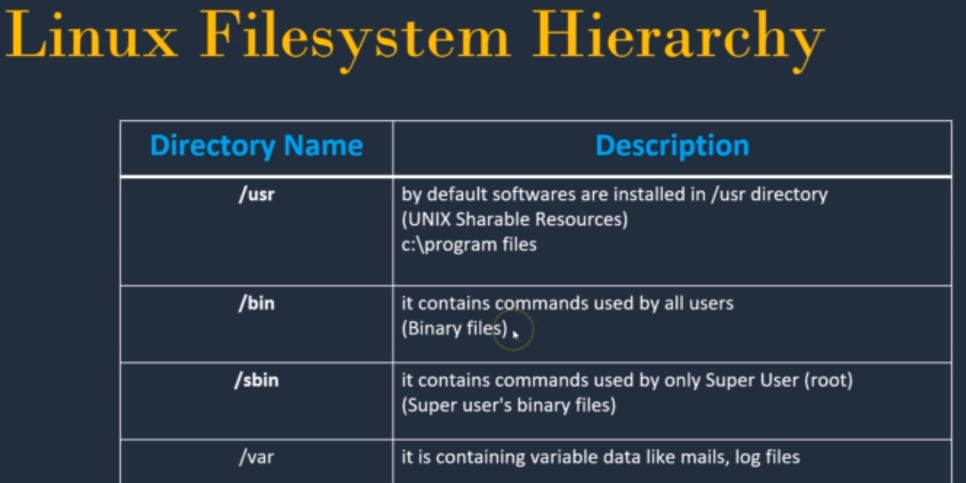


/bin - conatin bin executables

/dev – device files

/etc - where Linux system's configuration files live

/tmp /mnt /sbin /usr /lib /media





Flags

ls - to list files and directory within the file system

ls -l - long listing information of files and directory

ls -lt - Order Files Based on Last Modified Time

ls -ltr - Order Files Based on Last Modified Time (In reverse order)

vi editor – esc :wq enter

cat > filename - New file can be written >> both file content can be shown

**Managing files and directories**

**cp** - copy a file

cp file1 file 2

cp file1 dir1 file1 will be moved to dir1 cat dir1/file1 -- to see the file in dirc

cp -R dir1 dir2 R - recursive Dir1 file will be moved to dir2

**mv** - moving a file

mv file2 dir1 cut and paste

**Rename**

mv file1 file 3 file1 will change to file3 with content

**cd** - switching between directories

cd root , cd tmp - it will be go to particular directory

cd /tmp - it will go directly to tmp from any directory

cd /root/usr - start with / is absolute path , without is relavant path

**Find**

It is use to find the files or directory path

Syntax - find / -option filename

Option:

-name - For searching file with its name

-group - For file belonging to particular group

-user - For file whose owner is a particular user

**Difference** between two files

diff file1 file 2

**File** - type of file

file file1 - ASCII.txt file dir1 - directory

All file details will be there in cd /dev (device)

**Grep** - Global Regular Expression Print

It is used to pick out the required expression from file and print the output

Syntax:

grep <> filename

grep -i <> filename -i remove case sensitive

ls -l | grep <> | pipe merge two commands and word can be find from files and dirc ls -l

ls -l | grep ^<> it will display starting character of line ^(caret)

**Sed** (Stream Editor)

It use to search word in a file and replace it with a word required to be in ouput.

It will only modify the word but there will be no change in the orginal file.

$sed 's/oldtext/Newtext/' filename change only in particular word

$sed 's/oldtext/Newtext/g' filename change anywhere in that word

$sed -i 's/oldtext/Newtext/' filename change and update the file ,no output shown

$sed -n '5,10p' filename display 5-10 lines

$sed '10,20d' filename Delete 10-20 lines

**User** Management

Types of User:

Root User - Admin user

System User- user created by software or application

Normal user - user created by root user

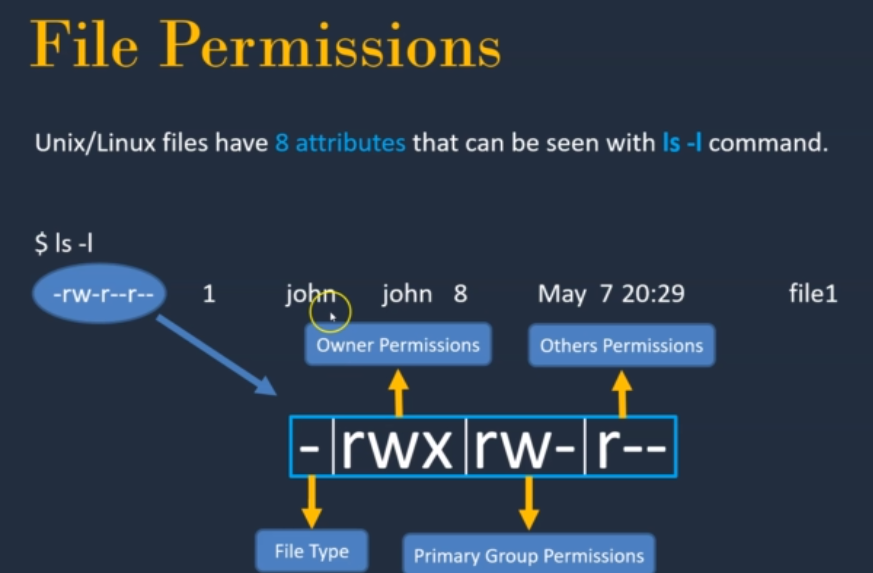
User info will be in /etc.passwd

To create user:

useradd username

usermod - change existing attribute of user

usermod -G john Mark - add user to another group



**Permission** can be set in two method:

Symbolic method (ugo)

Absolute method (Number)

Read -4 write -2 Execute -1

chmod 764 filename

7 -owner of file , 6 - group of file , 4 - others

**Changing** ownership

chown john(U):john(G) filename

**System Management**

**history** - list all commands by user

**free** - free memory of server

**proc/meminfo** - display memory info

**proc/cpuinfo** - display cpu info

**uname -a** - kernel info

**du** - directory space

**whereis** - where my command location

**Networking**:

**hostname** - name of the server

**ping ip** - availiblity of destination server

**wget** - download the package

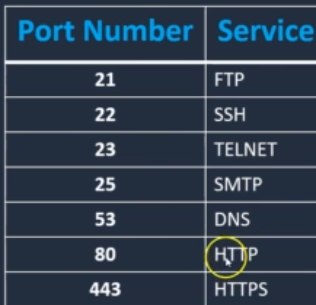
**ifconfig** - ip address of system

**curl** - access the application as browser

**netstat -tulpn** - it tells what all ports are there in system

**telnet** - whether particular port is there or not **telnet localhost:80**

init 6 - to restart your system



**Services** : It control the start and stopping of services

service <name of service> start

​service <name of service> stop

​service <name of service> restart

​service <name of service> reload

​service <name of service> status

chkconfig - this control which service are set to start on boot