Linux Assignment

BASIC LINUX COMMANDS

1. mkdir: creates new directories for the user order to do this you must have write permission in the parent directory of the new directory.
2. ls: lists all the contents of the specified directory can be used to obtain information on the files and directories within it.
3. pwd: prints name of the current working directory command gives the full pathname of your current directory.
4. cp: copy files or directories and is used to make copies of the new files and directories.
5. mv: move or rename files or directories is used to change the name of files or directories, or to move them into other directories. mv cannot move directories from one file-system to another, so, if it is necessary to do that, use cp instead.
6. rmdir: remove files or directories. rmdir removes named empty directories. If you need to delete a non-empty directory rm -r can be used instead.
7. find: search for files in a specified directory hierarchy and all its subdirectories.
8. cat: concatenate files and print on the standard output a copy of a file and sends it to the standard output (i. to be displayed on your terminal, unless redirected elsewhere), so it is generally used either to read files, or to string together copies of several files, writing the output to a new file.
9. echo: displays the text that the user types is generally used in shell programs.
10. grep: prints lines that matches a pattern also searches for lines containing a specified pattern and, by default, writes them to the standard output..
11. ps: report a snapshot of the current processes information includes the process id, the controlling terminal (if there is one), the cpu time used so far, and the name of the command being run.
12. kill: to kill a process using signal mechanism requires the process id (PID). This can be found by using ps.
13. date: displays the current date and time
14. diff: finds the differences between two files default output will contain lines such as n1 a n2,n3 and n4,n5 c n6,n7 , (where n1 a n2,n means that file has the extra lines n2 to n3 following the line that has the number n1 in file1, and n4,n5 c n6,n7means that lines n4 to n5 in file1 differ from lines n6 to n7 in file2).
15. file: prints the type of file and the categoryto which its contents belong.
16. man: displays an online reference manual page
17. more: scan through a text file page by page,it displays the contents of a file on a terminal one screenful at a time.
18. sort: sorts lines of text files in alphabetical order default, it sorts lines using a character by character comparison, working from left to right, and using the order of the ASCII character set.
19. chown: changes the file owner and group
20. who: shows how many users are logged in
21. du: estimate file space usage
22. df: report file system disk space usage
23. passwd: update user’s authentication details will be prompted twice for your new password. Neither password will be displayed on the screen.
24. compress: compresses a file and reduces the size of named files, replacing them with files of the same name extended by **.Z**. The amount of space saved by compression varies. If no saving of space would occur, then the file will not be altered.