Basic Ubuntu Commands For Beginner:

$ : dollar sign used for regular user

# : pound sign used for sudo user ( note sudo user is root user )

Sudo : (superuser DO) :this is useful when , for example we need to modify files in a directory that our user wouldn’t noramally have access to . It provides admistrative privileges just like, Run as admisnistrator .

1.apt-get : It is used to install ,update , upgrade , and remove any package : a. sudo apt-get update

b.sudo apt-get upgrade c. sudo apt-get install d.sudo apt-get remove e. sudo apt-get purge : it removes the software completely . f. sudo apt-get autoremove : it is used to remove unwanted software after uninstlling a package to remove .

2. ls : provides lists all files and folders in current working directory .

3.cd : change directory :-> cd / : takes to the root directory , cd .. = takes to paprent directory

Cd - = takes to the previous directoy

4. pwd : full path name of the current working directory

5. cp = it copies a file . 6. mv = move 7. rm = remove a. rmdir = remove an empty directory

b.rm -r = remove recursively , removes a directory along with its content .

8. mkdir = it creates directory ( folder) 9. History = it gives previous command what we used .

9. df = display information about the disk space usage of all mounted filesystem ,

10. du (directory usage) = command displays the size of a directory and all of its subdirctories .

11.Uname -a = provides a wide range of basic information about the system .

12.free – display the amount of free space available on the system .

13. top = Display the processes using the most system resources at any given time .

14 . q = it can be used to exit .

15. man man = provides information about the manual itself .

16.man intro = displays a bried introduction to linux commands

17. info = similar to man but often proves more detailed or prepcise information .

18. passwd = it is used to change user password using Terminal .

19. whatis = whatis command shows a brief description of what is the functionality of specific built in linux command . eg : whatis cd , whatis man , whatis man

Ubuntu Terminal Shortcuts :

Ctrl +Shift +T = open new tab on current terminal

Ctrl+Shift+w = clost the current tab

Ctrl+A = move cursor to beginning of line

Ctrl +E = move cursor to end of line

Ctrl+U = clears the entire current line

Ctrl +k = clears the from the cursor Right

Ctrl+W = delete the word before the cursor

Ctrl+R = allows to search history for commands matching what I have typed

Ctrl+C = kill the current process

Crtl +Z = suspend the current process by sending the signal SIGSTOP

Ctrl +l = clears the terminal output

Alt +F = move forward one word

Alt + B = move backward one word

Ctrl+Shift+c = copy the highlighted command to the clipboard

Ctrl+shift+v or shift+insert = paste the contents of the clipboard

Up / down arrow keys = to scroll through command history and perform quickly

Tab = used to complete the command which we are typing

File creation :

1. If we do : touch .shambhu --- > it will create file Shambhu which is not seen in ls command
2. If we do : ls -a -- > it will help to show even hidden file
3. If we do : history -- > it will give all list of command we used in terminal
4. Ctrl+shift+O -- > to make terminal big
5. Chmod -- > this is the command to change permission , for this we can search in google “chmod calculator” which gives idea about chmod used Number like 400 or 700 etc .
6. If we do : top -- > it will give resource consumed hierarchy
7. If we do : ps and ps -a --- > it will give all the process running list
8. If we do : kill pid -- > it will kill given process id (pid can be found when we use “ps or ps -a” command)
9. How this chmod calculator work : -- > there is : read , write and execute permission in file . and each user (user , group , and others) may have all rwe permission in file . so we start for USER : if we gave rwx permission to USER then it becomes 111 . if we gave only rw permission then it became 110 . So here we give 0 to x because we are not giving permission to execute . Now we convert this binary to integer or decimal (use google to convert binary to integer) . Then after converting binary , we get one number whether it is 4 or 5 or 6 etc . So this number is for USER . Likewise we do the same for group and may ger 5 or 4 or 7 etc and get one single number after converting binary to Integer or decimal .Likewise we do same for OTHERS and get single number .
10. So finally we may have 756 – meaning : 🡪 7 coming from USER , 5 coming from GROUP and 6 coming from OTHERs . in this way permission number works.

How to use alias in linux or Kubernetes?

Ans : go to : vi ~/.bashrc -- > write alias (alias a =”ls”) -- > save and quit

@Now we need to inform our terminal that we are using alias written in “bashrc”

@Write in terminal : source ~/.bashrc (now our terminal is aware about our alias or code written in bashrc)