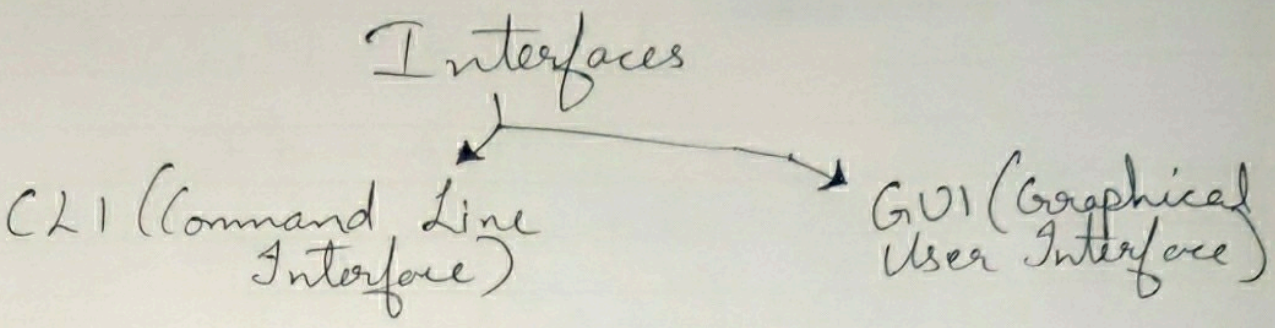
Athresh Kumar Linux (Ubuntu)



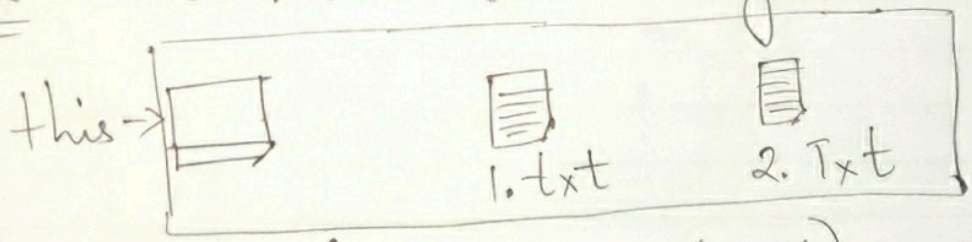
PWD → Print Working directory.

CD → Change Directory.

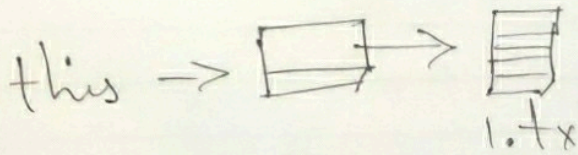
mkdir → Make directory.

touch → To Make an Empty file.

Ex :- To move files Using (mv)



After doing (mv 1.txt this/)



* We can see that in this folder we moved the file.

cp -> Copy Command

Example - (cp 2.txt this)

★ Users In Linux

① Regular User -> Home directory

② Root User / Admin / Super User -> Full Access Can Work & Modify other directories As Well.

If some one has root permission he just needs to add (sudo) before running Any Command.

(sudo su) -> Sudo Superuser can do Anything.

③ Service User (Not So regular).

★ Absolute Path Vs Relative Path

Absolute Path: We have to give full Path to go to that directory.

Ex (cd /bin/fo1)

Relative Path: It is the relative Path w.r.t folder.

Ex (cd fo2)

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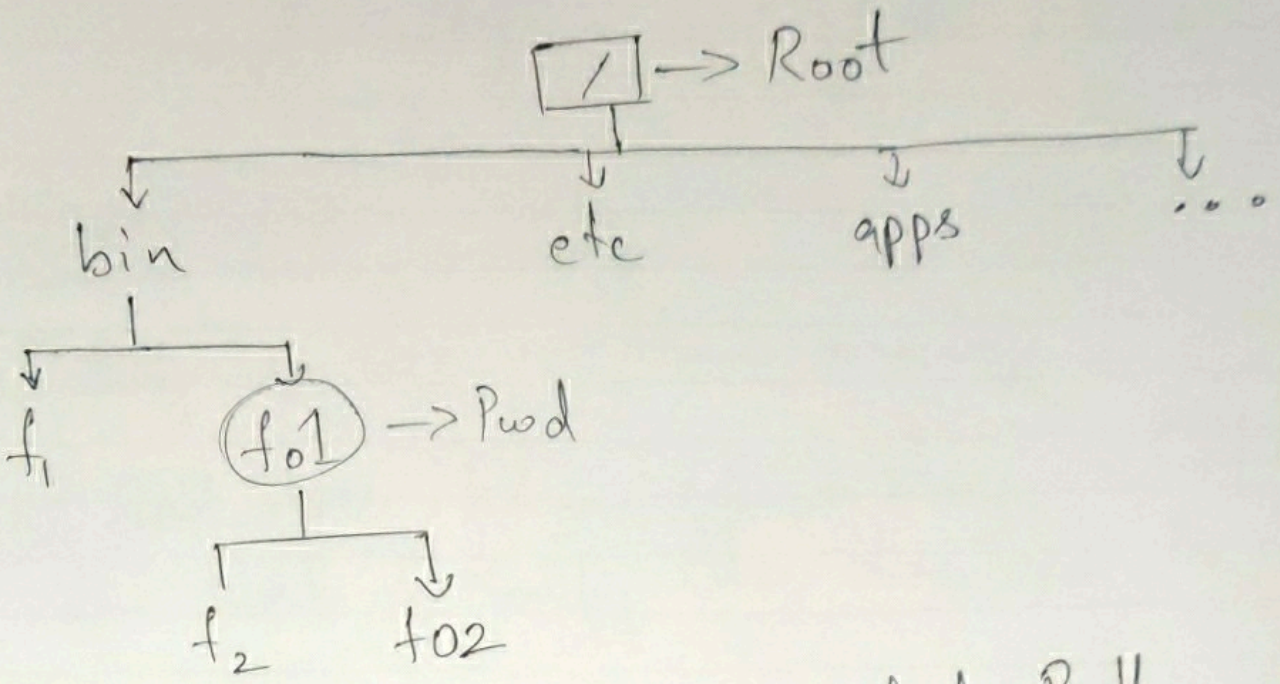
Absolute Vs Relative



cd / bin / f01 -> Absolute Path.

cd f02 -> Relative Path.

* $ -> Dollar Sign Indicates regular User.

* Softwares Updates In Ubuntu

(Sudo apt-get update) -> It will download all possible apps.

Sudo apt-get upgrade) -> It will Install/ Upgrade softwares.

(ls -R) → It will display all the present files in a folder recursively.

Ex : Simple (ls)
↳ 1.txt 2.txt folder

(ls -R)
↳ 1.txt 2.txt folder

./folder
3.txt 4.txt } It is recursively displaying files of folder.

* When we save any file in Windows and We give Extension after . (txt, py, JS) in linux it will (Hide file).

Ex touch .Athresh (Hidden file created).

To list Hidden file
Ex (ls -a)

★ (History) → Command History it will display.

★ Printing in Linux (Echo, Printf)

echo Athresh
↳ Athresh.

printf "This is aball"
↳ This is aball.

★ Using Case Sensitive We can Create any no. of file with Same Name. Where this is not possible in Windows.

★ To Install Any App / Software.

sudo apt install snail
↳ App / Software Name.

★ Permissions ((read), (Write), (Execute))

Example Athresh.txt

(r) (g) (o)
rw- r-- r-x
↓ ↓ ↓
User group other.
↳ (ugo)

1) Here User has permission to read, Write.

2) Here group has permission to read.

3) Here other (Public) has permission to read, execute.

Chmod Calculator

* Google Chmod Calculator.

Owner	Group	Public
Read ☑	Read ☐	Read ☑
Write ☑	Write ☑	Write ☐
Execute ☑	Execute ☑	Execute ☐

Linux Permission [734] [rwx-wx-r]

☑ → 1 (binary)

☐ → 0 (binary)

Owner → [111] → binary to decimal => 7

Group → [011] → binary to decimal => 3

Public → [100] → binary to decimal => 4

} [734]

Way to Assign Permission to file: [chmod 734 1.txt]

* (top) -> Shows the Resources in Use.

* (ps) -> List All processes.

Vim Editor (Sudo su) (apt install vim)

-> Vim Athresh.txt

i) press(i) to edit/write

ii) To Save & Exit Vim text Editor.

a) Press Esc.

b) Colon (:).

c) Save & Exit (wq) (or) just exit (q).

d) Enter