

LINUX BASIC COMMANDS

COMMANDS:

1.Command used to print a line of text:

echo

Ex: echo "hello world"

2. Command which is used to create a directory:

mkdir

Ex: mkdir online [folder name]

3.To create multiple directories:

mkdir dirname dirname dirname...dirname

4.To create sub directories:

cd dirname ; mkdir dirname

5.To create multiple sub-directories inside a sub-directories:

mkdir -p dir1/sd1/ssd1

6.To create a parent directory and with multiple sub-directories:

mkdir -p Bharath/Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhrapradesh, tamilnadu

7.To list all the files/folders which you have created:

ls

8.To enter into particular directory:

cd (change directory)

Ex: cd directory_name6

9.Present working directory:

pwd

10.To clear the terminal:

clear

11.To come out of a particular directory

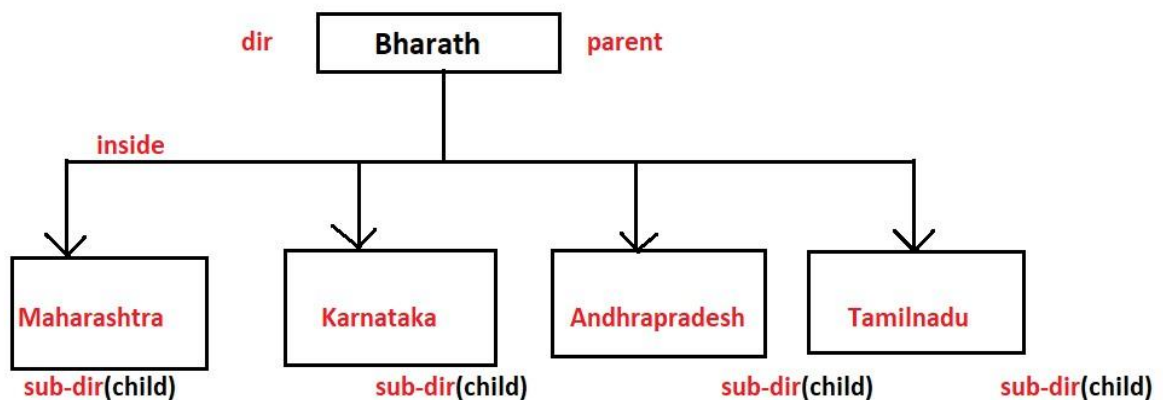
cd ..

12.To remove a only empty directory

rmdir directory_name

13.To remove a directory which contains files/subdirectories

rm -r directory_name



FILES

1.To create a file:

touch file_name

2.To create multiple files

touch file1 file2 file3 file4

3.To add content in the files = Editors (1. Vi and 2. Nano)

a.vi: This command is used to add content in a particular file

syntax: **vi file_name** press—>i

<add content> and press—>esc:wq

b. nano: this command is used to add content in a particular file

syntax: `nano file_name`

To save the content `ctrl+s`

To exit from editor `ctrl+x`

4.To display the content present in particular file

`cat filename`

5.To remove a particular file

`rm file_name`

6.To remove multiple files

`rm file1 file2 file3`

7. To display calendar

`cal (for current month)`

8.To display calendar for particular month

`cal month year`

9.To display all month in a year

`cal year`

10.To display/print the date and time

`Date`

11. To know the information of a particular command

`man`

ABSOLUTE PATH AND RELATIVE PATH

- 1.To change the directory.
- 2.To move the files/directories from one location to another location.
- 3.To copy the files/directories from one location to another location.
- 4.To rename the files/directories

Relative path: Implementing any operation just by denoting directory name is called relative path.

Example: `cd world--->cd india--->cd karnataka`

Absolute path: Implementing any operation by denoting the whole path of a particular directory.

Example: `cd/home/ec2/world/india`

To move a file from home to a directory:

Syntax: `mv file_name directory_name/absolute path of directory`

↓
source

↓
destination

Three ways of moving home file

- 1.Using only relative path---`mv Hitman dir2`
- 2.Using only absolute path---`mv/home/ec2-user/Hitman/home/ec2user/dir2/`
- 3.Using both relative and absolute---`mv Hitman/home/ec2-user/dir2/`

To copy a file/directory from one place to the other

Syntax: `cp filename Directoryname/absolute path of directory`

To copy the main directory which includes sub-directories to a another directory.

Syntax: `cp -r main_directory_name directory_name`

To rename a file/directory:

Syntax: `mv oldfilename new_filename`

To see the hidden files/directories:

`ls -a`

To list the files/directories in order and with timings they are created:

`ls -lt`