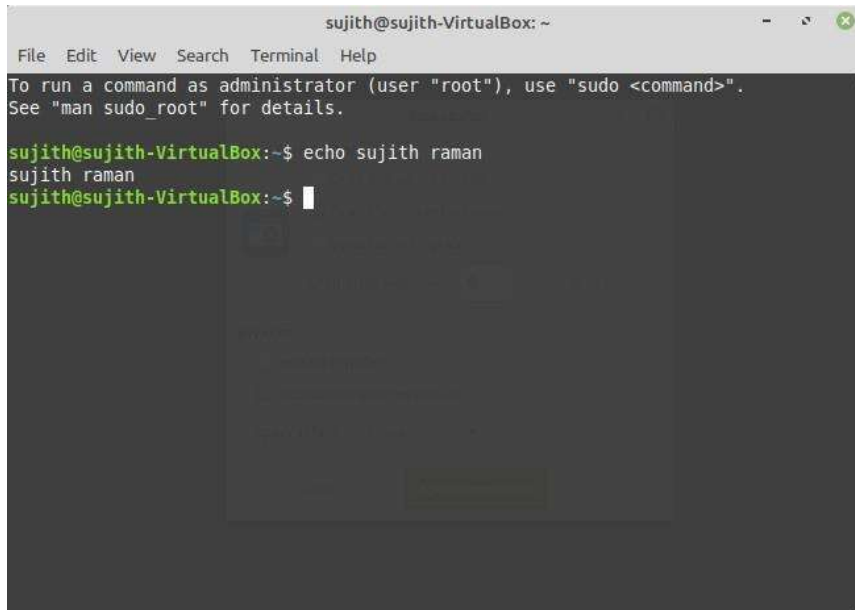


BASIC LINUX COMMANDS

1. echo

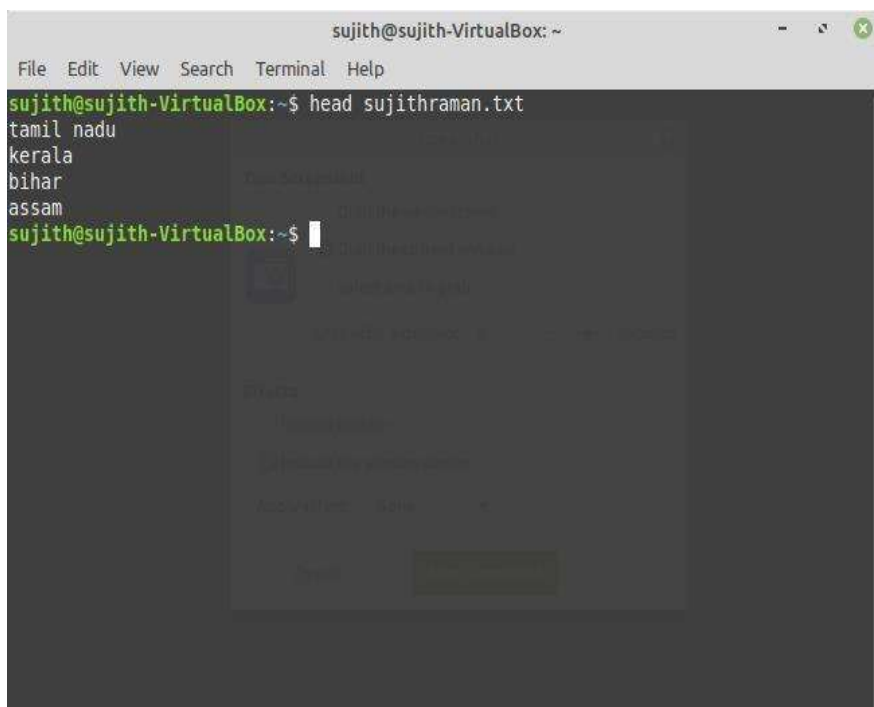
The echo command is used to move some data into a file.



```
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".  
See "man sudo_root" for details.  
  
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox:~$ echo sujith raman  
sujith raman  
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox:~$
```

2. head

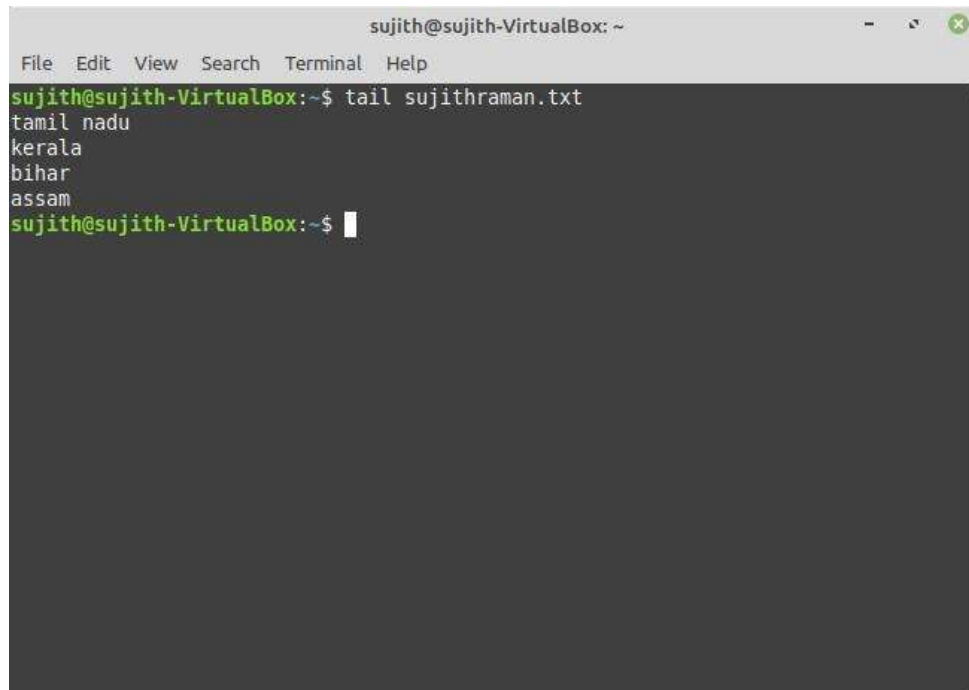
The head command is used to view the first lines of any text file. By default, it will show the first ten lines, but you can change this number to your liking.



```
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox:~$ head sujithraman.txt  
tamil nadu  
kerala  
bihar  
assam  
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox:~$
```

3. tail

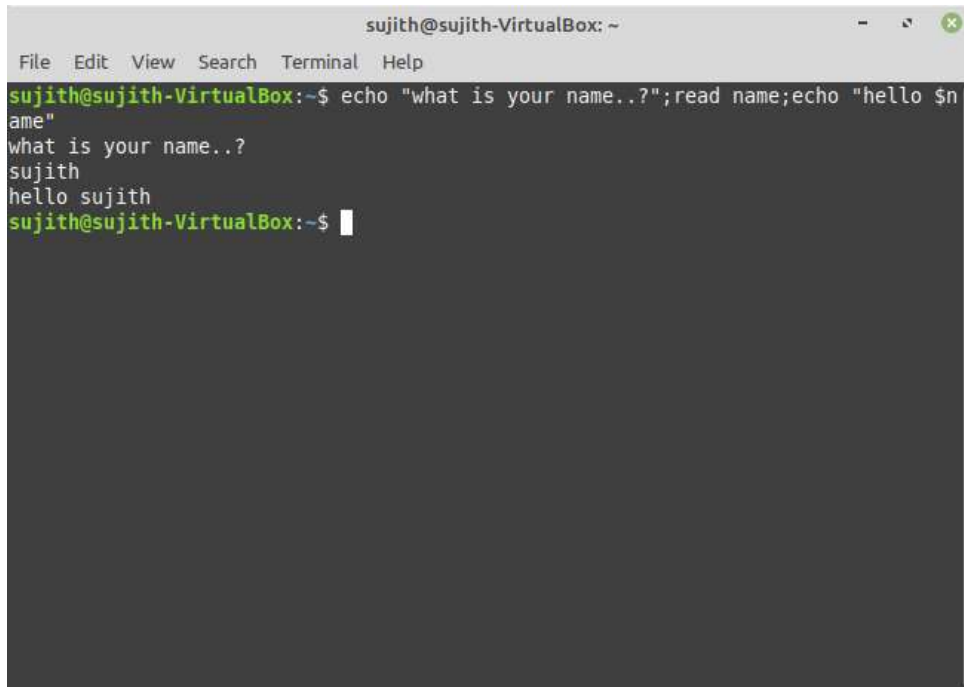
The tail command will display the last ten lines of a text file.

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'sujith@sujith-VirtualBox: ~'. The window has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Search', 'Terminal', and 'Help'. The terminal shows the command 'tail sujithraman.txt' being executed, which outputs the last four lines of the file: 'tamil nadu', 'kerala', 'bihar', and 'assam'. The prompt 'sujith@sujith-VirtualBox:~\$' is visible at the bottom.

```
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox:~$ tail sujithraman.txt  
tamil nadu  
kerala  
bihar  
assam  
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox:~$
```

4. read

The read command is used to read the contents of a line into a variable. The read command can be used with and without arguments.

A terminal window titled 'sujith@sujith-VirtualBox: ~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The terminal shows the following commands and output:

```
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox:~$ echo "what is your name..?";read name;echo "hello $name"
what is your name..?
sujith
hello sujith
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox:~$
```

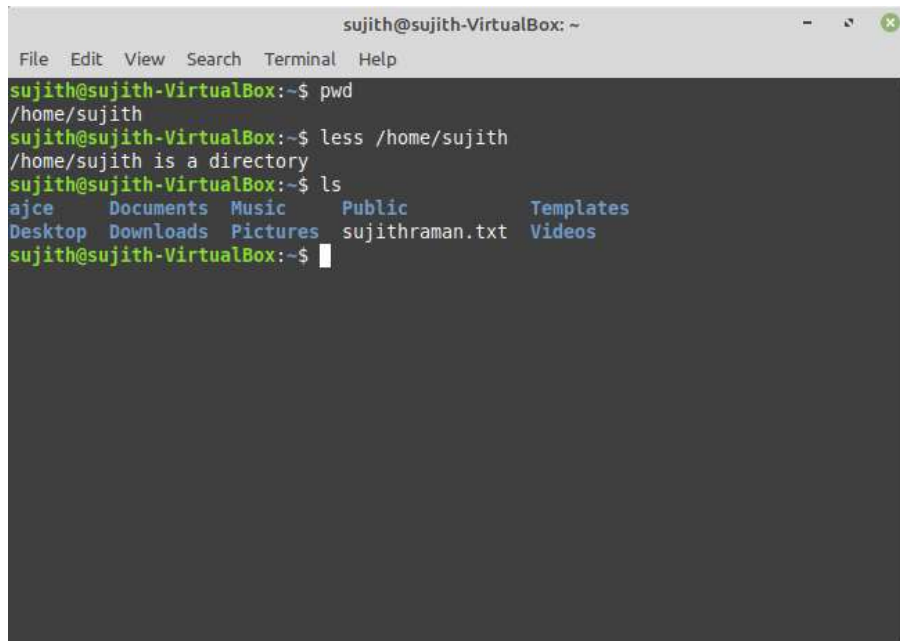
5. more

The more command is used to view the text files in the command prompt, displaying one screen at a time in case the file is large. The more command also allows the user to scroll up and down through the page.

```
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox:~$ more -d sujithraman.txt  
tamil nadu  
kerala  
bihar  
assam  
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox:~$
```

6. less

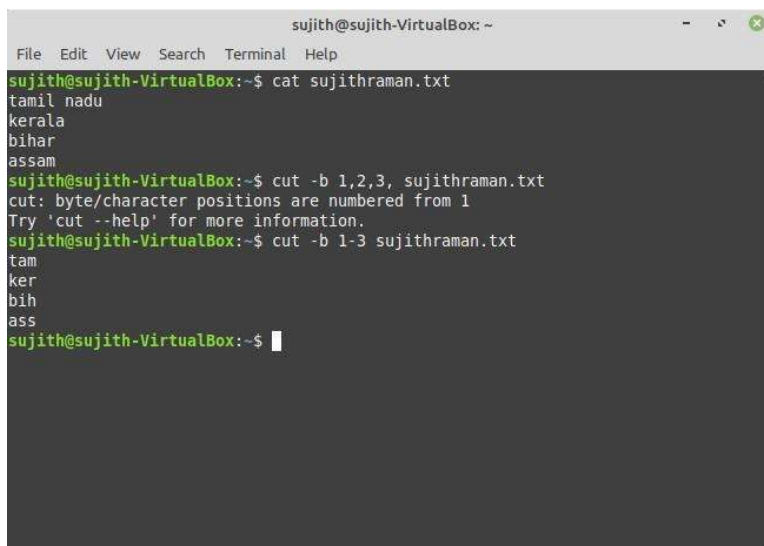
Less command is linux utility which can be used to read contents of text file one page(one screen) per time.

A terminal window titled 'sujith@sujith-VirtualBox: ~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The user enters 'pwd' and gets '/home/sujith'. Then they enter 'less /home/sujith' and get the message '/home/sujith is a directory'. Finally, they enter 'ls' and see a directory listing: 'ajce Documents Music Public Templates Desktop Downloads Pictures sujithraman.txt Videos'.

```
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox:~$ pwd  
/home/sujith  
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox:~$ less /home/sujith  
/home/sujith is a directory  
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox:~$ ls  
ajce    Documents Music    Public    Templates  
Desktop Downloads Pictures  sujithraman.txt Videos  
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox:~$
```

7. cut

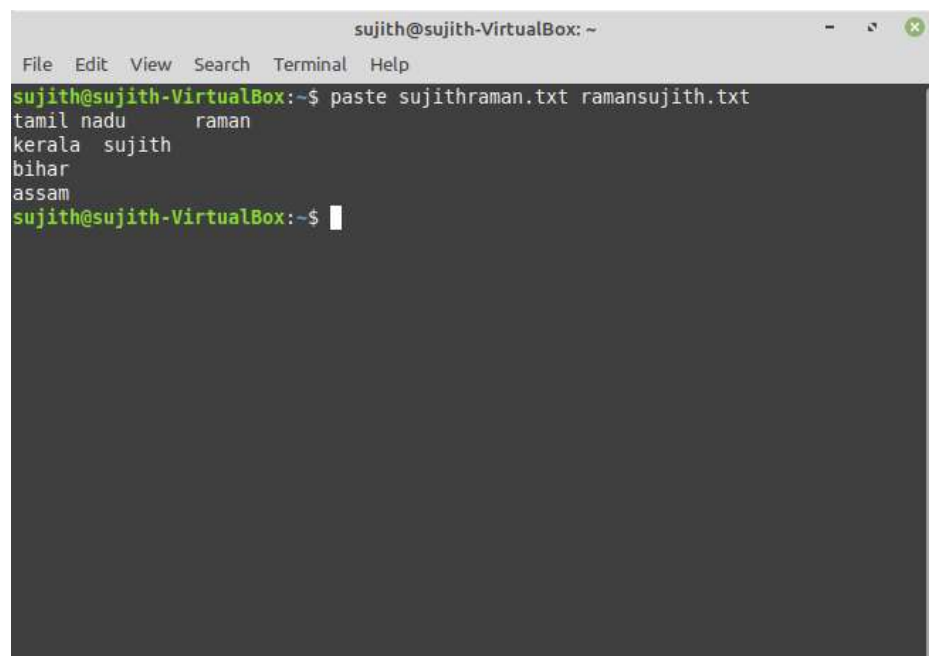
The cut command is used for cutting out the sections from each line of files and writing the result to standard output. It can be used to cut parts of a line by byte position, character and field

A terminal window titled 'sujith@sujith-VirtualBox: ~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The user enters 'cat sujithraman.txt' and sees the contents: 'tamil nadu', 'kerala', 'bihar', 'assam'. Then they enter 'cut -b 1,2,3, sujithraman.txt' and get an error: 'cut: byte/character positions are numbered from 1. Try 'cut --help' for more information.'. Finally, they enter 'cut -b 1-3 sujithraman.txt' and see the first three characters of each line: 'tam', 'ker', 'bih', 'ass'.

```
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox:~$ cat sujithraman.txt  
tamil nadu  
kerala  
bihar  
assam  
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox:~$ cut -b 1,2,3, sujithraman.txt  
cut: byte/character positions are numbered from 1  
Try 'cut --help' for more information.  
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox:~$ cut -b 1-3 sujithraman.txt  
tam  
ker  
bih  
ass  
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox:~$
```

8. paste

It is used to join files horizontally (parallel merging) by outputting lines consisting of lines from each file specified, separated by tab as delimiter, to the standard output.

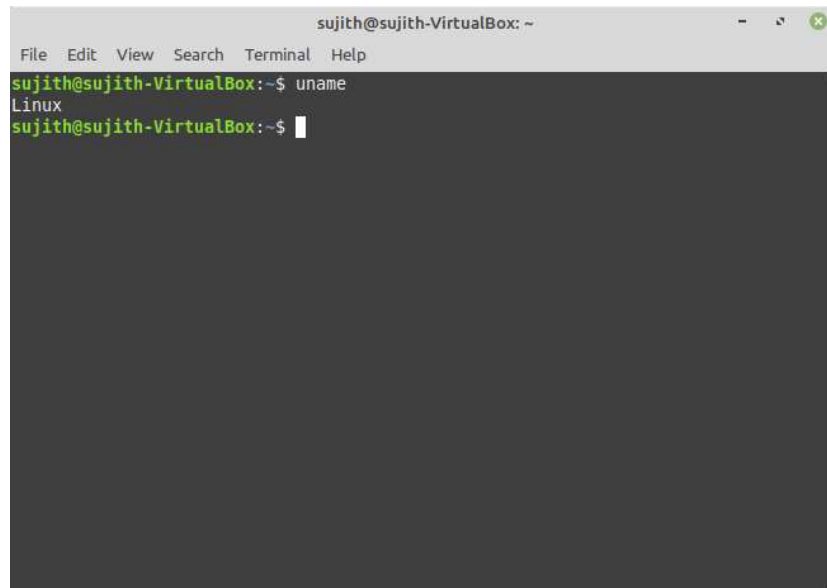


```
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox:~$ paste sujithraman.txt ramansujith.txt  
tamil nadu      raman  
kerala sujith  
bihar  
assam  
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox:~$
```

The image shows a terminal window titled 'sujith@sujith-VirtualBox: ~'. The terminal has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Search', 'Terminal', and 'Help'. The user has executed the command 'paste sujithraman.txt ramansujith.txt'. The output shows the contents of the two files joined horizontally, with tab characters acting as delimiters. The output is: 'tamil nadu raman', 'kerala sujith', 'bihar', and 'assam'. The prompt 'sujith@sujith-VirtualBox:~\$' is visible at the bottom.

9. uname

The `uname` command, short for Unix Name, will print detailed information about your Linux system like the machine name, operating system, kernel, and so on.

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'sujith@sujith-VirtualBox: ~'. The window has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Search', 'Terminal', and 'Help'. The terminal shows the command 'uname' being executed, which outputs 'Linux'. The prompt 'sujith@sujith-VirtualBox:~\$' is visible at the bottom.

```
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox:~$ uname  
Linux  
sujith@sujith-VirtualBox:~$
```