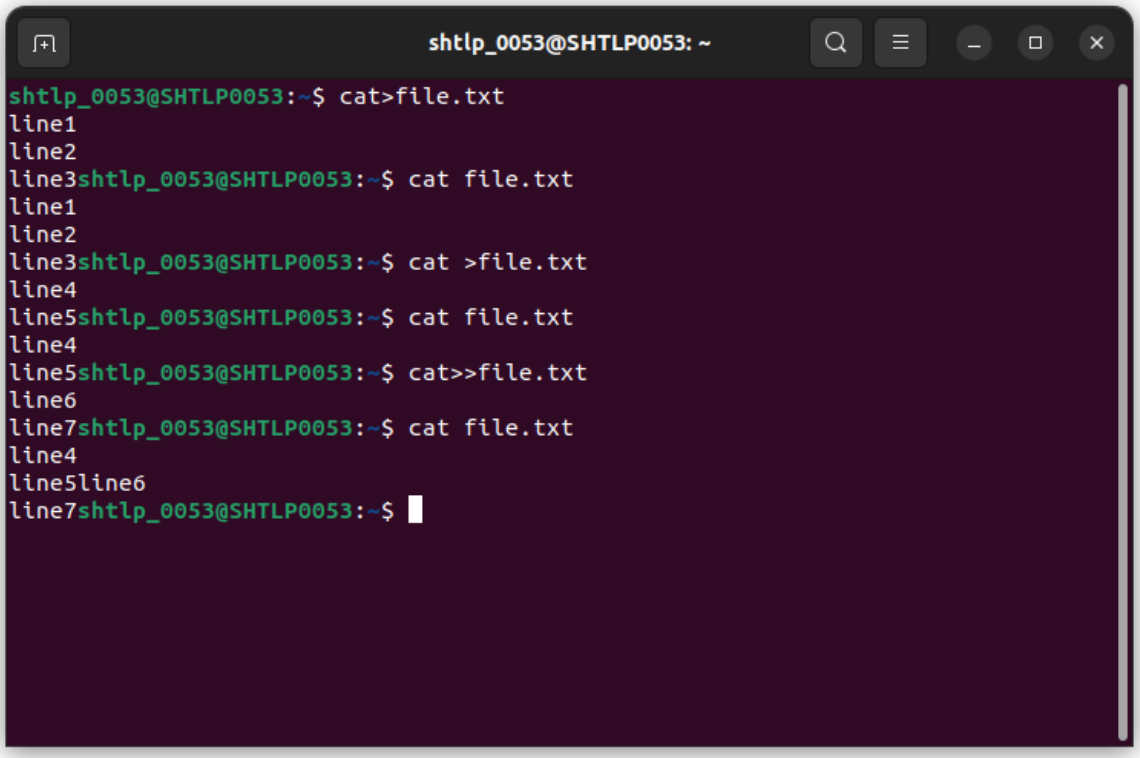
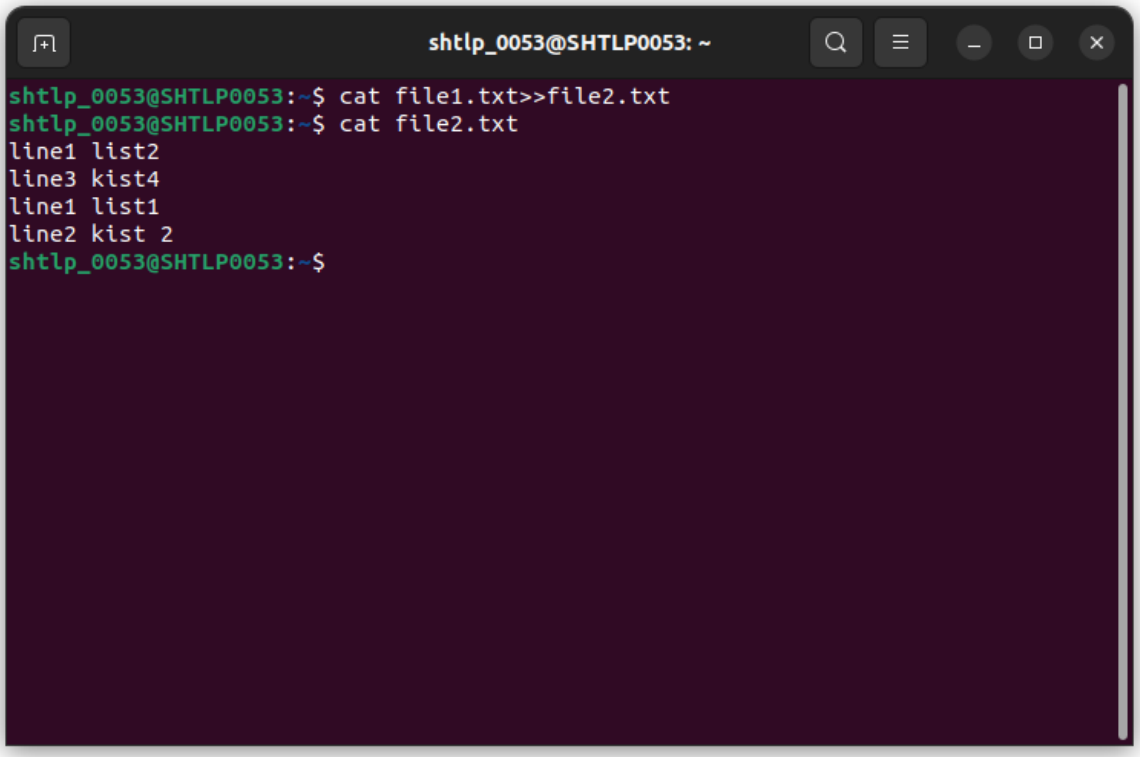
Linux Command Line 2

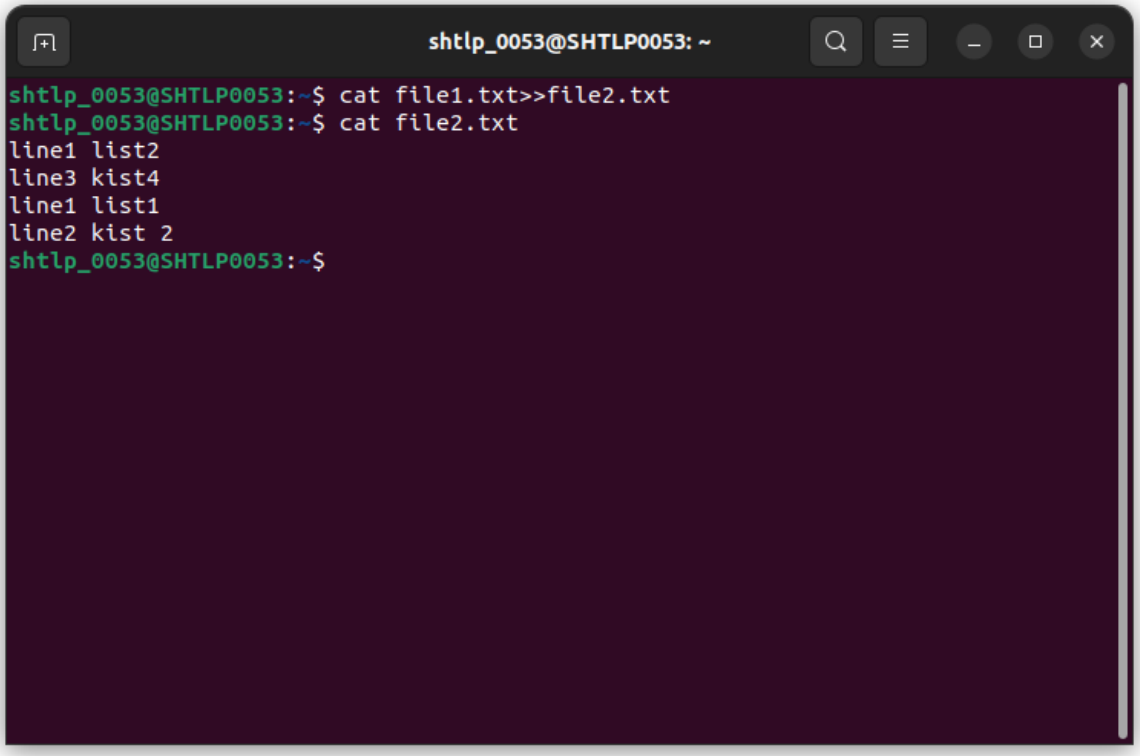
1- cat > file.txt
2- cat >>file.txt



3-cat file1.txt file2.txt>output.txt

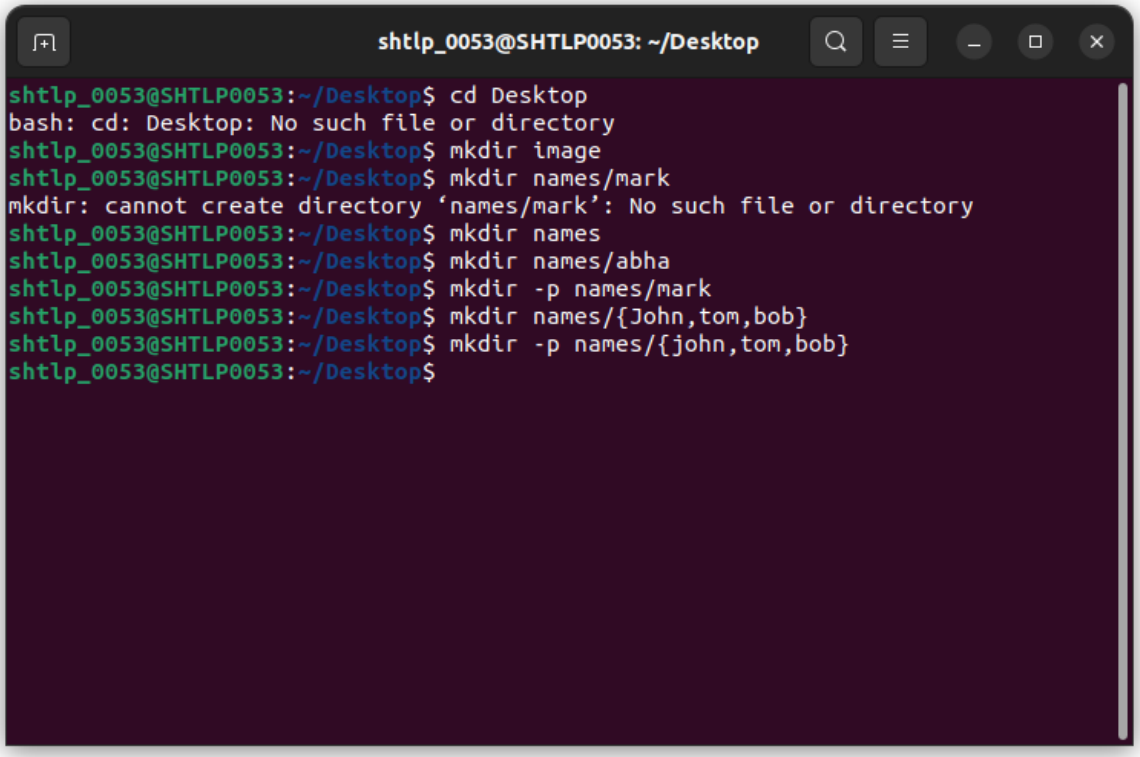


4)-cat file1.txt>>file2.txt



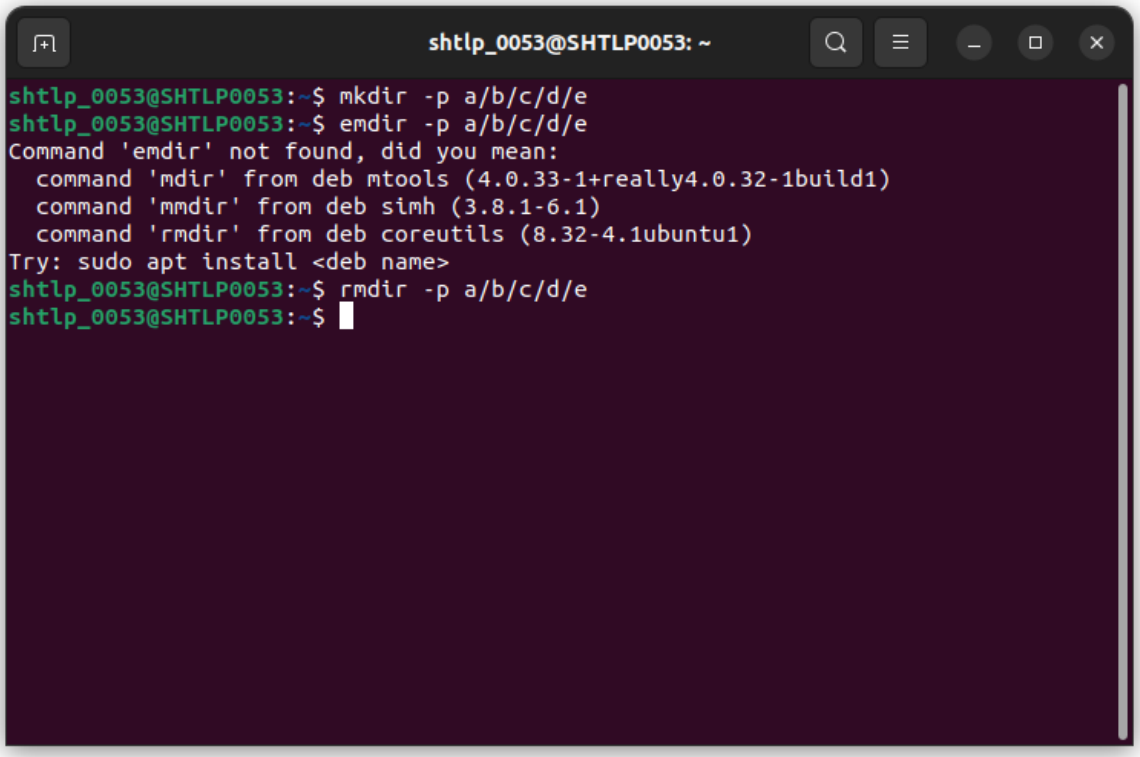
5) mkdir image
makes folder

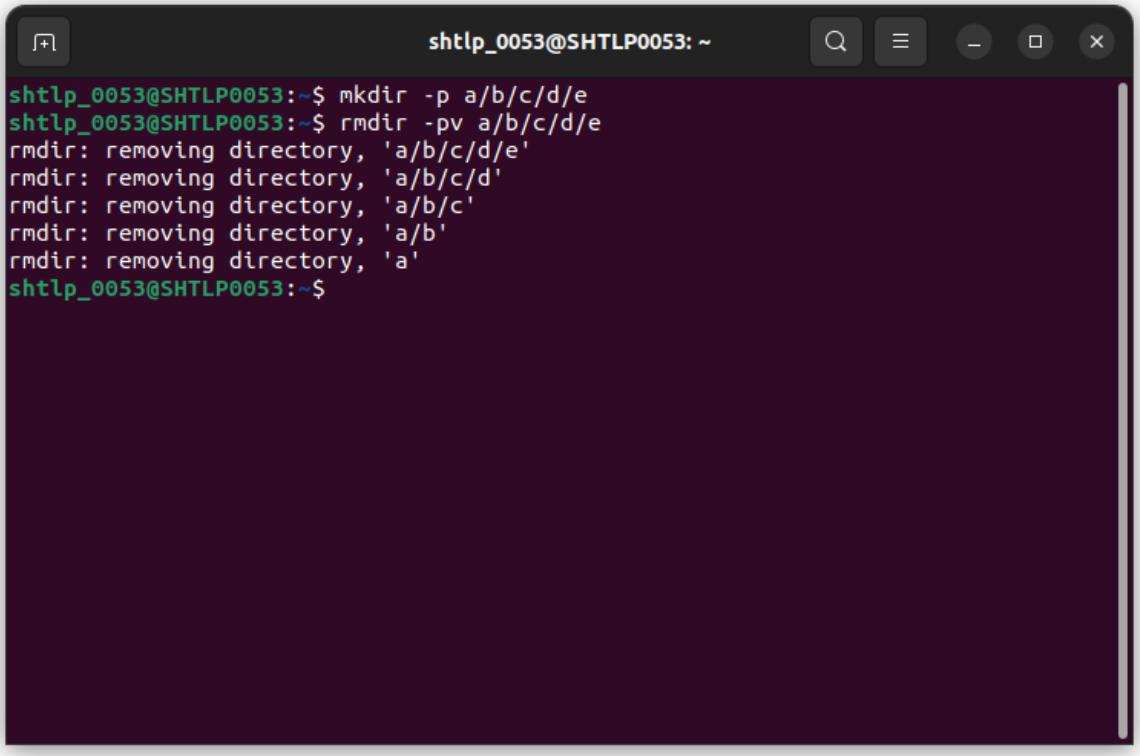
6)mkdir image/pics: makes folder inside existing folder
7) mkdir -p name/mark
8)mkdir —parents name/mark: creates folder structure
9) mkdir -p name/{x,y,z} : this command is used for creating array of directories



10) rmdir -p a/b/c/d: remove directory structure (directory only)

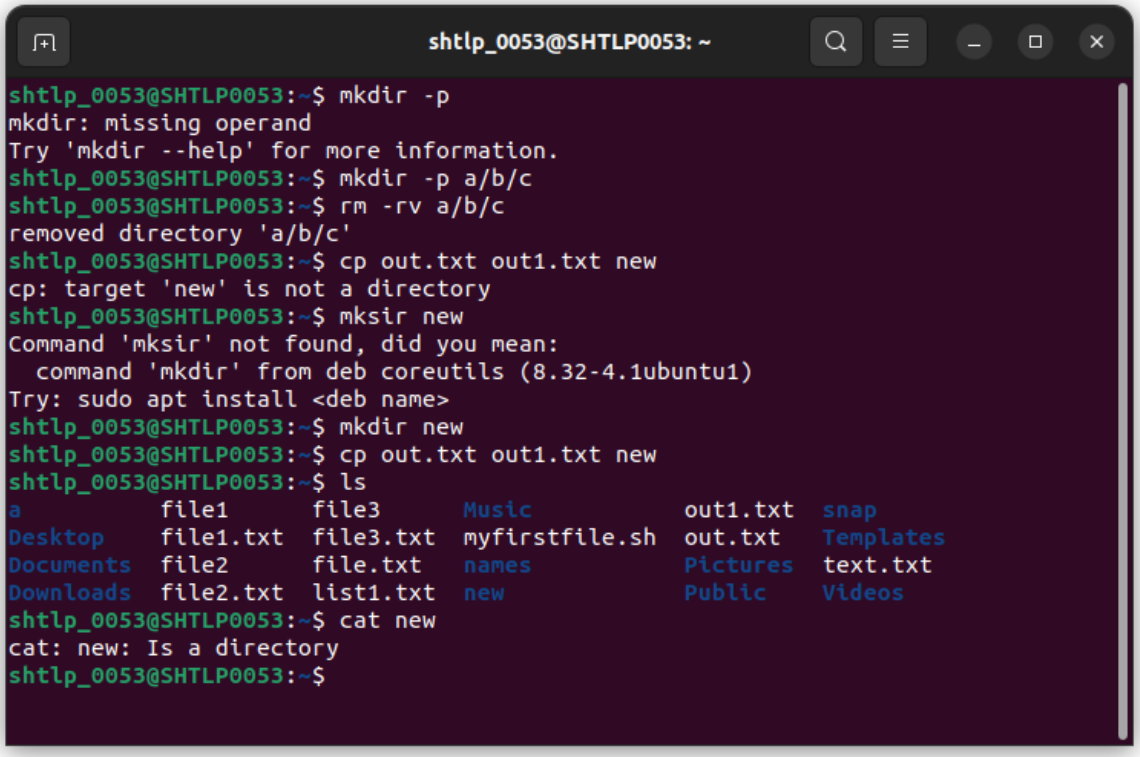
11) rmdir -pv a/b/c/d: this will get info of background processes



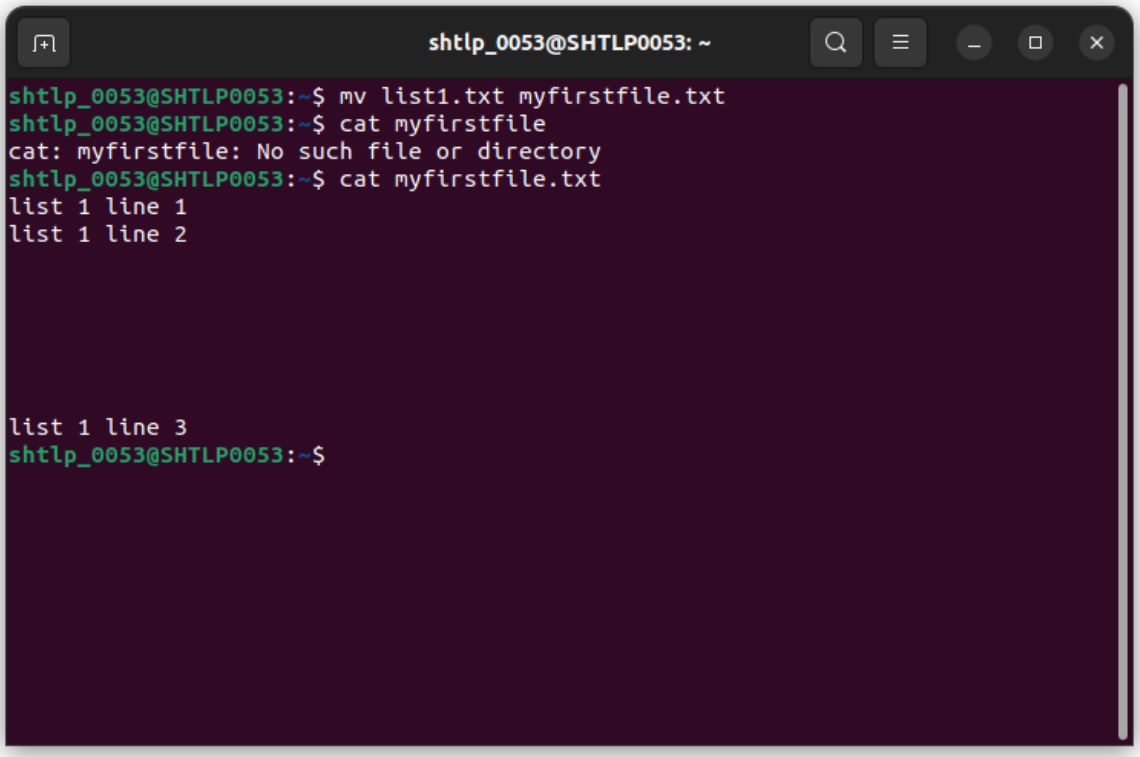


12) rm -rv a: removes files directory all
13)cp text.txt text2.txt
cp [options] [source] [destination]
14) cp x.txt y.txt new

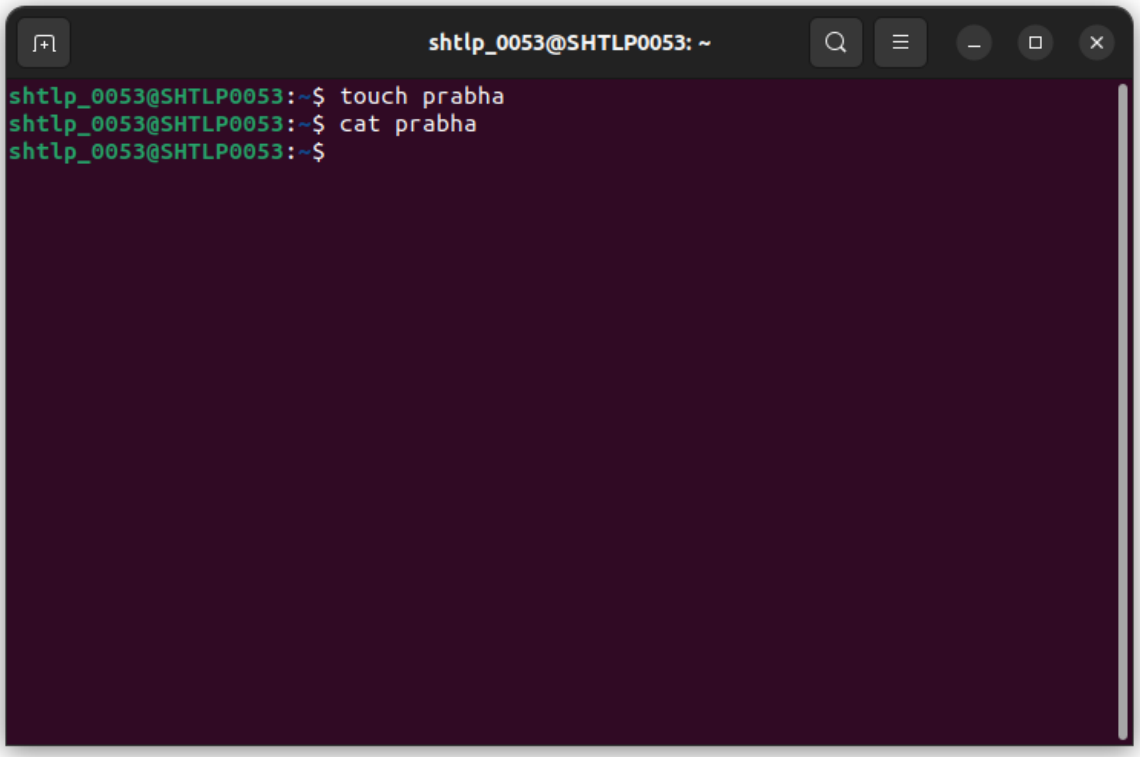
use -i flag to avoid overwritting



15) cp -R dir1 dir2 : for dir1 containing files
16) mv file1.txt file2.txt
mv [options] [source] [destination]: moves data of file1 in file2 and remove file1
17) mv file1.txt dir/: moves file1 to directory dir
use -i flag to avoid overwriting



18) less big.txt: read big text using down button like a book
change page using space bar
shift + g to the end
1+g go to top page
/[keyword] searches keyword
?[keyword] searches from the down
19) touch file1
if file1 exists the timestamp changes else file1 is created

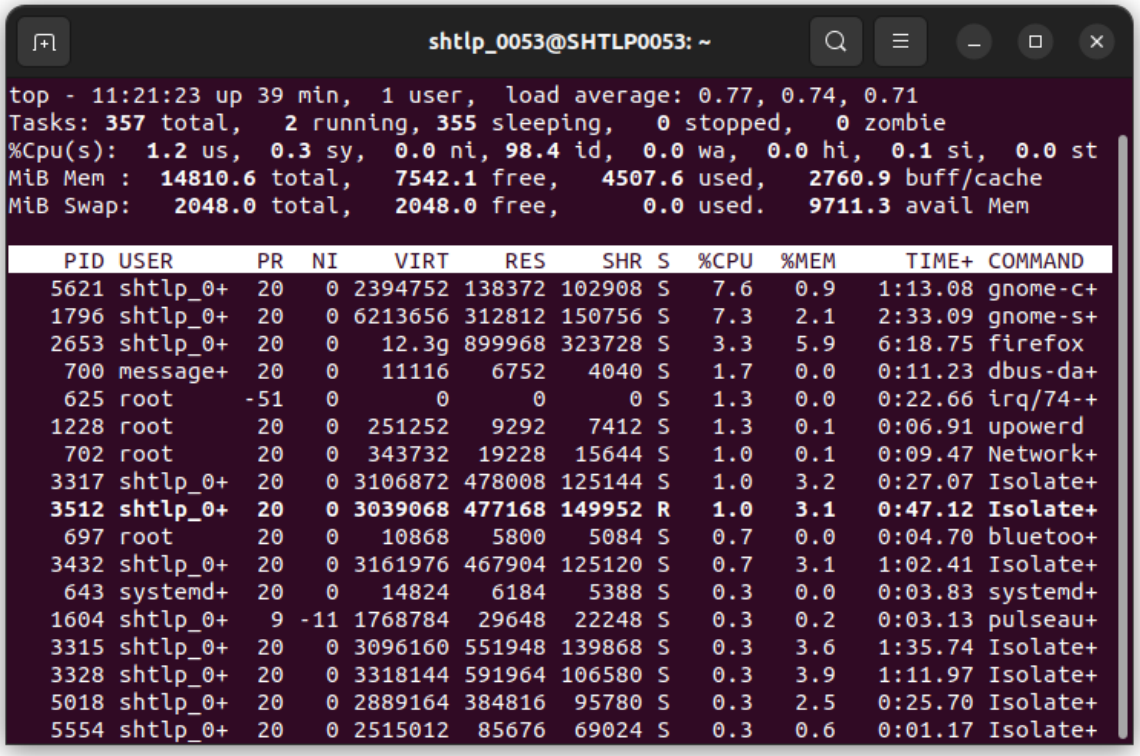


20) nano file1.cpp:nono is text editor. it has highlighting for codes

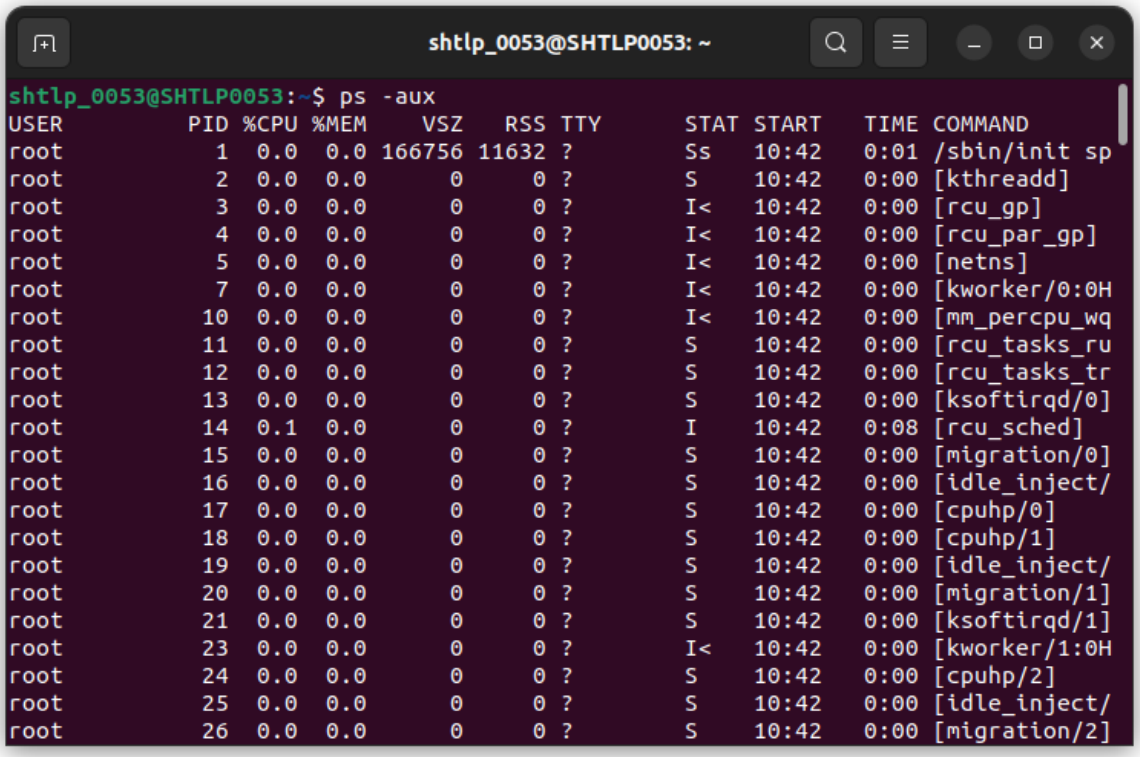
21) sudo apt install nodejs
sudo: Super User DO
helps have administrative rights

sudo -s for root priviledges (sudo su)

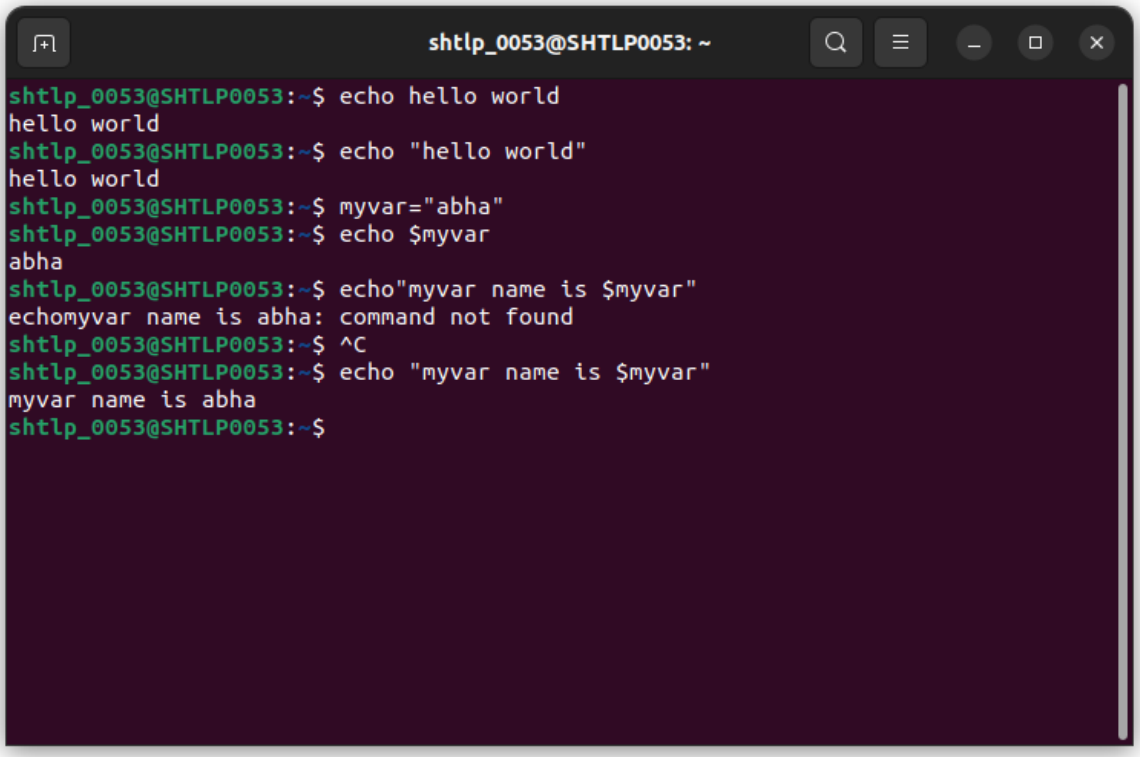
22) top: Which process or command are using in your memory you can see by this command
type s to change time of updation
i for ideal processes
k for killing any process



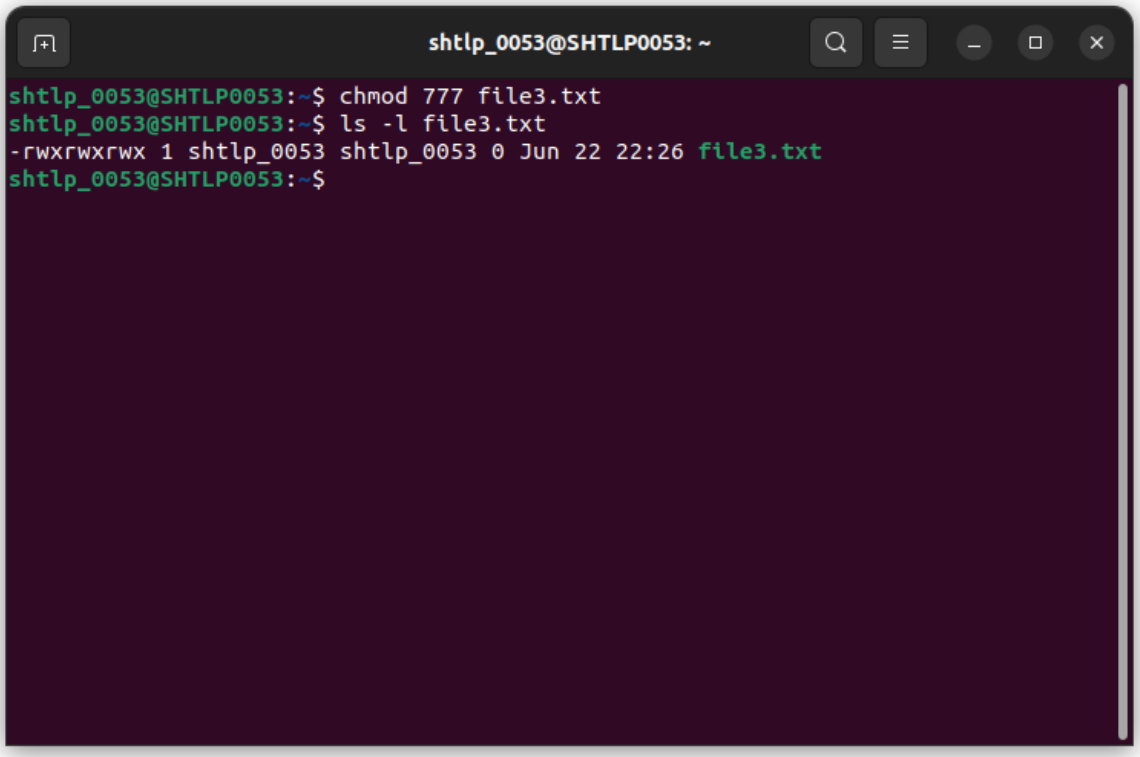
23)pidof processername
With this command you can get pid
24)kill pid
This will kill the process id
25)ps -us
This will give u all list of running processor
26) ps aux

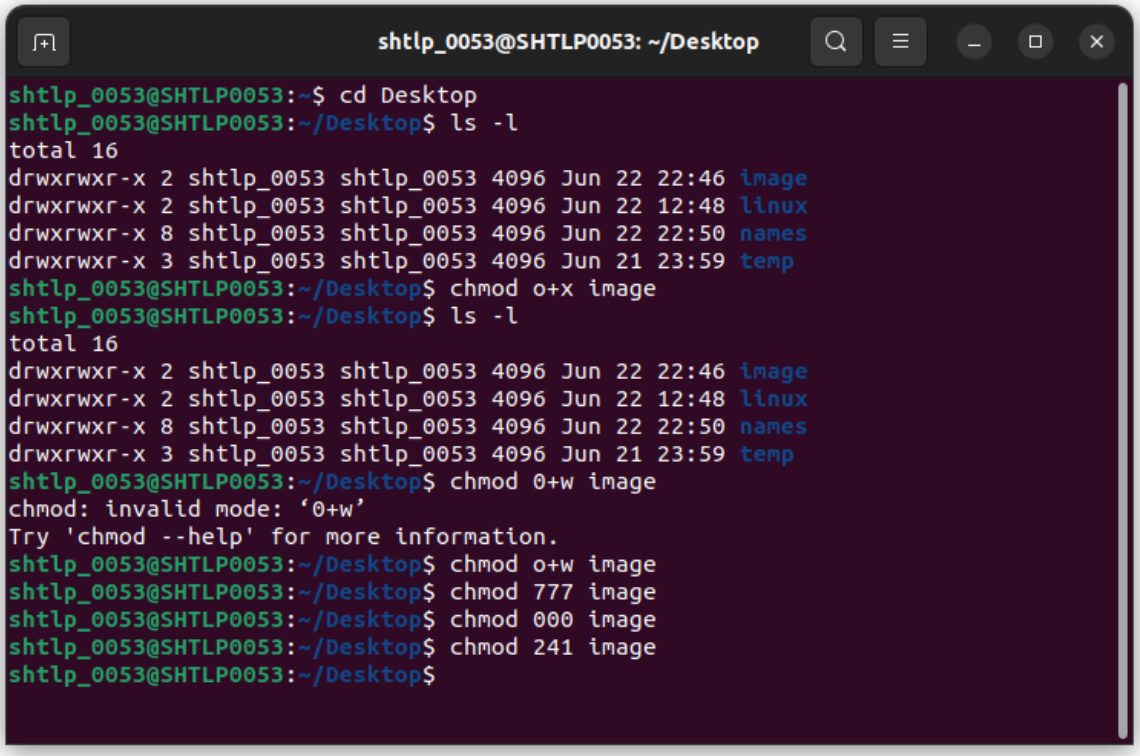


27) ps -U [user_name]: get processes of a specific user
28) ps -C [process_name] : get instances of a program
29)echo : the echo command can be used for displaying a line of string/text that is passed as the arguments.
30)-variables:

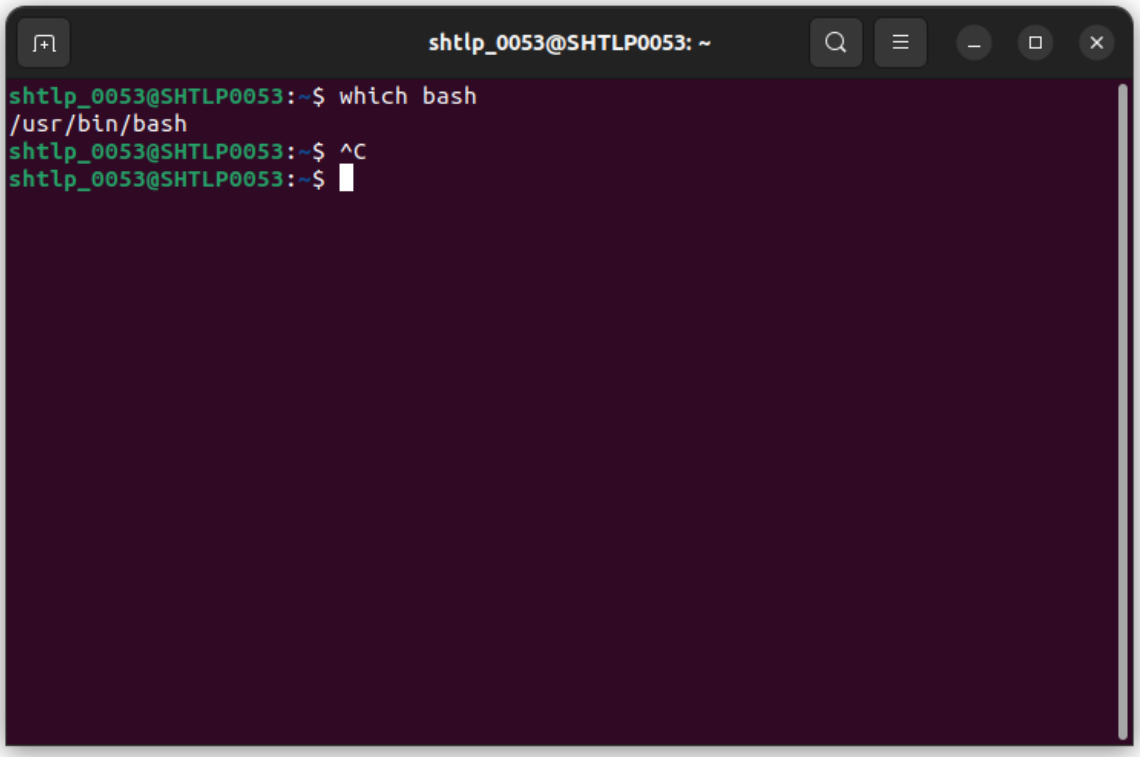


31) chmod o+w x.txt
gives others write right
32)chmod ug=rw x.txt
gives user and group rights
33)chmod u-r x.txt
take read permission from user
34)chmod u=rw,g=rw,o+r x.txt
35) chmod a -rwx x.txt
take all rights from all users,group and others

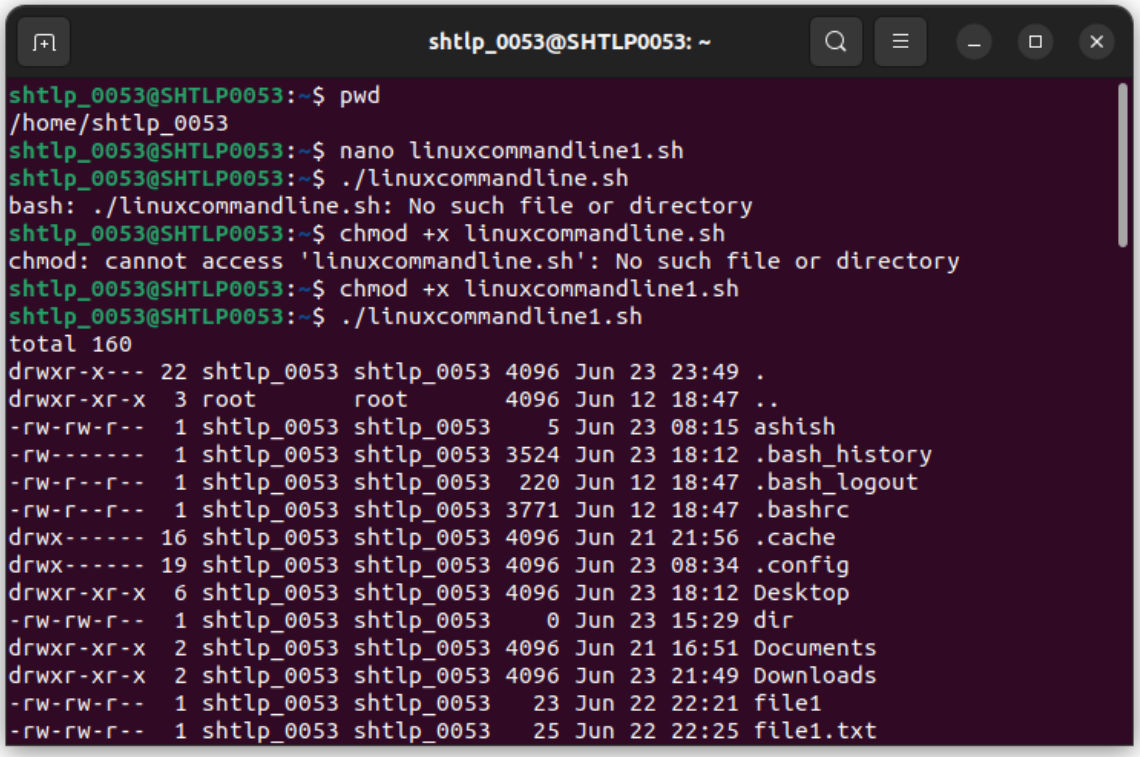




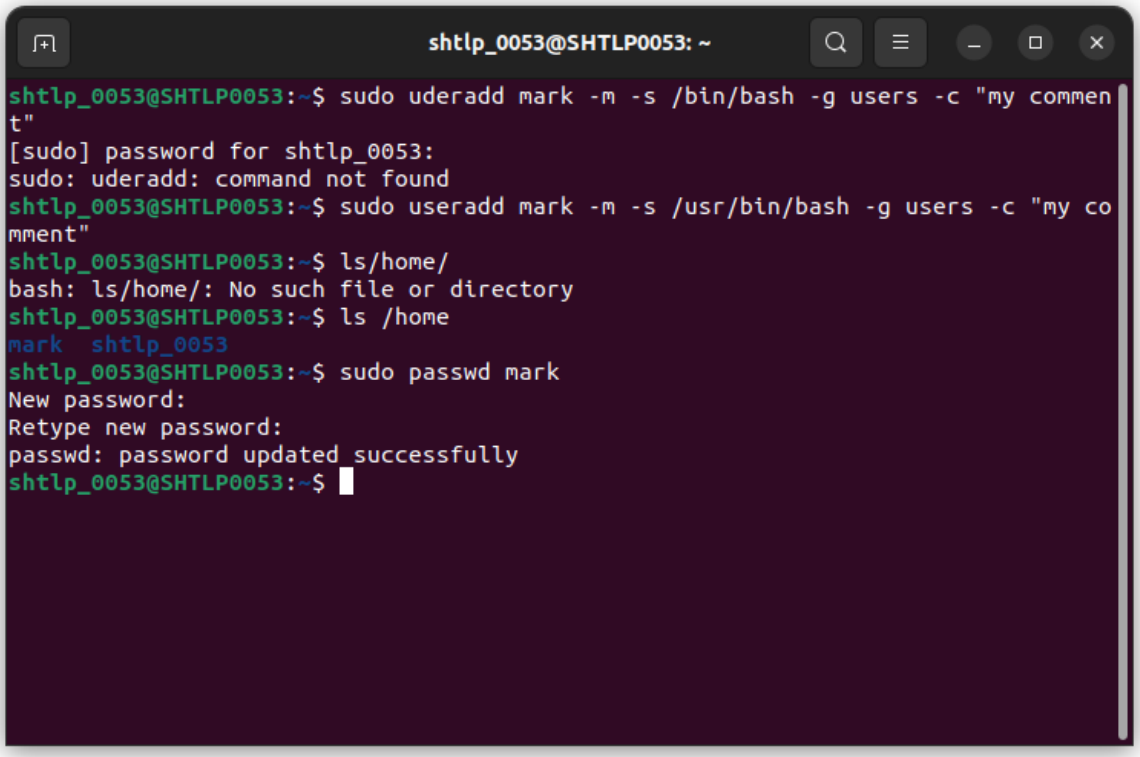
36)which:return the path name



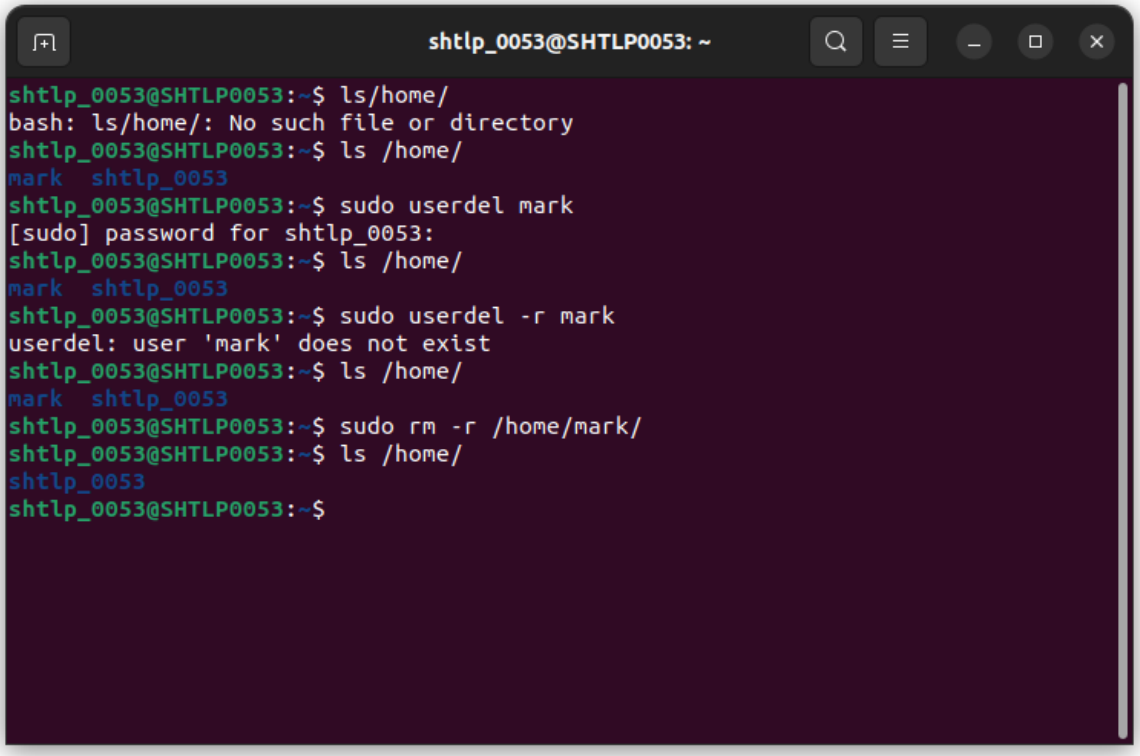
37)nano file.sh



38)-useradd:creating new user

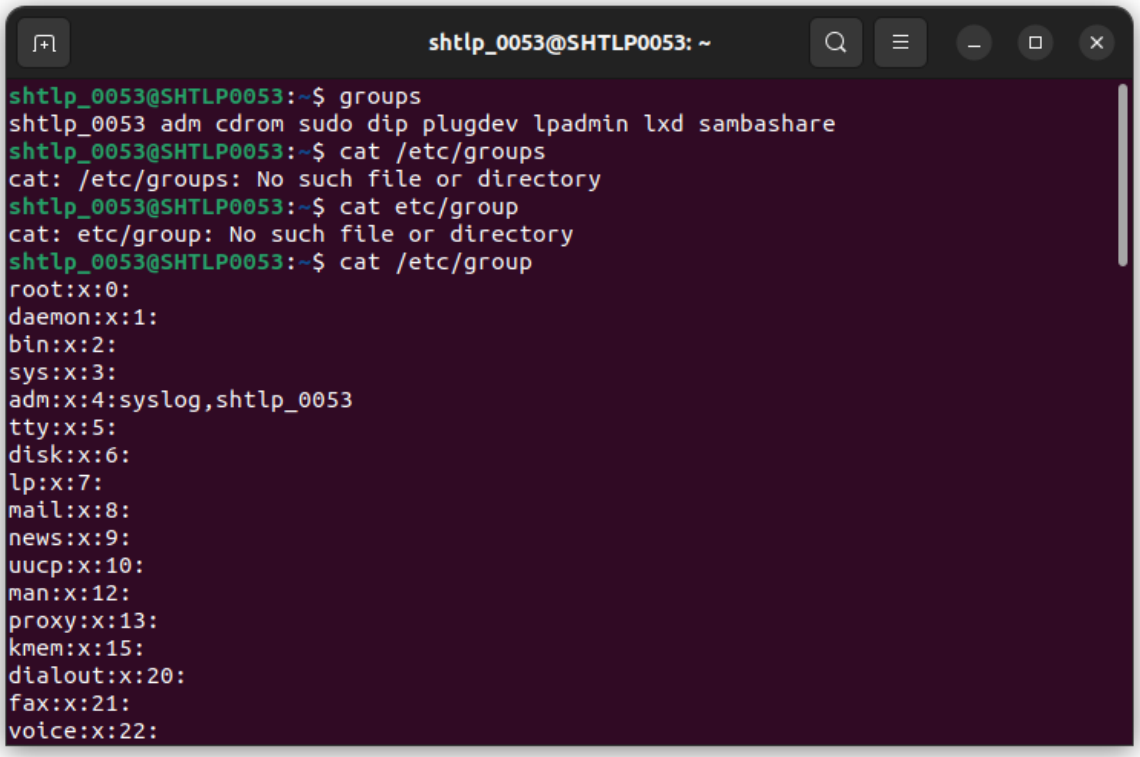


39)userdel:removing user

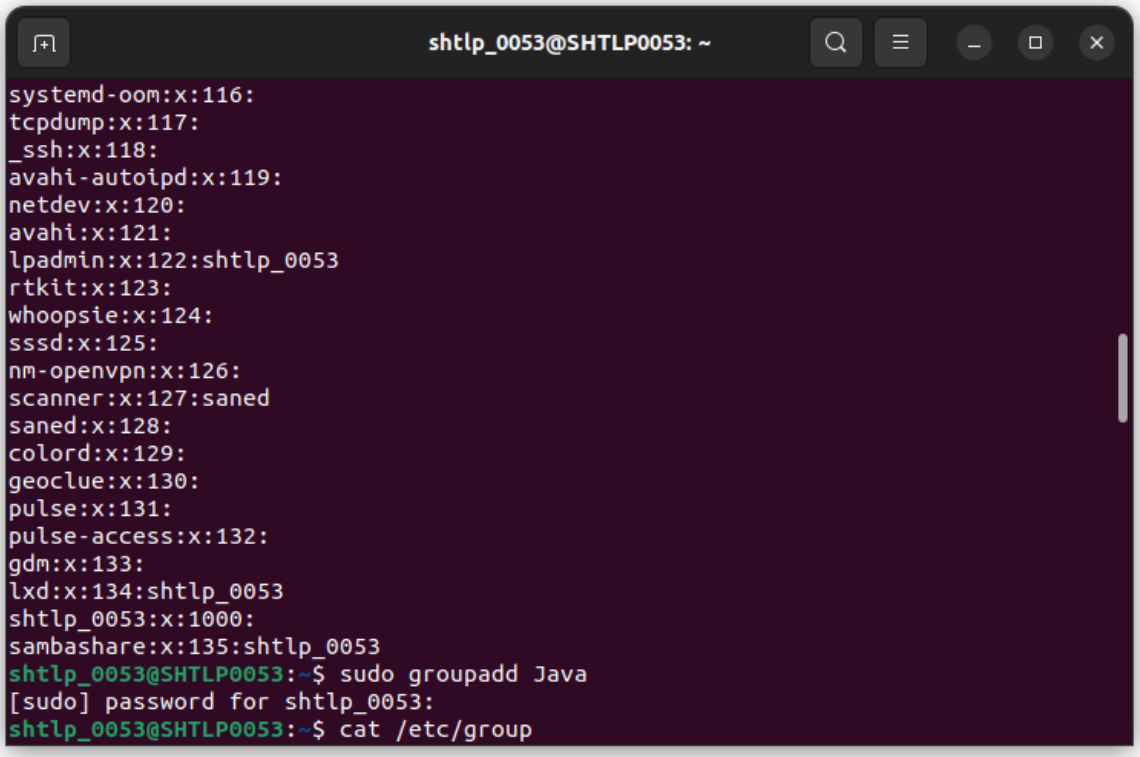


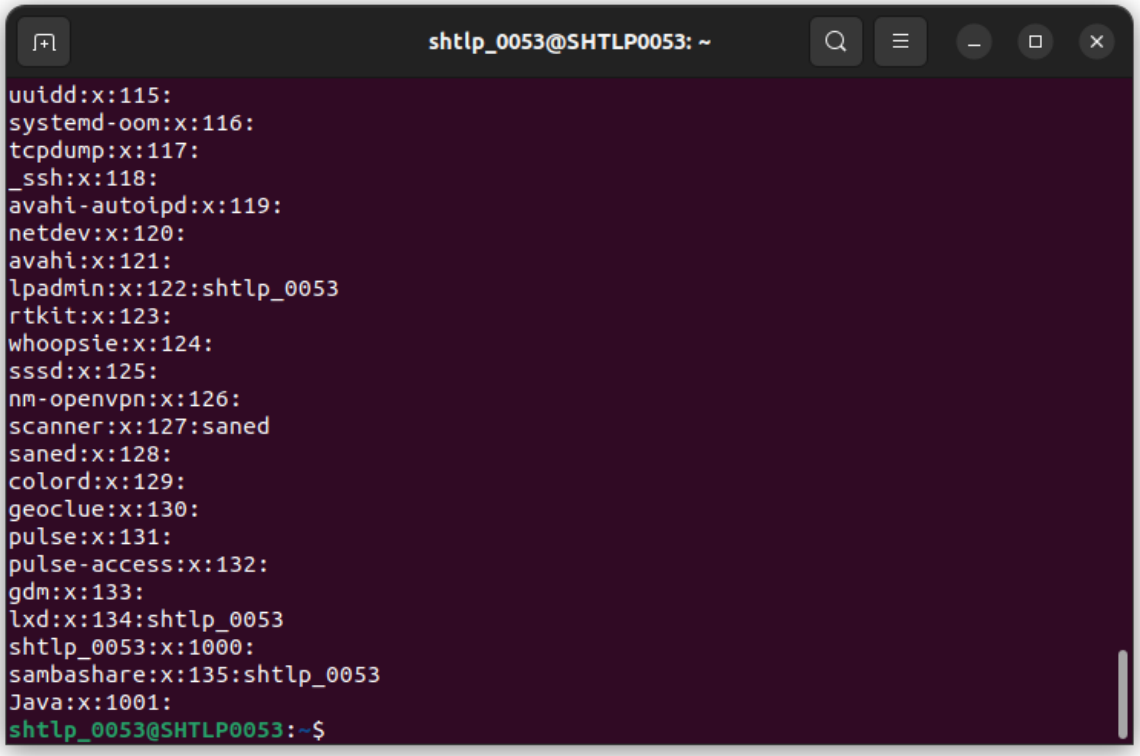
40)groups

41) cat /etc/group-It shows all the group listed which are in system

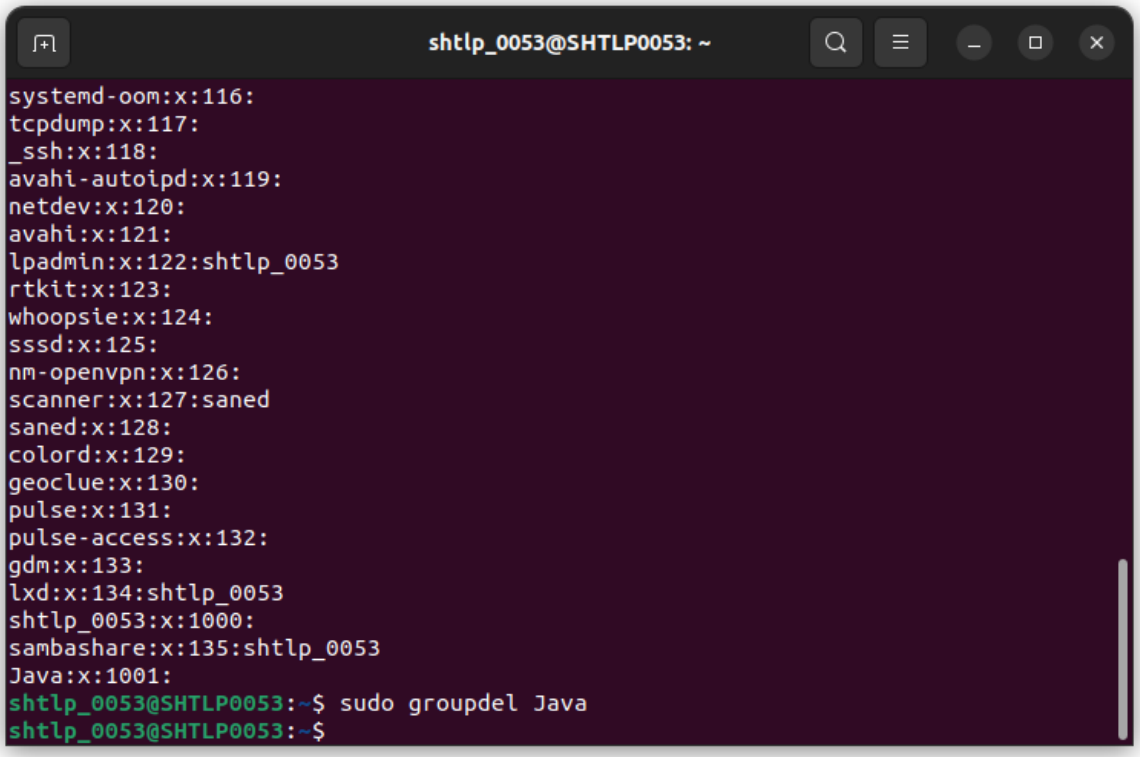


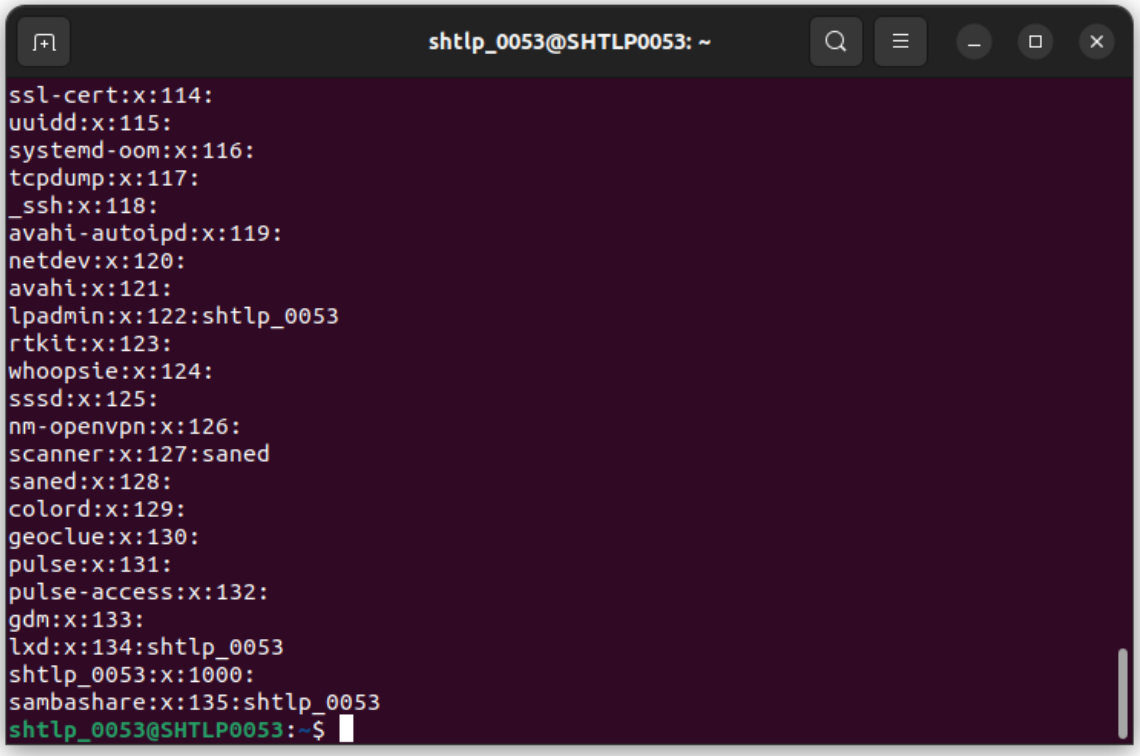
42)- sudo groupadd file-





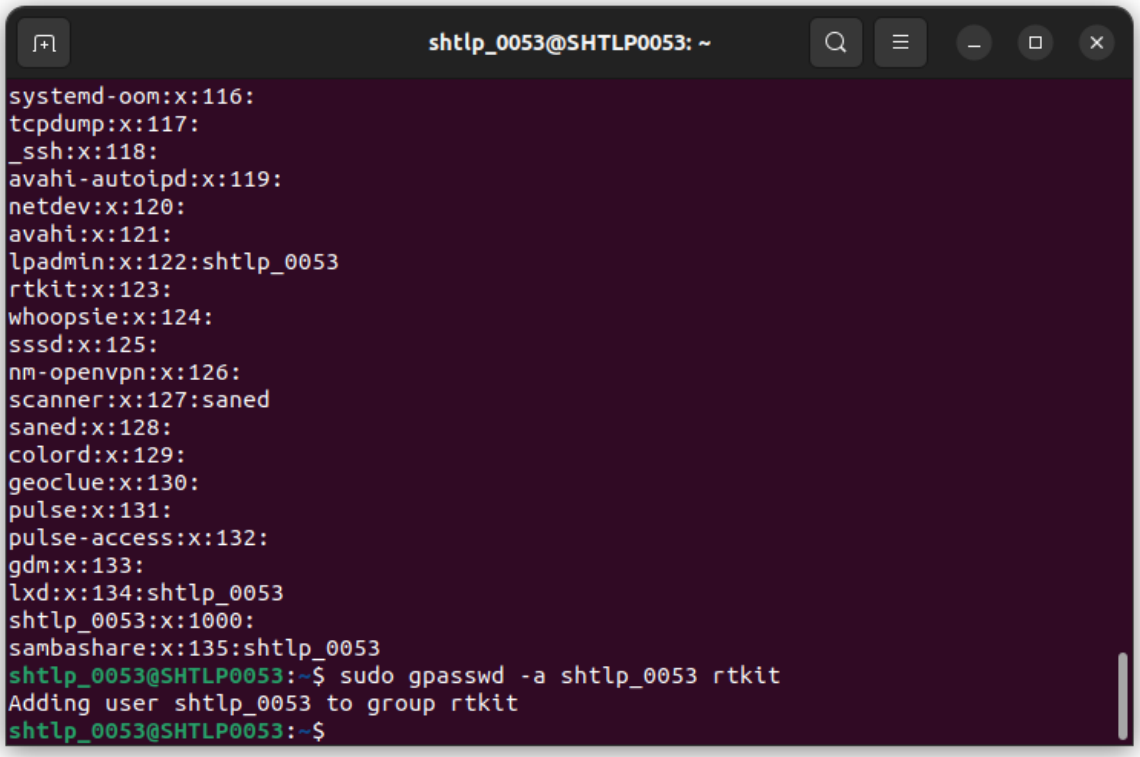
43)-sudo groupdel file





44)- sudo gpasswd -a username group- you can define a user to a particular group

45) sudo gpasswd -d username group- you can delete a user to a particular group


shtlp_0053@SHTLP0053: ~
systemd-oom:x:116:
tcpdump:x:117:
_ssh:x:118:
avahi-autoipd:x:119:
netdev:x:120:
avahi:x:121:
lpadmin:x:122:shtlp_0053
rtkit:x:123:
whoopsie:x:124:
sssd:x:125:
nm-openvpn:x:126:
scanner:x:127:saned
saned:x:128:
colord:x:129:
geoclue:x:130:
pulse:x:131:
pulse-access:x:132:
gdm:x:133:
lxd:x:134:shtlp_0053
shtlp_0053:x:1000:
sambashare:x:135:shtlp_0053
shtlp_0053@SHTLP0053:~$ sudo gpasswd -a shtlp_0053 rtkit
Adding user shtlp_0053 to group rtkit
shtlp_0053@SHTLP0053:~$