Linux :-

In Linux:- terminal is command prompt :-

Ctrl+alt+t

ls:- is similar to dir command of dos:- ls is used to list all files and folders in current directory

cd is command same as cd in dos prompt

cd directory name to enter in to that directory

ls.. for listing all files above one level up

like we are in rootfolder/Downloads/ now we are in downloads folder and I want to list all of the content of my parent folder I will use

ls.. command it will print all of the content of parent directory

ls~ command is use to print user home directory items

in linux or in any of the operating system user has its own home folder

ls \* command to list the contents of the directory with it’s sub directory

ls -d \*/ it will list only directory

ls -R which list the files recursively:-

Documents/myfiles/personal/ 3 files 1 folder / 2 folder

Myfiles/office / 10 2 folder

Ls -s which print the files/folder along with there sizes.

Content with the permission I will use ls -l command it will print permission info

Chmod (777) it means each and every one is able to edit, update or delte the content on a file or folder

Chmod(755)

Ls -l :- it also print the date and time it is last modified

By using mkdir we can create folders/directory

rmdir is use to remove the directory.

Echo to print msg on console

Echo hello how are you

Hello how are you

In any of shell script we use echo command to give the msg to user for giving input on the go

cp source destination

cp source directory

cp source1 source 2 -n directory

if destination file is not exist it will be created and then content is copied

if file is already exist in that case content is overwrite

cp o2.txt dest.txt it will copy content of file o2 to dest

cop o2.txt dest.text myproj it will copy o2 and dest.txt file to folder myproj

to remove the files we are having rm command

we can delete multiple files of same extension

rm \*.txt or rm \*.doc

like before deleting any file we want confirmation

rm -i filename :- it will first ask to delete.

rm -i f.txt

rm -f(force deletion) filename:- when we are about to delete the file with write protection

banner :- what will be the output is we just like to see

it will print the content In larger size

#

Hello

With the help #

Cal:- it is use to display thecalander of a particular month and year

Cal [[month] year]

Cal -y will print calander of current year

Cal 2000 will print for year 2000

Cal -3 to show calendar of pre, current and next month

Date :- it will give current date

To print date in Greenwich mean time use -u option

Date -u

Date –date=”mm/dd/yyyy”

--date we can use –d

To print date from current year to 2 or 3 year ago

Date –date=”2 year ago”

Date –date=”2 year” it will print next 2 year date

Date –date=”2 day ago” will print 2 day ago date

Date –date=”2 day” it will print date after 2 days

date –date=”tomorrow” to print next day date

yesterday

for format option of date :- remaining :-

to set the timezone to our timezone

timedatectl set-timezone “Asia/Calcutta”

timedatectl list-timezone to print all time zone

Date 18-2-22

Pwd:- print working directory :- displays your location currently

Who :- with who command you can displays the users which is currently logged into liunx os

Whoami

mv:- (mov) move :- mv command is use to move a file or folder from current folder to another folder

mv sourcefilename destination folder

mv :- which is use to rename the file

mv oldfilename newfilename

interactive option -i with yes or no

cat filename

cat > filename.ext

add content

to save the file press ctrl+d

sudo apt-get update:- sudo means you are seeking admin access and this command will be executed after admin password is given

apt-get update will update all of applications install on your linux system. Along with required files.

Sudo apt-get install <softwarename> :- this command will install required software from the server without need of the .deb file

passwd [username] :- it is use to change the password of current user and if you are having admin password or root password.

Sudo passwd sunil:- by executing this command you will change password for user sunil

Uname :- display the information about the system.

Uname [option] -a/ -s

-a it prints all the system information in the following order

Kernel name, network node name

-s it prints the kernel name

-n it will print the hostname of the network node

-r will give kernel release date

-v print the version of the current kernel

-m machine hardware name

-p type of the processor

-I platform of the hardware

File is used to determine the type of a file.

MIME :- image/jpg or image/png or text/html

File command will apply test on files to determine its test

Filesystem test:- this

Magic test:

Language test:

All test are internally applied (user need not to do anything extra with them)

Wc :- word count it is use to count no of char, words, bytes, lines in a file

-l it will give us no of lines

-w no of words in a file

-c no of bytes in a file

-m no of char in file

-L it is used to print length of longest word in file

-version

| pipe bar :- it a or operator in c,cpp and our java language

Ls | wc -l it will print the how many lines it is having in result

cmp :- it is use to compare two files byte by byte

cmp file1 file 2 [options skip steps]

-b which prints on differing bytes in the output

-i which is use to skip some of the bytes from starting

-l it will print position of all bytes which are different in both files

-s which helps us in to supress the output normally 0 for identical, 1 if different and 2 for error

-n which helps us to only compare given no of bytes in both files

-v for just output information and exit

-help to view all messages and exits.

Comm command is use to compare two sorted files

-1 suppress first column

-2 suppress second column

-3 suppress the common line to both files

-check-order it willcheck the given files are sorted or not (it is by default)

-nocheck-order it will allow us to use unsorted files

-out-delimiter separate columns with the given string

tty:- it is short form telytype :- in linux everything which connected to computer is used as a file system

stty:- is to change the settings of terminal and print terminal line settings.

stty -all :- this option prints all settings in human readable form

stty -g this option will print details in stty-readble form

printf:- %s for string

%b which is same as %s but it will print \n as char

%d forint

%f for float

%x it will print hexadecimal values for integers

Pipes :- it is use to redirect the data from one standard to another standard ‘|’ it is pipe

Command 1 | command 2 | command 3 |…..

Head and tail . head is use to select the lines from top of a file

Tail is use to select lines from last

Awk command which is use to manipulation of data and generate reports

Syntax: awk options ‘selection condition’ input file > outputfile

-f program file

-F fs :- fs is used for input filed separator

Suppose we are having four words in our line than it will be store in $n numbers .

We can use $1 for first word, $2 for second and so on

NR which gives us current count of the number of input records

NF NF command keeps the total columns in a row

RS which store the line and record separator

Anil

Sunil

Ajay

Vijay

Manoj

Pulkit

OFS:- it is output separator

ORS:- it stores the line separator :- we are having newline as line separator.

Tee command

Tee [filename] filename is optional

-a option will append the data to file

Grep [option] pattern [files]

-c to print count of lines that matches the pattern

-h display the matched lines, but did not display the filename

-i to ignore the case

-I displays file lise

-n display the matched lines and their line number

-v it will print all other records that are not matched.

-n is used to print line number and pattern and file in which pattern is matched.

-w match whole word.

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Egrep {option} ‘pattern’ files

-c used to counts the numbers of lines that’s matched and also prints them

-v it prints those lines which does not matched the pattern

-i ignore the case of the pattern while matching

-I prints the only thenames of file which matched the pattern.

-L prints only the names of the files those did not matched the pattern.

-how

Hello-how are you

Hello-hi

-e option is used to keep ‘-‘ sign in the beginning of the pattern

Egrep -L -o :- now linux will go with -o option

-w to search whole word we must use the -w option

-x it is use to print those lines which are matches as entire line of the file

-m continue the search for a matches.

-o It will prints the matched part of the line and not the entire line

-n line no is also printed where the pattern is matched.

-r recursively search for the pattern in all given files.

Fgrep command :-

It is use to matched multiple pattern in files.

Fgrep [options] [-e pattern\_list] [ -f pattern] [files]

-c it is used to print the count of the lines which contain the pattern

-h used to display the lines

-it ignore upper and lower cases.

-l used to print the names files which matches the pattern

-n it is used to precede each line by its line number in the file

-s it will only display the error messages.

-v print all the lines except those contain the pattern

-x print the entire line which is matched.

-e which is help ful when we want to search an string with ‘-‘ sign

-f take the list of patterns from pattern files

Tr command in linux

Tr command is use to translate the text from lower to upper or upper to lower case, we can delete specific characters and do basic find and replace

Tr [option] set1 [set]

-c complemetns the set of characters in string

-d delete the char in the first set from the output

-s replace the repeated characters list in set

-t truncate the set

:digit:

Join command

Join file1 file 2 [options]

-a which prints the unpairable lines from both the files

-e replace the missing entry with blank

-i it is use to ignore the case

-j field 1 and field 2

-o format it use to follow the format while creating the new file by joining two files

-t char : we will use a character for field separator

-v filenum : like -a suppress joined output lines.

-1 or -2 to join on that particular fields .

--check-order :- it default applied

--nocheck-order

-help it will display the help message and exit

-version : to display the current version

How to kill a process in linux system

Pidof or ps will be use to identify the procefsses which are currently running

Kill process id

Job execution with low priority

Nice -n priorityvalue process to start [to start the process with high priority]

Renice nicevalue processed [to set priority low ]

Sed command :- sed is an editor in linux

Sed options.. [pattern] [filename]

Sed options ‘s/text\_to\_be\_replaced/new\_text’ filename :-

Sed options ‘s/text\_to\_be\_replaced/new\_text/g’ filename :-

The g is global replacement which specifies to replace all the occurrences of the string in the line

To start replacements from a particular no of char we have to use digits with g option like this

Sed options ‘s/text\_to\_be\_replaced/new\_text/2g’ filename :-

Sed ‘s/is/are/1’ data.txt: - it should replace first occurrences of string is in every line.

If we want to change only a particular sline string we must use line no before s

Sed ‘2 s/is/are’ data.txt now by using this command only is of line no 2 will be replaced

For duplicating the line we can use option p

Use -n option to show only replaced lines

Sed