

Big Data Learning
LEARN WITH LIPSA

Introduction to *Linux Commands*

Unlock the Power of Big Data: A brief introduction to commonly used Linux commands



pwd

Syntax : pwd

Description: *pwd* can be read as “print working directory”. It writes the full path name of the current working directory to the standard output.

More info: https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/pwdh.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ pwd  
/home/itv006907
```

Note : Linux commands are case sensitive. It's **pwd** , and not Pwd or PWD.

info

Syntax: info <command>

Description: It prints the detailed information about a command .

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ info pwd
```

```
File: coreutils.info, Node: pwd invocation, Next: stty invocation, Up: Working context
```

```
19.1 'pwd': Print working directory
```

```
=====
```

```
'pwd' prints the name of the current directory. Synopsis:
```

```
pwd [OPTION]...
```

```
The program accepts the following options. Also see *note Common options::.
```

```
'-L'
```

```
'--logical'
```

```
If the contents of the environment variable 'PWD' provide an absolute name of the current directory with no '.' or '..' components, but possibly with symbolic links, then output those contents. Otherwise, fall back to default '-P' handling.
```

```
'-P'
```

```
'--physical'
```

```
Print a fully resolved name for the current directory. That is,
```

Note – Press 'Q' to exit the information window

whoami

Syntax : whoami

Description: *whoami* can be read as “Who am I?” . It shows the current logged in user name.

More info: https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/whoami1.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ whoami  
itv006907
```

clear

Syntax : clear

Description: It clears the content of the terminal . We can also use `CTRL + L` to clear the terminal.

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ clear
```

history

Syntax : history

Description: It displays or manipulates the history of the commands executed by the user.

More info - https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/historyh.html

Output: 'history n' : It display last n history lines

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ history 5
77  pwd
78  hadoop fs -ls "/users" | grep itv006907
79  cat > orders.txt
80  cat orders.txt
81  history 5
```

date

Syntax : date

Description: It prints or sets the system date and time.

More info - https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/date1.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ date  
Wed Dec 20 09:25:56 EST 2023
```

cal

Syntax : cal

Description: It displays a calendar.

More info - https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/cal1.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ cal
    December 2023
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
                1  2
 3  4  5  6  7  8  9
10 11 12 13 14 15 16
17 18 19 20 21 22 23
24 25 26 27 28 29 30
31
```


WC

Syntax : wc

Description: It prints the number of bytes, words and lines in a file

More info - https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/wc1.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ wc orders.txt
 2  3 12 orders.txt
```

ls

Syntax : ls

Description: It displays or lists the content of the current directory

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/ls1.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ ls
file2
file8
Introducing-spark-sql.ipynb
LendingClub_14_S1.ipynb
LendingClub_14_S2_DP.ipynb
LendingClub_14_S3.ipynb
LendingClub_14_S5_S6.ipynb
LendingClub_14_S7.ipynb
Managed-External.ipynb
More-about-dataframe-reader.ipynb
orders.txt
Practice
spark-core-101.ipynb
spark-core-102.ipynb
spark-core-103.ipynb
spark-core-104.ipynb
spark-core-105.ipynb
spark-core-106.ipynb
spark-core-107.ipynb
spark-core-108.ipynb
spark-core-111.ipynb
Spark SQL-Managed-External-tables.ipynb
Understanding-dataframes.ipynb
Untitled.ipynb
Use-case-dataframes-sparkSql.ipynb
W12-Internals-of-groupBy.ipynb
W6-assignment.ipynb
W6-convert-RDD-to-Dataframe.ipynb
W6-Creating-dataframes.ipynb
W6-Dataframe-transformation.ipynb
W6-How-to-deal-with-datatype.ipynb
W6-Nested-schema.ipynb
W6-practice.ipynb
W6-Read-modes.ipynb
W6-Schema-enforcement.ipynb
w6-spark-session.ipynb
W7-Cache-persist.ipynb
W8-Accessing-columns.ipynb
W8-Analysing-log-files.ipynb
W8-Caching.ipynb
W9.ipynb
week4-revision.ipynb
week-5-assignment.ipynb
```

ls -l

Syntax : ls -l

Description: It uses a long listing format to display the content of the current directory. It shows information about file type and permissions, file size, number of link, owner and group etc.

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/ls1.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ ls -l
total 1668
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students  0 Dec 15 04:08 file2
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students  48 Dec 15 06:19 file8
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 228983 May  8  2023 Introducing-spark-sql.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students  36371 Nov 10 01:39 LendingClub_14_S1.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students  61515 Nov 10 01:39 LendingClub_14_S2_DP.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students  31742 Nov 10 01:39 LendingClub_14_S3.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students  34157 Nov 10 01:39 LendingClub_14_S5_S6.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students  38136 Nov 10 01:39 LendingClub_14_S7.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 16261 May  8  2023 Managed-External.ipynb
```

ls -lr

Syntax : ls -lr

Description: It uses a long listing format to display the content of the current directory, arranged in descending alphabetical order.

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/ls1.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ ls -lr
total 1668
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 26109 May 29 2023 week-5-assignment.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 38338 May 16 2023 week4-revision.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 56467 Jun 28 05:50 W9.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 40163 Jun 9 2023 W8-Caching.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 19447 Jun 15 2023 W8-Analysing-log-files.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 11555 Jun 15 2023 W8-Accessing-columns.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 11574 Jun 7 2023 W7-Cache-persist.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 1177 May 25 2023 w6-spark-session.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 8271 Jun 30 01:36 W6-Schema-enforcement.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 26869 May 23 2023 W6-Read-modes.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 6652 Jul 3 01:08 W6-practice.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 4665 May 24 2023 W6-Nested-schema.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 40005 May 23 2023 W6-How-to-deal-with-datatype.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 41205 May 25 2023 W6-Dataframe-transformation.ipynb
```

ls -lt

Syntax : ls -lt

Description: It uses a long listing format to display the files of the current directory, sorted by modification time in descending order (newest files first).

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/ls1.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ ls -lt
total 1668
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 12 Dec 15 08:23 orders.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 48 Dec 15 06:19 file8
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 0 Dec 15 04:08 file2
drwxr-xr-x 3 itv006907 students 4096 Dec 14 08:01 Practice
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 20474 Dec 12 00:14 W12-Internals-of-groupBy.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 61515 Nov 10 01:39 LendingClub_14_S2_DP.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 38136 Nov 10 01:39 LendingClub_14_S7.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 36371 Nov 10 01:39 LendingClub_14_S1.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 31742 Nov 10 01:39 LendingClub_14_S3.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 34157 Nov 10 01:39 LendingClub_14_S5_S6.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 4854 Jul 14 22:58 Untitled.ipynb
```

ls -ltr

Syntax : ls -ltr

Description: It uses a long listing format to display the content of the current directory, sorted by modification time in ascending order (oldest files first).

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/ls1.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ ls -ltr
total 1668
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 36123 May  5  2023 spark-core-101.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students  3676 May  5  2023 spark-core-102.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 111276 May  5  2023 spark-core-103.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students  3833 May  5  2023 spark-core-104.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 492658 May  5  2023 spark-core-105.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students  39985 May  5  2023 spark-core-106.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students  46861 May  5  2023 spark-core-107.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students  3497 May  5  2023 spark-core-108.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students  5967 May  5  2023 spark-core-111.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students  10281 May  8  2023 Understanding-dataframes.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students  23427 May  8  2023 More-about-dataframe-reader.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 228983 May  8  2023 Introducing-spark-sql.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students  1223 May  8  2023 Spark SQL-Managed-External-tables.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students  16261 May  8  2023 Managed-External.ipynb
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students  14057 May  9  2023 Use-case-dataframes-sparkSql.ipynb
```

ls -a

Syntax : ls -a

Description: It uses a long listing format to display the content of the current directory, including the hidden ones.

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/ls1.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ ls -a
.          LendingClub_14_S2_DP.ipynb
..         LendingClub_14_S3.ipynb
.bash_history  LendingClub_14_S5_S6.ipynb
.bash_logout  LendingClub_14_S7.ipynb
.bash_profile .local
.bashrc       Managed-External.ipynb
.cache        More-about-dataframe-reader.
.config       .mozilla
file2         orders.txt
file8         Practice
Introducing-spark-sql.ipynb spark-core-101.ipynb
.ipynb_checkpoints spark-core-102.ipynb
.ipython      spark-core-103.ipynb
.jupyter      spark-core-104.ipynb
```

Note – note the files starting with (.) character, these are hidden files

ls -R

Syntax : ls -R

Description: It prints the files and directories recursively, that means it shows the contents of the current directory ,also includes the contents of all subdirectories and their subdirectories, and so on.

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/ls1.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ ls -R
.:
file2
file8
Introducing-spark-sql.ipynb
LendingClub_14_S1.ipynb
LendingClub_14_S2_DP.ipynb
LendingClub_14_S3.ipynb
LendingClub_14_S5_S6.ipynb
LendingClub_14_S7.ipynb
Managed-External.ipynb
More-about-dataframe-reader.ipynb
orders.txt
Practice
spark-core-101.ipynb
spark-core-102.ipynb
spark-core-103.ipynb
spark-core-104.ipynb
spark-core-105.ipynb
spark-core-106.ipynb
spark-core-107.ipynb
spark-core-108.ipynb
spark-core-111.ipynb
Spark SQL-Managed-External-tables.ipynb
Understanding-dataframes.ipynb
Untitled.ipynb
Use-case-dataframes-sparkSql.ipynb
W12-Internals-of-groupBy.ipynb
W6-assignment.ipynb
W6-convert-RDD-to-Dataframe.ipynb
W6-Creating-dataframes.ipynb
W6-Dataframe-transformation.ipynb
W6-How-to-deal-with-datatype.ipynb
W6-Nested-schema.ipynb
W6-practice.ipynb
W6-Read-modes.ipynb
W6-Schema-enforcement.ipynb
w6-spark-session.ipynb
W7-Cache-persist.ipynb
W8-Accessing-columns.ipynb
W8-Analysing-log-files.ipynb
W8-Caching.ipynb
W9.ipynb
week4-revision.ipynb
week-5-assignment.ipynb

./Practice:
Customer wise total purchase.ipynb Spark-core.ipynb Spark-join.ipynb Untitled.ipynb
```

Note – note the files within 'Practice' folder, practice folder content are shown recursively

touch

Syntax : touch <filename>

Description: It is used to update the access and modification timestamps of a file or create an empty file if it does not exist.

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/touch1.html

Output:

first time 'touch myfile' command creates a new blank file '*myfile*'

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ touch myfile
```

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ ls -lt
total 1668
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students    0 Dec 17 03:41 myfile
```

Second time onwards 'touch myfile' updates the timestamp of the file '*myfile*'

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ touch myfile
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ ls -lt
total 1668
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students    0 Dec 17 03:49 myfile
```

chmod

Syntax : chmod <permission_set> <filename>

Description: It changes the permissions of a file or directory.

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/chmod1.html

Output:

'myfile' file has read and write permission for owner , but only read permission for groups and others

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ ls -lt
total 1668
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students  0 Dec 17 03:49 myfile
```

Lets change the owner permission to read-write-execute , and group's and others' permission to read-write

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ chmod 766 myfile
```

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ ls -lt
total 1668
-rwxrw-rw- 1 itv006907 students  0 Dec 17 03:49 myfile
```

Note - read (4) , write(2) , execute(1)

mkdir

Syntax : mkdir <folder1> <folder2>...

Description: It creates a directory.

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/mkdir1.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ mkdir my_folder1
```

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ ls -lt
total 1672
drwxr-xr-x 2 itv006907 students 4096 Dec 17 04:45 my_folder1
```

rmdir

Syntax : rmdir <folder name>

Description: It deletes empty directories.

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/rmdir1.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ rmdir my_folder1
```

rm

Syntax : rm <filename>

Description: It deletes or removes files.

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/rmdir1.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ ls -lt
total 1676
drwxr-xr-x 2 itv006907 students 4096 Dec 17 04:49 my_folder2
drwxr-xr-x 2 itv006907 students 4096 Dec 17 04:49 my_folder3
-rwxrw-rw- 1 itv006907 students  0 Dec 17 03:49 myfile
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students  0 Dec 17 03:37 test_file
```

Lets delete the 'test_file'

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ rm test_file
```

'test_file' got deleted

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ ls -lt
total 1676
drwxr-xr-x 2 itv006907 students 4096 Dec 17 04:49 my_folder2
drwxr-xr-x 2 itv006907 students 4096 Dec 17 04:49 my_folder3
-rwxrw-rw- 1 itv006907 students  0 Dec 17 03:49 myfile
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students  0 Dec 17 03:36 tes_file
-rw-r--r-- 1 itv006907 students 12 Dec 15 08:23 orders.txt
```

Note - By default, rm does not remove directories. Use the --recursive (-r or -R) option to remove each listed directory, too, along with all of its contents.

du

Syntax : du

Description: It shows disk usage on file systems

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/du1.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ du -h
156K  ../local/share/jupyter/runtime
4.0K  ../local/share/jupyter/nbconvert/templates
8.0K  ../local/share/jupyter/nbconvert
364K  ../local/share/jupyter
368K  ../local/share
372K  ../local
628K  ../ipynb_checkpoints
4.0K  ../my_folder3
4.0K  ../.config/abrt
8.0K  ../.config
8.0K  ../my_folder2/di11
4.0K  ../my_folder2/folder_90
4.0K  ../my_folder2/di22
20K   ../my_folder2
```

Note : -h, --human-readable print sizes in human readable format (e.g., 1K 234M 2G)

vi

Syntax :

vi <filename> — Open or edit a file.

i — Switch to Insert mode.

Esc — Switch to Command mode.

SHIFT + :

:w — Save and continue editing.

:wq or ZZ — Save and quit/exit vi.

Output:

1. Type vi my_file

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ vi my_file
```

```
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
"my_file" [New File]
```

vi (continues..)

2. Press 'I' and switch to insert mode

```

Hey
There
How are you doing?
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
-- INSERT --

```

3. Press 'Esc'

4. Press SHIFT + :

2
2
2
2

- ## 5. Press 'wq'

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ vi my_file
[itv006907@g02 ~]$
```


cat

Syntax : cat

Description: cat word comes from the word concatenate. This command concatenates all files and prints the output to the standard output

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/cat1.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ cat my_file  
Hey  
There  
How are you doing?
```

The above command shows the content of the file '*my_file*'

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ cat my_file file8 >> merged_data
```

The above command merges the content of the files '*my_file*' and '*file8*' and creates a new file '*merged_data*'

head

Syntax : head

Description: It prints the first part (10 lines by default) of FILE

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/head1.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ head customer_data
(101, "John Doe", "Software Engineer", "Engineering", 90000),
(102, "Jane Smith", "Data Scientist", "Data Science", 95000),
(103, "Mike Johnson", "Marketing Specialist", "Marketing", 80000),
(104, "Emily White", "Financial Analyst", "Finance", 85000),
(105, "Alex Turner", "HR Manager", "Human Resources", 95000),
(106, "Sara Brown", "Project Manager", "Project Management", 100000),
(107, "Chris Evans", "System Administrator", "IT", 85000),
(108, "Melissa Miller", "Sales Representative", "Sales", 90000),
(109, "David Wilson", "Graphic Designer", "Creative", 80000),
(110, "Laura Taylor", "Customer Support Specialist", "Customer Support", 75000),
```

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ head -3 customer_data
(101, "John Doe", "Software Engineer", "Engineering", 90000),
(102, "Jane Smith", "Data Scientist", "Data Science", 95000),
(103, "Mike Johnson", "Marketing Specialist", "Marketing", 80000),
```

You can print first n lines of a file

tail

Syntax : tail

Description: It prints the last part (10 lines by default) of FILE

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/tail1.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ tail customer_data
(107, "Chris Evans", "System Administrator", "IT", 85000),
(108, "Melissa Miller", "Sales Representative", "Sales", 90000),
(109, "David Wilson", "Graphic Designer", "Creative", 80000),
(110, "Laura Taylor", "Customer Support Specialist", "Customer Support", 75000),
(111, "Brian Lee", "Network Engineer", "IT", 95000),
(112, "Kimberly Turner", "Quality Assurance Analyst", "Quality Assurance", 90000),
(113, "Daniel Clark", "Product Manager", "Product Management", 110000),
(114, "Olivia Davis", "Research Scientist", "Research and Development", 100000),
(115, "William Moore", "Operations Manager", "Operations", 105000)
```

cp

Syntax : cp

Description: It copies a file or directory

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/cp1.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ cp my_file my_file_copy
```

Above command creates a copy 'my_file_copy' of file 'my_file'

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ cp my_file_copy my_directory
```

Above command copies the file 'my_file_copy' to the directory 'my_directory'

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ cp -R my_directory dir4
```

Above command recursively copies the content of the directory 'my_directory' to the directory 'dir4'

mv

Syntax : mv

Description: It moves files or rename files

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/mv1.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ mv my_file_copy data1
```

The above command renames the file 'my_file_copy' to 'data1'

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ mv data1 dir4
```

The above command moves (cut+paste) the file 'data1' to the folder 'dir4'

cd

Syntax : cd

Description: It changes the shell working directory

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/cdh.html

Output :

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ cd dir4/dir2
```

The above command changes the present working directory to *dir2* which is inside *dir4*

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ pwd
/home/itv006907
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ cd dir4/dir2
[itv006907@g02 dir2]$ pwd
/home/itv006907/dir4/dir2
```

```
cd /
```

Syntax : `cd /`

Description: It changes the shell working directory to the *root* directory

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/cdh.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ cd /
```

Above command changes the shell working directory to the *root* directory

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ pwd
/home/itv006907
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ cd /
[itv006907@g02 /]$ pwd
/
```

```
cd ~
```

Syntax : `cd ~`

Description: It changes the shell working directory to the *home* directory

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/cdh.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 /]$ cd ~
```

Above command changes the shell working directory to the *home* directory

```
[itv006907@g02 /]$ pwd
/
[itv006907@g02 /]$ cd ~
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ pwd
/home/itv006907
```



```
cd ..
```

Syntax : `cd ..`

Description: It changes the shell working directory to the *parent* directory

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/cdh.html

Output :

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ cd ..
```

Above command changes the shell working directory to the parent directory

```
[itv006907@g02 /]$ pwd
/
[itv006907@g02 /]$ cd ~
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ pwd
/home/itv006907
```

`cd ../..` It will move up two levels in the directory hierarchy

cd -

Syntax : cd -

Description: It changes the shell working directory to the *previous* directory

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/cdh.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 home]$ cd -
```

Above command changes the shell working directory to the *previous* directory

```
[itv006907@g02 home]$ cd -  
/home/itv006907  
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ pwd  
/home/itv006907
```

```
cd .
```

Syntax : `cd .`

Description: The . (dot) is a reference to the current directory. Therefore, the command `cd .` doesn't actually change the directory; it simply serves as a no-op (no operation). It's essentially saying "change to the current directory," which has no effect on your current location.

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/cdh.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ pwd
/home/itv006907
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ cd .
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ pwd
/home/itv006907
```

grep

Syntax : grep

Description: It print lines matching a pattern , or we can simply say , it is used to search texts

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/grep1.html

Output: Say, in the directory `'/home/itv006907/dir4/dir2'` , I have a file called `'mycustomers'` which has some data including the word `'Ronit'`

I will run grep command to do a complete directory search recursively to find the pattern or word, `'Ronit'`

grep -r 'Ronit'

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ pwd
/home/itv006907
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ grep -r 'Ronit' .
./dir4/dir2/mycustomers:Ronit
```

The above command shows the file where we have the pattern `'Ronit'`

exit

Syntax : exit

Description: It is used to exit the shell.

More info : https://linuxcommand.org/lc3_man_pages/exith.html

Output:

```
[itv006907@g02 ~]$ exit
```

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India.lipsa@gmail.com



<https://www.linkedin.com/in/lipsa-biswas/>

