**1.Cal Command:**

**2.ls -l**

**The columns show the following information:**

**1.Type and permission**

**2.Memory blocks**

**3.Owner of the file**

**4.Group of the file.**

**5.File Size in bytes**

**6.Date and Time**

**7.File or Directory Name**

**3.ps -ef column names**

**UID-User Id**

**PID-Process ID**

**PPID-Parent Process ID**

**C-CPU Utilization**

**STIME-Start Time  
TTY-Terminal Type Associated with the process**

**TIME-CPU Time   
CMD-Command that started the process**

**4.**

**Search and Replace using VI Editor**

**:%s/Oldstring/Newstring/g**

**Difference between files**

**diff oldfile newfile**

**Backing Up files for the system:**

**cp -p filename backed\_up\_file\_name**

**Sed String**

**sed -i 's/words\_old/word\_new/g' /home/user/test.txt1 /home/user/test.txt2**

**Find command**

**find. -name filename**

**sed -i 's/words\_old/word\_new/g' foldername\***

**5.Find command**

**find *where-to-look criteria what-to-do***

**Criteria:name, owner, group, type, permissions, date,**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1down vote** | **This is for redirecting the STDERR & STDOUT:**   * **2>/dev/null** * **Redirect STDERR to /dev/null (prevent from showing up on console)** * **|&** * **Redirect STDERR and STDOUT to STDIN of piped command (cmd1 |& cmd2)** * **&>/dev/null** * **Redirect both STDERR & STDOUT to /dev/null (nothing shows up on console)** * **>/dev/null** * **Redirect STDOUT to /dev/null (only STDERR shows on console)** * **2>&-** * **Is for closing a file descriptor used with redirection**   **Cp Command options**   * ***f* (force) – specifies removal of the target file if it cannot be opened for write operations. The removal precedes any copying performed by the cp command.** * ***H* (dereference) – makes the cp command follow** [**symbolic links**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symbolic_link) **(symlinks) so that the destination has the target file rather than a symlink to the target.** * ***i* (interactive) – prompts you with the name of a file to be overwritten. This occurs if the TargetDirectory or TargetFile parameter contains a file with the same name as a file specified in the SourceFile or SourceDirectory parameter. If you enter y or the locale's equivalent of y, the cp command continues. Any other answer prevents the cp command from overwriting the file.** * ***p* (preserve) – the *p* flag preserves the following characteristics of each source path in the corresponding target: The time of the *last data modification* and the *time of the last access*, the ownership (only if it has permissions to do this), and the file permission bits.** * ***R* or *r* (recursive) – copy directories recursively** |