

# LINUX CLASS 3

## DIRECTORY COMMANDS:

To create directory : **mkdir folder1**

To change the directory : **cd folder1**

To go to root directory : **cd (or) cd ~**

To go back to previous folder : **cd -**

To go back one steps (one folder back) : **cd ..**

To go back two steps (two folders back) : **cd ../../**

To delete the directory : **rm -rf folder**

To print the working directory : **pwd** (present working directory)

To create a file inside a folder : **touch foldername/filename**

To create a folder inside a folder : **mkdir folder1/folder2**

To create parenting folder (folder inside the folder) automatically : **mkdir -p aws/azure/gcp/**

**cat>filename:** used to overwrite the data

**cat>>filename :** used to append the data

## COPY COMMANDS:

**COMMAND:** used to copy

**SYNTAX:** cp source destination

**command:** **cp file1 file2**

By the above command, the data from file1 copies into file2. But the problem is it will overwrite the data which are present in file2.

To overcome this issue we will use cat command. **cat sourcefile (file1)>> destinationfile (file2)**

## MOVE COMMAND:

**SYNTAX:** mv source destination

**COMMAND** : mv file1 file2

This is also called renaming a file

### **CAT COMMANDS:**

**cat** : used to read the data in a file

**tac** : used to read the data in a reverse order

**head filename** : used to print top 10 lines of a file

**tail filename** : used to print last 10 lines of a file

**head -4 filename** : used to print top 4 lines of a file

**tail -6 filename** : used to print last 6 lines of a file

**sed -n '4,16p' filename** : used to print the lines between 4 to 16

**cat file1 file2** : used to read the data from 2 files at a time and it will not print the data along with the file names

**more file1 file2** : used to read the data from 2 files at a time and it will print the data along with the file names

