Basics :

sudo su – to change to administrator (root) # [ exit →to exit ]

ls [list]

ls -a [-a is an option]

ls -a Documents/

How to get Help

man ls

ls --help

cd --help

info ls [ last option ]

man -k ls [apropos list] [searching commands by keyword “ls”]

show current directory – pwd

to search in man use /(word)

ls -l : long way to show the directories

ls -F : show file type

ls Pictures/ Downloads/ : Show content of these directories

ls / :Gives root/computer folders

Switch to sudu su:

ls / r*oot /*

ls / home/

ls / usr /

*ls / home / qustudent /Desktop /*

*touch /usr /file.txt :Create file.txt*

*ls / usr/ :Confirming creation*

*ls -F / usr /*

*1 step back (To parent directory) – ls ..*

*To Change current directory – cd ..*

*Absolute start from the root – cd / home /qustudent /Desktop /*

*Relative – cd Desktop/ OR cd ./Desktop /*

*cd ~ :Goes back to the root*

*echo $HOME :Shows the current directory*

Identifying File Type

file (name of file) : Identifying the file

cat file : It will view the content of file

cat (file1) (file2) :Concatenate files

cat (file1) (file2) >sample :makes a new file simple

cat >test2.txt : Overwrite (ctrl+d to save)

more filename : it will show the whole file page by page

who :will give information about the ubuntu

who -u :adds idle time on the system

whoami : shows ur name

File expansion using wildcards

? - Single character

Example :touch file2 : Create file2

ls file? : Output is File2

Example : ls ?????

Shows files with 5 characters

\* -0 or more characters

Example : ls f\*

file4 file3 etc as output

ls \*.txt

[ .. ] - Range or class of characters

ls [fab]\* [lists all files starting from f or a or b]

ls [fab]\*[0-9] [list files starting from f or a or b and middle anything and ends with 0 to 9

ls \*[!A-Za-z0-9] [list files starting from anything but not ending with A-Z and a-z and 0-9

ls file[23456] : checks files ending with 2 3 4 5 6, no .txt mentioned

ls file{1..47} : lists all files

ls file{1..47} 2>null :removes error

touch files{1..6}.txt :Creates Files from 1 to 6

ls file[1-49].txt : it will search for file then 1-4 or just 9

ls file[1-4]| file[8-10]

unknown cmds : fasa 2>file.txt [to dispose it, fasa 2> /dev/null]

Creating a directory

mkdir Ex4

cd Ex4/

mkdir –-help (most useful one -p)

Remove directory

rmdir B01/ ( cannot be deleted if the directory has files/directories)

rm text4 (removes files)

rm –help

Rm -r B02 :removes directory

rm -rl Ex4/ :the sys will ask for each specific file

Copying files with cp:

cp old\_file new\_file

cp Ex4/text/file.txt ./

cp -i (file1) (file2) : will ask prompt

cp -R Ex4/ ../ (will copy a directory to its content)

mv source destination

mv Desktop/Ex4/test.txt Desktop/Ex4/quiz (it will rename file to quiz\_

mv file1.txt file2.txt (renames the file)

mv file3.txt dir1/ [moves file3 to dir]

mv directory1 directory2 [moves dir1 to dir2]

mv directory2 directory3 [rename file if dir3 doesn’t exist]

Searching files with grep: looks for strings in a file

-c : count -i :Case insensitive search ~~l~~ List filename only

Grep “options” file.txt [searches for options keyword in file]

Grep -I “options file.txt [ I for incase sensitive]

Grep -n “options” file.txt [will show line number]

Grep “some options” file.txt [can also search for lines]

Grep -n “some options” file1.txt file2.txt [ can also be searched on multiple files] or file\*.txt

Grep -v “Some options” file1.txt [all lines which does not have some options is displayed”

Grep -l “main” docs/\*.c

grep -l message \*.txt

grep -c message \*.txt [lists the number of “messages” in all files]

grep -c ‘message\|be’ \*.txt

find command:

find /home/programmingknowledge -name test.sh

find /home/programmingknowledge -name test.\*

find /home/programmingknowledge -name \*.txt

find / -name dmesg [/ - starts from root]

find /home/programmingknowledge/ -mtime -1 [-1 : 1 day ago, 1:exactly 1 day ago]

wc file.txt [line, words, character count]

wc -c test.txt [bytes/characters]

wc -L test.txt [prints the no. of chracters in longest line]

Cd – to navigate to parent directory

Cd .. – 1 step back

pwd- working directory

ls – shows folders/directories

ls -l : long listing of folders/directories

ls -F = l – gives folders/directories

who -H: shows headers / info about user (whoami)

touch (name) – Creates file

cat> (name) -> Write to overwrite

cat (name1) (name2): concatenate

cat cannot handle huge pages – limited buffer size

date – current date

more (location of file) – more /etc/

more /etc/etc : viewing file page by page (press space)

./file => will be executed (should be in binary to execute)

Mkdir (name) – making directory

Ls -aF B01/ :to show parent and current directory (./ directory)

Rmdir (file): to remove empty directories

Rm (file)/: removes files

Rm -r B02 :removes directory