(ii) soft link

     Ln -s :- use the command for make 2 folder link

     Isme inode ka use nahi hota he ye location pr work karti he

Quatation 1

     (i) make a folder name is regex

```
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~ (elaborate-helix-373315)$ pwd
/home/rajendraku0000
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~ (elaborate-helix-373315)$ rm -rf *
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~ (elaborate-helix-373315)$ ls
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~ (elaborate-helix-373315)$ mkdir regex
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~ (elaborate-helix-373315)$ ls
regex
```

(ii) create a symbolic link (tushar)same location and check the link work properly

(III) now make a test folder and move this link test folder are work properly are not

FIND command ⬛

Find_/homelocation/_-user_ "name"

Quotation
(i) find all the files in the home location make by your current user

```
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~ (elaborate-helix-373315)$ pwd
/home/rajendraku0000
rajendraku0000@cloudshell:~ (elaborate-helix-373315)$ find /home/rajendraku0000/ -user "rajendraku0000"
/home/rajendraku0000/
/home/rajendraku0000/.theia
/home/rajendraku0000/.theia/recentworkspace.json
/home/rajendraku0000/.theia/settings.json
/home/rajendraku0000/.theia/plugin-storage
/home/rajendraku0000/.theia/plugin-storage/global-state.json
/home/rajendraku0000/.theia/logs
/home/rajendraku0000/.theia/logs/20230104T081917
/home/rajendraku0000/.theia/logs/20230104T081917/host
/home/rajendraku0000/.theia/lastHostname.json
/home/rajendraku0000/.theia/globalStorage
/home/rajendraku0000/.viminfo
/home/rajendraku0000/.docker
/home/rajendraku0000/.docker/config.json
/home/rajendraku0000/.regex.txt.swp
/home/rajendraku0000/.profile
/home/rajendraku0000/.bash_history
/home/rajendraku0000/regex
/home/rajendraku0000/.vim
/home/rajendraku0000/.vim/.netrwhist
/home/rajendraku0000/.cache
/home/rajendraku0000/.cache/cloud-code
/home/rajendraku0000/.cache/cloud-code/install_id.txt
/home/rajendraku0000/.bashrc
```

(II) now copy all the files and folder create by your current user and backup the all files and folder in a folder
Ans :-

find_/location/_-user_name_-exec_cp_-r_{} / destination location / \;

Quotation 2:-

(i) creat a file up to 200 mb
Ans :- (I) yes "hello rajendra" > data,txt
(ii) yes "hello rajendra " | head -c 200M > data.txt

(II) find out all the file in the home location size is up to 100 mb
Ans :- find_-size_+100M

(III) find all the file make by your user up to 60 min
Ans :- find_-cmin-60
(IV) find out only file whose size is less then 500M
Ans :- find _ -size_500M -type -f

Archival ▬

Command :-
(i) <u>tar_-cf__name.tar_name.txt</u> :- is command ka use files ko tar file me move karne ke liye kiya jata he
(II) <u>tar_-tf_name.tar</u> :- list of all file in tar files
(iii) <u>tar_-xvf_name.tar</u> :- extract tar file for files
(iv) <u>tar_-cvzf_name.tar.gz_name.tar</u> :- is command ka use tar file ko compress karne ke liye kiya jata he
(v) <u>tar_-xvzf_name.tar.gz</u>   :- iska ose bzip ke extract karne ke liye kiya jata he
(vi) <u>dzip_name</u>   :- is comand ji madat se direct file se zip file ban jati he
(vii) <u>dzip_-d_name</u>   :- is command ki vajah se zip ko extract karte he

Quatation 1
(i) create a file data.txt and abc.txt
Ans :- (i) yes "hello rajendra" > data.txt
        (ii) yes "hello rajendra" > abc.txt

(ii) data.txt file to regex.tar and abc.txt to tushar.tar
Ans :- (i) tar_-cf_ regex.tar_data.txt
        (ii)tar_-cf_ tushar.tar_abc.txt

(iii) move all the data tushar.tar to regex.tar tar file
 Ans :- tar_-Af regex.tar_tushar.tar

Quotation 2
(i) create 100 file emp001.txt to emp100.txt
Ans :- touch_emp{001..100}.txt

(ii) remove the file emp070 to emp090
Ans :- rm emp{070..090}.txt

(iii) after remove the file left over file make data.tar file
Ans :- tar_-cf_data.tar_emp{001..069}.txt

Quotation 3
(l) extract the file same location
Ans :- tar_-xvf_name.tar

(ii) extract the file other directory /home/rajendraku0000/backup/
 Ans :- tar_-xvf_name.tar_-- directory /home/rajendraku0000/backup/

Quotation 4
(i) compress the original file direct without make tar files and extract the files with bzip nd gzip
And :- (i)   gzip_name.tar (compress karne ke liye)
               gzip_-d_name.ta (extract karne ke liye)
        (ii)   bzip_name.tar (compress karne ke liye)

bzip_-d_name.ta (extract karne ke liye)

Quatation 5
(I) find out all the file make by your current user
 Ans :- find_/location/_-user_name

(ii) find the all file and convert all file to a data2.tar file
Ans :- find_/location/_-user_name_-exec_tar_-rvf_data2.tar {} \;