Linux Commands

How to solve Big data problem

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1. pwd

Prints name of the working directory. (pwd prints the full pathname of the current working directory)

2. touch

touch is a standard Unix command-line interface program which is used to update the access date and / or modification date of a file or directory. In its default usage, it is the equivalent of creating or opening a file and saving it without any change to the file contents.

syntax:touch file.txt

If file.txt exists, touch updates its access and modification times to the current time. If file.txt doesn't exist, it is created as a new, empty file.

3. mkdir

Short for "make directory", mkdir is used to create directories on a file system. If the specified DIRECTORY does not already exist, mkdir creates it. More than one DIRECTORY may be specified when calling mkdir.

Figure 1 : Snapshots of commands – Pwd, touch and mkdir.

```
aaaaaa@aaaaaa-Inspiron-15-3552:~$ sudo su
[sudo] password for aaaaaa:
root@aaaaaa-Inspiron-15-3552:/home/aaaaaa# pwd
/home/aaaaaa
root@aaaaaa-Inspiron-15-3552:/home/aaaaaa# touch 12.txt
root@aaaaaa-Inspiron-15-3552:/home/aaaaaa# touch acadglid
root@aaaaaa-Inspiron-15-3552:/home/aaaaaa# mkdir Rudra
root@aaaaaa-Inspiron-15-3552:/home/aaaaaa# ls
10.txt                    PROJECT CODE drug data
120.txt                   project.java
12.txt                    pro.txt
acadglid                  Public
ades-master               Rudra
ades-master.zip           rud.txt
AGASTHY                   scala-2.10.6.tgz
agy                       spark-1.5.1.tgz
apache-hive-1.0.0-bin.tar.gz   sw
apache-hive-1.0.1-bin.tar.gz   swe
bigdata                   sweety.txt
cit logo.docx             swe.txt
cit.txt                   table
deeemoni.txt              Templates
derby.log                 tumkur.txt
Desktop                   upstart-udev-bridge.10561.pid
diabetes.csv              upstart-udev-bridge.10653.pid
Documents                 upstart-udev-bridge.10671.pid
Downloads                 upstart-udev-bridge.10755.pid
examples.desktop          upstart-udev-bridge.10824.pid
free                      upstart-udev-bridge.10853.pid
```

4. rm

The rm Command. The rm (i.e., remove) command is used to delete files and directories on Linux and other Unix-like operating systems.

5. ls

In computing, ls is a command to list files in Unix and Unix-like operating systems. ls is specified by POSIX and the Single UNIX Specification.

When invoked without any arguments, ls lists the files in the current working directory.

Figure 2 : Snapshots of commands – rm and ls.

6. echo

The echo Command. echo is a built-in command in the bash and C shells that writes its arguments to standard output. A shell is a program that provides the command line (i.e., the all-text display user interface) on Linux and other Unix-like operating systems.

Figure 3 : Snapshots of commands – echo.

7. cat

Concatenate and print the content of files. Cat command concatenate FILE(s), or standard input, to standard output. With no FILE, or when FILE is -, it reads standard input.

8. who

The standard Unix command who displays a list of users who are currently logged into the computer. The " who" command is related to the command w, which provides the same information but also displays additional data and statistics.

9. cd

The cd command, also known as chdir (change directory), is a command-line OS shell command used to change the current working directory in operating systems such as Unix, DOS, OS/2, AmigaOS (where if a bare path is given, cd is implied), Windows, and Linux. It is also available for use in shell scripts and batch files.

10.   date

Date command is helpful to display date in several formats. It also allows you to set systems date and time.

11.   cal

Display a conveniently-formatted calendar from the command line. In general, if no options are given, cal displays the current month at the command line. It's a quick and convenient way to glance at the dates of the month, and can be useful as part of a login script.

Figure 4 : Snapshots of commands – .cat, who, cd, date and cal

```
root@aaaaaa-Inspiron-15-3552:/home/aaaaaa# cat input.txt
1234    harish 234      prof
2345    suhas   567     lect
root@aaaaaa-Inspiron-15-3552:/home/aaaaaa# cat input.txt>sample.txt
root@aaaaaa-Inspiron-15-3552:/home/aaaaaa# cat sample.txt
1234    harish 234      prof
2345    suhas   567     lect
root@aaaaaa-Inspiron-15-3552:/home/aaaaaa# who
aaaaaa   tty7          2017-08-04 17:43 (:0)
root@aaaaaa-Inspiron-15-3552:/home/aaaaaa# cd gnana
bash: cd: gnana: Not a directory
root@aaaaaa-Inspiron-15-3552:/home/aaaaaa# cd ades-master
root@aaaaaa-Inspiron-15-3552:/home/aaaaaa/ades-master# cd ..
root@aaaaaa-Inspiron-15-3552:/home/aaaaaa# date
Fri Aug  4 18:04:05 IST 2017
root@aaaaaa-Inspiron-15-3552:/home/aaaaaa# cal
    August 2017
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
       1  2  3  4  5
 6  7  8  9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28 29 30 31
```

12. mv

The mv command is used to move or rename files

mv renames file SOURCE to DEST, or moves the SOURCE file (or files) to DIRECTORY.

13. cp

cp command in Linux/Unix. cp is a Linux shell command to copy files and directories.

14. which

Which command is very small and simple command to locate executables in the system.

It allows user to pass several command names as arguments to get their paths in the system.

which commands searches the path of executable in system paths set in $PATH environment variable.

Figure 5 : Snapshots of commands – .mv, cp and which

```
root@aaaaaa-Inspiron-15-3552:/home/aaaaaa# mv sample.txt sample1.txt
root@aaaaaa-Inspiron-15-3552:/home/aaaaaa# cat sample1.txt
1234    harish  234     prof
2345    suhas   567     lect
root@aaaaaa-Inspiron-15-3552:/home/aaaaaa# cp sample1.txt sample2.txt
root@aaaaaa-Inspiron-15-3552:/home/aaaaaa# cat sample2.txt
1234    harish  234     prof
2345    suhas   567     lect
root@aaaaaa-Inspiron-15-3552:/home/aaaaaa# which echo
/bin/echo
root@aaaaaa-Inspiron-15-3552:/home/aaaaaa# which date
/bin/date
root@aaaaaa-Inspiron-15-3552:/home/aaaaaa# which cal
/usr/bin/cal
root@aaaaaa-Inspiron-15-3552:/home/aaaaaa#
```

15.   vi

The UNIX vi editor is a full screen editor and has two modes of operation:

- Command mode commands which cause action to be taken on the file,
- Insert mode in which entered text is inserted into the file.

Figure 6 : Snapshots of commands – vi