Securium fox Technologies Pvt Ltd

Internship Day-4

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Commands in Linux

1. Shell

Shell is a command interpreter that takes input from user and interprets it. It is an environment in which we can run our commands.

```
──(root💀kali)-[~]
└─# echo $SHELL
/bin/bash
```

Different types of shells in Linux are Bourne shell (sh), Bourne-Again shell (bash), C shell (csh), Korn shell (ksh), Z shell (zsh).

2. Nano

It is a simple text editor in Linux where we can put the contents of the file.
To exit from the nano press "ctrl +x".

```
┌──(root💀kali)-[~]
└─# nano qwerty.txt
┌──(root💀kali)-[~]
└─# cat qwerty.txt
abcdefghi
```

3. cp

It copies the content of source file into the destination file

```
#cp <src\_file\_name> <dst\_file\_name>
```

```
—# cat qwerty.txt
abcdefghi
┌──(root💀kali)-[~]
└─# cp qwerty.txt abc.txt
┌──(root💀kali)-[~]
└─# cat abc.txt
abcdefghi
```

4. **mv**

It moves the contents of source file to the destination file.

```
#mv <src\_file> <dst\_file>
```

```
──(root💀kali)-[~]
└─# ls
cde.txt   Documents   Music      Public      Templates
Desktop   Downloads   Pictures   qwerty.txt  Videos

┌──(root💀kali)-[~]
└─# mv qwerty.txt teja.txt
┌──(root💀kali)-[~]
└─# ls
cde.txt   Documents   Music      Public      Templates

Desktop   Downloads   Pictures   teja.txt   Videos
┌──(root💀kali)-[~]
└─# cat teja.txt
abcdefghi
```

5. **Wc**

To count the number of words or lines in the file

```
Wc <file\_name>
```

-l :--print the line counts
-w :--print the word counts
-m :--print the character counts

```
└─# cat kali.txt
welcome to kali linux
┌──(root💀kali)-[~]
└─# wc kali.txt
1   4 22 kali.txt
┌──(root💀kali)-[~]
└─# wc -l kali.txt
1 kali.txt
┌──(root💀kali)-[~]
└─# wc -w kali.txt
4 kali.txt
┌──(root💀kali)-[~]
└─# wc -m kali.txt
22 kali.txt
```

6. Head

It prints the top 10 lines of the file.

```
# Head <file\_name>
-n : print the first n  NUM lines instead of the first 10
```

```
─# head skype.txt
lion
tiger
zebra
hippo
panda
giraffe
elephant
tiger
owl
wolf
┌──(root💀kali)-[~]
└─# head -n 3 skype.txt
lion
tiger
zebra
```

7. Tail

It prints the last 10 lines of the file.

```
# Tail <file\_name>
-n : print the last n  NUM lines instead of the last 10
```
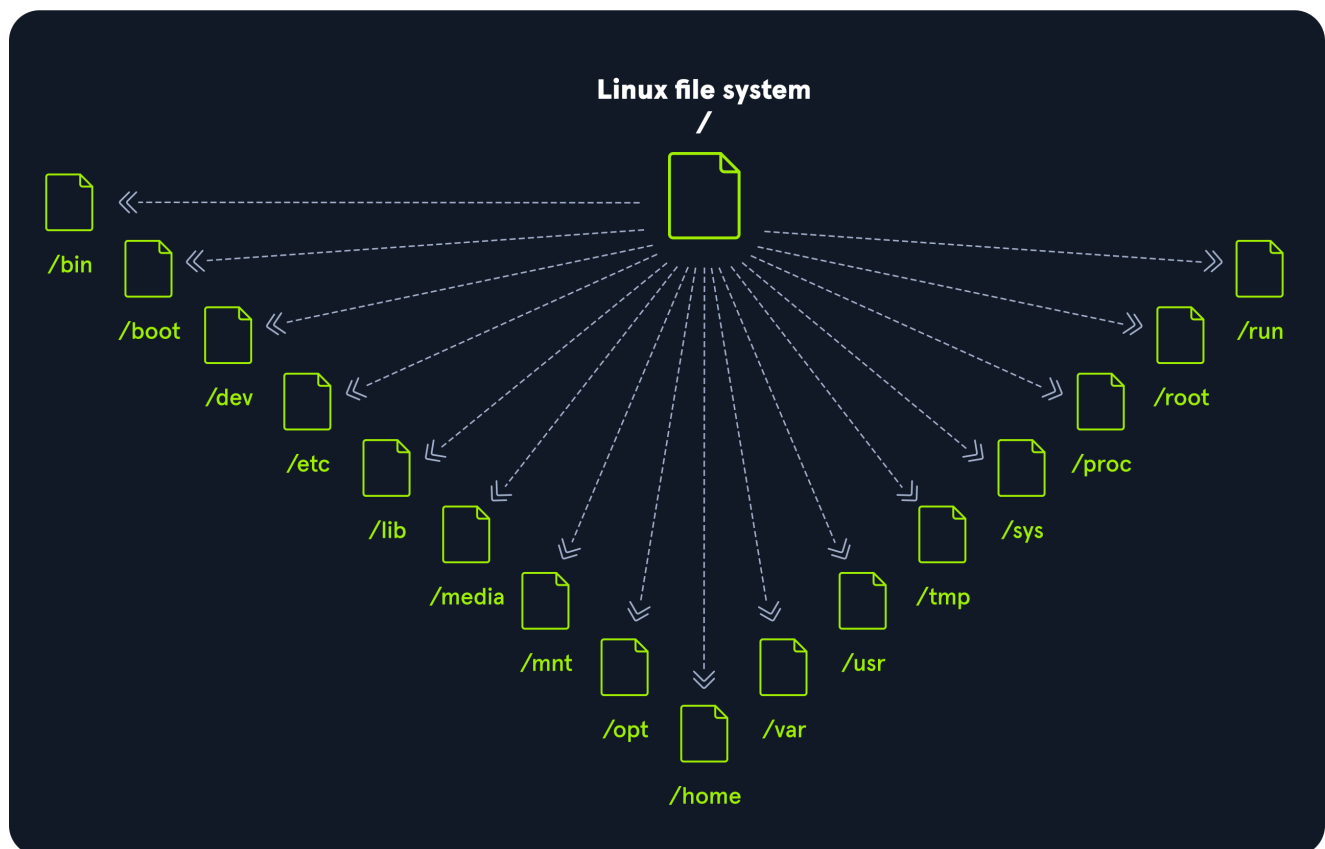
```
┌──(root💀kali)-[~]
└─# tail skype.txt
tiger
owl
wolf
rabbit
cat
rat
fox
parrot
peacock
penguin
┌──(root💀kali)-[~]
└─# tail -n 5 skype.txt
rat
fox
parrot
peacock
penguin
```

8. **LESS and MORE**

less: If we donot want to print the entire output of the command on the terminal "less" is used. It shows the output upto the size of the terminal , if we want more output, press enter or if we want to stop we can enter 'q' to quit.

more: If we If want to print the output of the command upto the desired length then we use "more" command.

LINUX FILE SYSTEM

Linux file system

Path	Description
/	The top-level directory is the root file-system and contains all of the files required to boot the operating system before other file-systems are mounted as well as the files required to boot the other file-systems. After boot, all of the other file-systems are mounted at standard mount points as subdirectories of the root.
/bin	Contains essential command binaries.
/boot	Consists of the static bootloader, kernel executable, and files required to boot the Linux OS.
/dev	Contains device files to facilitate access to every hardware device attached to the system.
/etc	Local system configuration files. Configuration files for installed applications may be saved here as well.
/home	Each user on the system has a subdirectory here for storage.
/lib	Shared library files that are required for system boot.
/media	External removable media devices such as USB drives are mounted here.
/mnt	Temporary mount point for regular file-systems.
/opt	Optional files such as third-party tools can be saved here.
/root	The home directory for the root user.
/sbin	This directory contains executables used for system administration (binary system files).
/tmp	The operating system and many programs use this directory to store temporary files. This directory is generally cleared upon system boot and may be deleted at other times without any warning.
/usr	Contains executables, libraries, man files, etc.
/var	This directory contains variable data files such as log files, email in-boxes, web application related files, cron files, and more.