**File Management**

* ls -l - The command ls supports the -l option which would help you to get more information about the listed files
* ls ch\*.doc
* ls -a - To list the hidden files

**Creating Files**

* vi filename
* Display Content of a File
* cat filename
* cat -b filename
* 1 This is unix file....I created it for the first time.....
* 2 I'm going to save this content in this file.

**Copying Files**

* $ cp source\_file destination\_file
* Renaming Files

**mv old\_file new\_file**

**Deleting Files**

* $ rm filename
* $ rm filename1 filename2 filename3

**Directory Management**

* $pwd pwd to print the current working directory ?
* cd -change directory
* . current directory
* .. parents directory
* ls mkdir -p rmdir

**File Permission / Access Modes**

* chmod o+wx testfile
* $chmod o+wx,u-x,g = rx testfile
* 0 No permission ---
* 1 Execute permission --x
* 2 Write permission -w-
* 3 Execute and write permission: 1 (execute) + 2 (write) = 3 -wx
* 4 Read permission r--
* 5 Read and execute permission: 4 (read) + 1 (execute) = 5 r-x
* 6 Read and write permission: 4 (read) + 2 (write) = 6 rw-
* 7 All permissions: 4 (read) + 2 (write) + 1 (execute) = 7 rwx

**Changing Owners and Groups**

**Environment**

* $TEST="Unix Programming"
* $echo $TEST
* It produces the following result.
* Unix Programming
* Basic Utilities - Printing, Email
* $pr -2 -h "Restaurants" food
* $mail -s "Test Message" admin@yahoo.com

**Pipes and Filters**

* The grep Command
* $ls -l | grep "Aug"
* -v Prints all lines that do not match pattern.
* -n Prints the matched line and its line number.
* -l Prints only the names of files with matching lines (letter "l")
* -c Prints only the count of matching lines.
* -i Matches either upper or lowercase.

**The sort Command**

* $ls -l | grep "Aug" | sort +4n
* -n Sorts numerically
* -r Reverses the order of sort.
* - f Sorts upper and lowercase together.

**Processes Management**

* Starting a Process

$ls ch\*.doc

* Background Processes

$ls ch\*.doc &

**Network Communication Utilities**

* The ping command sends an echo request to a host available on the network. Using this command, you can check if your remote host is responding well or not.
* The ping Utility = $ping hostname or ip-address
* $ping google.com

**The ftp Utility**

* Here, ftp stands for File Transfer Protocol. This utility helps you upload and download your file from one computer to another computer.
* Connect and login to a remote host.
* Navigate directories.
* List directory contents.
* Put and get files.
* Transfer files as ascii, ebcdic or binary.

**The finger Utility**

* The finger command displays information about users on a given host. The host can be either local or remote.
* Check all the logged-in users on the remote machine ?
* $ finger @avtar.com

**The vi Editor**

* vi filename
* Creates a new file if it already does not exist, otherwise opens an existing file.
* vi -R filename
* Opens an existing file in the read-only mode.
* $vi testfile
* Insert mode i