ACCESS LINUX FILE SYSTEMS	
Type of device	**Device naming pattern**
SATA/SAS/USB-attached storage (SCSI driver)	/dev/sda, /dev/sdb, /dev/sdc, …
virtio-blk paravirtualized storage (VMs)	/dev/vda, /dev/vdb, /dev/vdc,…
virtio-scsi paravirtualized storage (VMs)	/dev/sda, /dev/sdb, /dev/sdc, …
NVMe-attached storage (SSDs)	/dev/nvme0, /dev/nvme1, …
SD/MMC/eMMC storage (SD cards)	/dev/mmcblk0, /dev/mmcblk1, …
To display an overview of local and remote file-system devices	**df [options][directory/file]** -h human readable format -H human readable in SI format -i inode -a all -l Limits listing to local file systems -T Prints file system type
To analyze and report on disk usage within directories and files	**du [options] [directory/file]** -a all information -h human readable format -H human readable in SI format
To list the details of a specified block device	**lsblk [OPTIONS] [DEVICE...]** -a or --all -b or --bytes -i or --inverse -l or --list -fp lists the full path of the device

DESCRIPTION	COMMANDS / OPTIONS
mount	**mount[options]<device><mountPoint>** l Lists all the file systems mounted yet. h Displays options for command. V Displays the version information. **a Mounts all devices described at /etc/fstab.** **t Type of filesystem device uses.** **r Read-only mode mounted.**
To unmount a file system.	umount [/MOUNTPoint]
To List Open Files in Linux	**lsof [option]** -c <process_name> -u <username> -I Show network-related information -p <pid> List files for a specific process ID -t Display only the process IDs (PIDs) rather than full details.
To find the files by name using database	**locate [OPTION]... PATTERN…** -b, –basename -c, –count -d, –database DBPAT -e, –existing -L, –follow -i, –ignore-case **Example:** locate -i messages -l, –limit, -n limits the number of returned search results **Example:** locate -n 5 messages -m, –mmap -P, –nofollow, -H -S, –statistics -0, –null

DESCRIPTION	COMMANDS / OPTIONS
To searching in real time in the file-system hierarchy	**find [path] [options] [expression]** -name -iname -user -group -uid -gid -perm **Example:** find /etc -type f perm 764 find /etc -type f perm u=rwx,g=rw,o=r -size +(size) **Example**: find /etc -size -10k -type -size -(size) **Sub Command with Find** find [path] [options] [expression] To find specific file and rmove it **Example:** find ./GFG -name sample.txt -exec rm -i {} \;
Used for searching and manipulating text patterns within files **GREP**	**grep [options] pattern [files]** **-c** This prints only a count of the lines that match a pattern **-h** Display the matched lines, but do not display the filenames. **-i** Ignores, case for matching **Example:** grep -i "UNix" geekfile.txt **-l** Displays list of a filenames only. **-n** Display the matched lines and their line numbers. **Example:** grep -n "unix" geekfile.txt **-v** This prints out all the lines that do not matches the pattern **-e exp** Specifies expression with this option. Can use multiple times. **-f file** Takes patterns from file, one per line. **-E** Treats pattern as an extended regular expression (ERE) **-w** Match whole word **-o** Print only the matched parts of a matching line, with each such part on a separate output line. **-A n** Prints searched line and nlines after the result. **-B n** Prints searched line and n line before the result. **-C n** Prints searched line and n lines after before the result.

	The ^ regular expression pattern specifies the start of a line grep "^unix" geekfile.txt **The $ regular expression pattern specifies the end of a line** grep "os$" geekfile.txt