**PART-1**

* Linux --> virtual machine
* Echo “Hello world”
* Pwd --> Present working directory
* Cd --> change directory
* **Absolute path --> full path:-**
  + **Cd /home/ec2-user/content/**
* **Relative Path --> short path:-**
  + **Cd home**
* Ls --> list directories
* Ls -l --> long listing
* Ls -a --> all hidden files
* Ls -l -a or ls -la or ls -al (long listing files and hidden files)
* Ls -R --> current list and sub folders list --> R-Recursive
* Ls -r --> **reverse order** while sorting --> opposite to ls -l
* Ls -t --> sort by modification time, newest first --> time sorting
* Also we can use multipule like ( ls -Rt)
* ls /mnt/e/"Susmitha 2025"/ --> list based on file location
* / + tab button on keybord --> to see all Linux paths --> linux file system
* Mnt --> mount
* Clear --> clear the screen
* Cd --> change directory --> linux home path
* Cd .. --> parent directory
* Cd ~ --> home directory
* Cd - (previous directory or last jump)
* Touch file.txt --> create a new empty file
* Touch file --> we can create without file extension
* Touch file.txt --> existing file --> touches the file --> modified current date and time.
* File filename.txt --> we can see type of content ex:- ascii or empty
* Cat filename.txt --> we can see the file data or watching content inside file.
* History --> history of the past commands(top to bottom)
* Motivation:- When you truly understand something, time disappears—you get fully absorbed. Even if you try to forget it later, you won’t be able to. Commands may fade, but deep understanding sticks with you forever. So focus on understanding, not just memorizing.
* Less file.txt --> interactive mode opens like editor --> less is used for large file --> read or parse
* q --> quits the editor
* g --> moves to the Beginning of the text file
* G --> moves to the end of the text file
* /a --> you can search for specific text like ‘a’ inside the text document.
* h / H --> Help
* Up arrow and down arrow to see previous and future commands
* Cp (copy from one folder to another folder)
* Mkdir newfolder -->creates new folder
* Cp filename.txt newfolder --> it copies to the newfolder
* Cp \*.txt newfolder or cp \*.txt newfolder/--> copy .txt all files
* Rm file.txt --> delete the filename or remove filename
* Rm file.txt myfile.txt --> multifile remove
* Rm -r newfolder --> r for recursive directory --> delete the folder or directory
* Rmdir newfolder --> remove the empty folder only
* Rm -r newfolder or rmdir newfolder --> both are same to delete the folder
* Cp \*.txt newfolder/folder --> multifolder
* Mv kkk.txt ktm.txt --> rename the file name or folder name
* Mv hello hellow.txt --> also rename the extension
* Mv \*.txt newfolder --> move files to newfolder --> \*.txt(whiled card)
* Mv /home/ec2-user/content/myfile.txt /home/ec2-user/content/myfile1.txt
* Echo “susmitha is a good girl” > file.txt
* . dot--> current directory
* Cp -i myfile.txt foldername --> I means input promt --> without -I it will overwrite the file
* Mv -b folder1 folder2 --> b means backup -->The backup file ends with ~
* Mkdir -p folder/doler1
* find path -name filename.txt
* Find path -type d -name myfolder --> optional type
* Man find --> Interactive mode like less --> about find --> man means manual knowing find details.
* Whatis find
* Whatis cat
* Whatis ls -->command stands for what is what --> short help
* Help echo
* Ls --help
* Alias --> how many alias are having
* Alias name=”ls -la” --> set short commands
* Unalias name --> undo alias
* Unalias -a --> remore all shortcuts alias
* Exit or logout --> to exit terminal

**PART-2 --> Text manipulation commands**

* Echo “hello world” --> like a print statement
* Echo “hello susmitha” > peanut.txt --> to write/replace content in file
* Echo “new line” >> peanut.txt --> (>> for append content to the file) --> existing content + newline.
* Cat < peanut.txt > sample.txt --> (‘<’ for input & ‘>’ for output) --> standard input and standard output.
* Ls /fake/dir>out.txt --> no such file or directory and created empty file
* Pwd >out.txt --> created new file having pwd
* Standard input(<) --> denote 0 , Standard output(>) --> denote 1 , Error --> denote 2
* Echo “good morning” 1> susmitha.txt
* Ls /fake/dir 2> out.txt --> standard error message to write/redirect in file.
* Ls /fake/dir 2> /dev/null --> any message goes to emptyness.
* Etc folder --> host specific configuration files --> etc in linux directory
* Ls -la /etc | less
* Ls | tee new2.txt