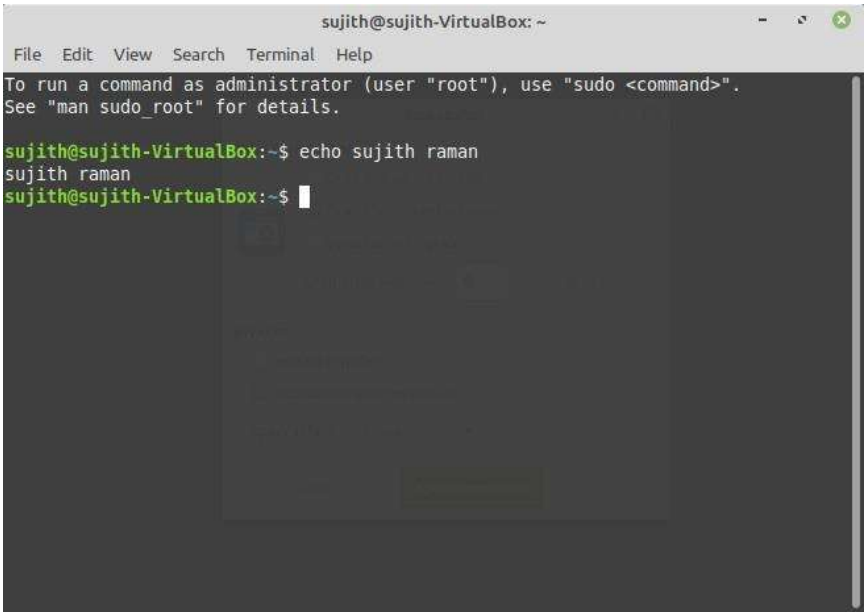
BASIC LINUX COMMANDS

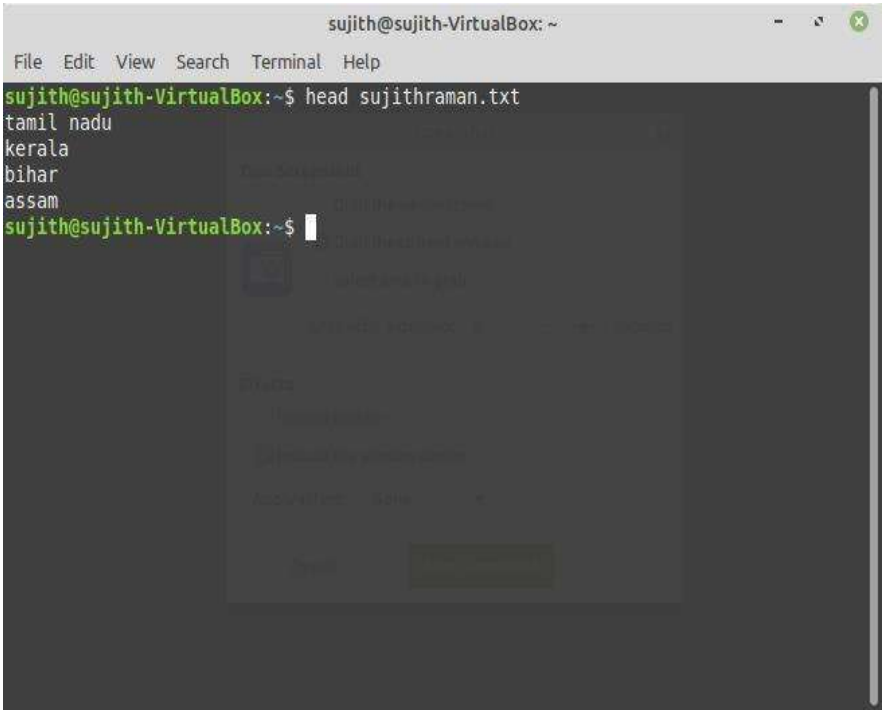
1. echo

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



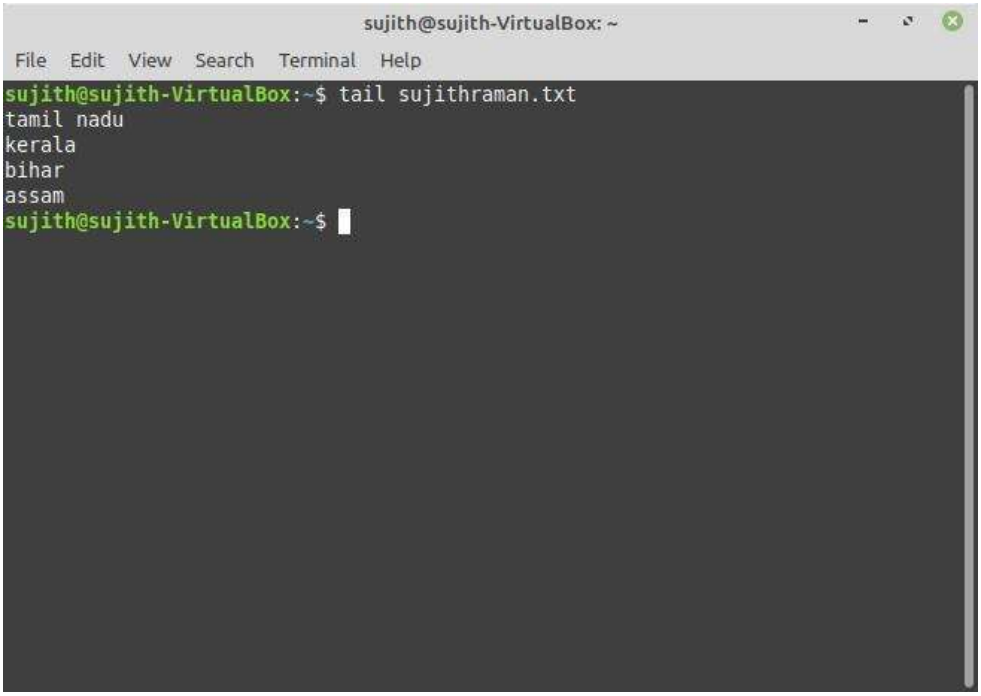
2. head

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.



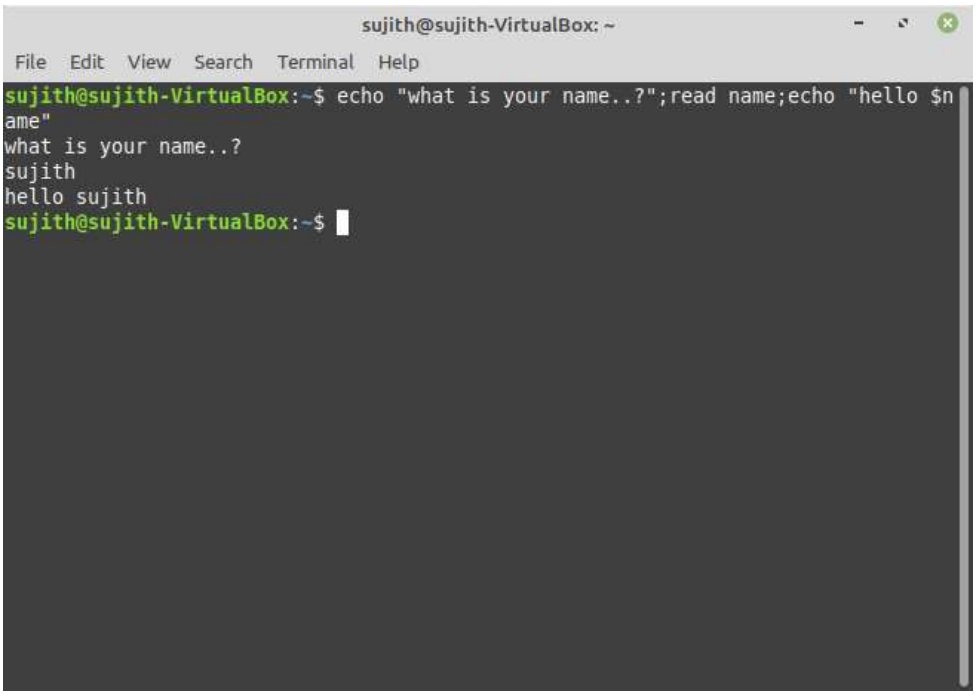
3. tail

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



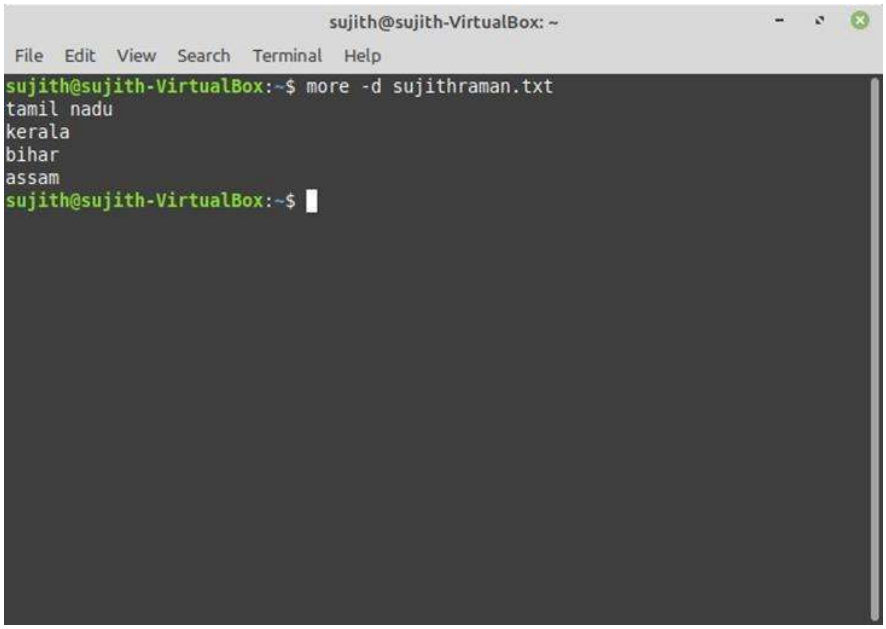
4. read

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



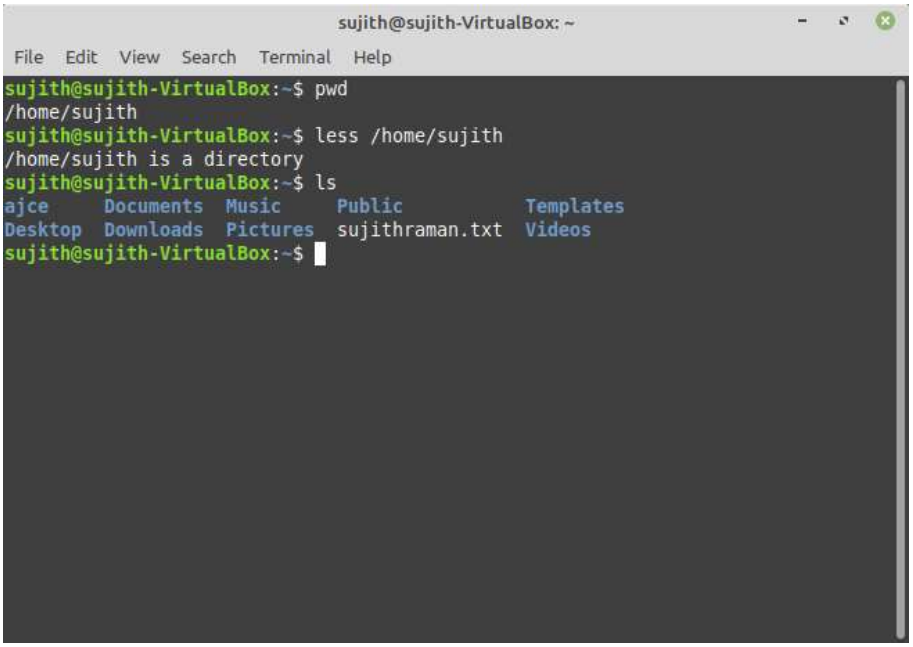
5. more

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 do 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:~$

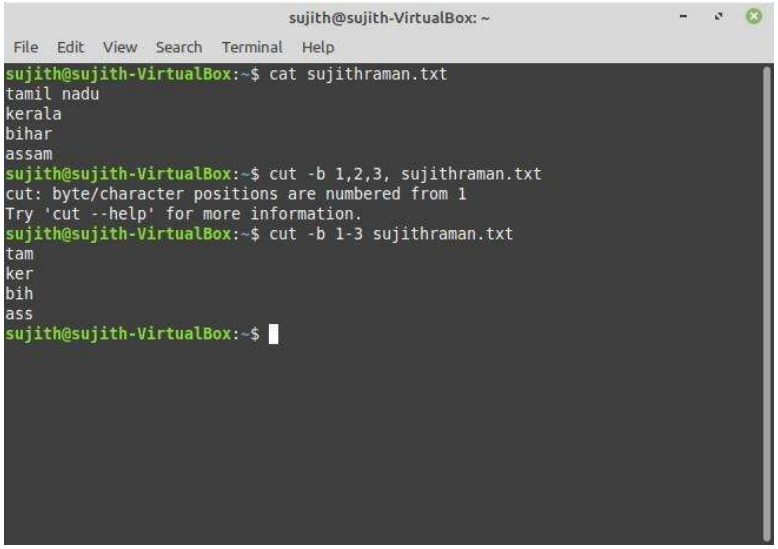
6. less

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



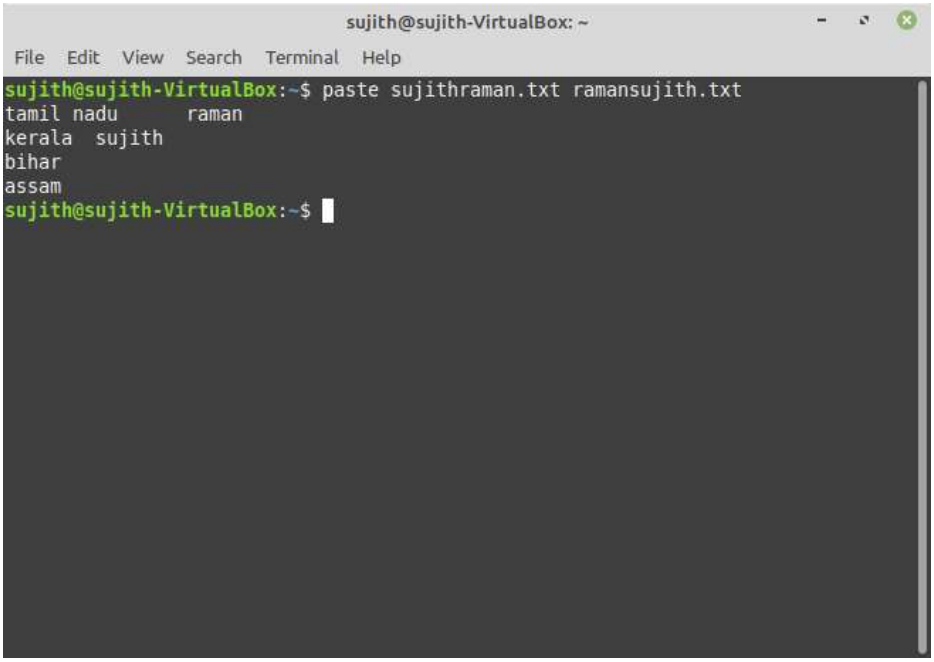
7. cut

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



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.



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.