Linux commands

The structure of command:

> ℹ️ cmd option argument
>
> What? How? where?

ls(cmd -a /etc

command	Description	Usecase
ls	list	ls <directory>
mkdir	Create a directory	mkdir <dir name>
rm -r	remove directory recursively	rm -r <dir name>
less	show contents shortly	less <file name>
head	show 10 lines	head <file name>
tail	show last 10 lines	tail <file name>
head -130 numbers | tail -11	show 11 lines from first- desired.	to see lines in between
grep <word,number>	search function of Linux OS	grep <word,number>
grep | wc -l	show word count	wc -l messages
man	manual	man <command>
q	Quit	q
ls -l	lists fikes with permisssions	ls -l

chmod
⌄ numeric values
  r - 4
  w - 2
  x - 1
	numeric method to change permission for file
	⌄ explaination
	  rwx 7
	  rw- 6
	  r-x 5
	  r-- 4
	  -wx 3
	  -w- 2
	  --x 1
	  --_ 0
		chmod 764 <filename>
		⌄ Click here to expand...
		  change file permission to
		  rwx rw- r--

tar -cvzf
⌄ -cvzf
  c create
  v verbose (background activities will be shown on screen
  z gzip file
	Bundle all files
	
	ℹ️ perform archieving and compression.
		tar -cvzf <file name.tar.gz > <file 1> <file2> <fie3>

tar -xvzf	Extract	tar -xvzf <file name>
du -sh	file size	du -sh <filename>
seq 1 <size>	create dummy files with desired file size.	seq 1 1000000 (size) > file name

gzip	compress one file	gzip <file name>
gunzip	uncompress file	gunzip <file name.gz>
cat	display content of file on terminal	cat <file name>
touch ⌄ create touch file{1,2,3,4}	create file	
rm -f (name)*	delete files with specific name only	rm -f data*

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