



UNIX AND LINUX** **ESSENTIALS

VIVA

SUBMITTED BY:

AYUSH KUMAR JHA

SAP ID - 500086400

Enrollment no - R200220083

B.C.A -I.O.T.

1. *ls*- the *ls* command displays all the files and folders inside the directory
2. *man*- we can apply the *man* command to understand the command in detail and also understand how to apply it. it displays the command's manual pages.
3. *rmdir*- we use the *rmdir* command for deleting any directory
4. *chmod*- it stands for change mode. With this command we can change the permission associated with any file.
5. *clear*- it is used to clear the terminal screen
6. *mv*- we use the *mv* command for moving files from the command line. also, we can use the *mv* command for renaming any file.
7. *locate*- this command is used for locating the file within the linux system. the *locate* command is helpful when we do not know where the file is stored or the file's actual name.
8. *echo*- the *echo* command allows us to move a few data, text into the file
9. *find*- we use *find* command to search for files inside your filesystem
10. *grep* - it is used for finding a search patterns in the content of a given file
11. *diff*- *diff* stands for difference. this command is used to display the differences in the files by comparing the files line by line.
12. *touch*- *touch* command lets you create a file
13. *cat*- the *cat* command is used for copying, combining, viewing and creating files.
14. *uniq*- the *uniq* command is used to find out the repeated lines along with their count and other similar details.
15. *cd*- *cd* is known as change directory command. you can change the current working directory using the *cd* command.
16. *rm*- the *rm* command for deleting directories and files
17. *mkdir*- the *mkdir* command let you create an empty directory/folder.
18. *ps*- the *ps* command allows us to see what processes are currently executing on a machine.
19. *kill*- the *kill* command is used to kill or terminate a given process without logging out or rebooting the computer.
20. *nano*- *nano* command is used for making small changes to existing configuration files or for writing short plain text files.
21. *env*- it is used to either print a list of environment variables
22. *set*- the *set* command is a built-in function which is used to define and determine the values of the system environment.
23. *history*- using *history* command in the terminal, you can view the previously executed commands.
24. *export*- the *export* command is used for creating environment variables.
25. *pwd*- it stands for print working directory. it tells the user the location and name of the current directory
26. *cp*- the *cp* command for copying files from the command-line. it can take two arguments: the file's location to be copied and, where to copy the file
27. *vi*- the *vi* command is easier than the *nano* command. we can make a new file or change the file with this editor.
28. *sudo*- *sudo* stands for superuser do. It is used to execute something with administrative or root privileges, then you can use the *sudo* command.
29. *ping*- this command is used to check the network connectivity between host and server/host.
30. *apt-get* - the *apt* command is used for working with various packages inside the linux terminal. also, we can use the *apt-get* command for installing packages.

31. *df- we use the df command for seeing the existed disk space inside all the partitions in our system.*
32. *du- we can apply the du command to understand the usage of the disk of the file in our system*
33. *uname- the uname command displays information about the system. it shows which linux distro you are using.*
34. *passwd- passwd command in Linux is used to change the user account passwords.*
35. *chgrp- chgrp command is used to change the group ownership of a file or directory*
36. *ps- the ps command displays the processes (that are programs in the execution process) on the system currently.*
37. *tar- the tar command stands for tape archive and it allows you to create manipulate and extract the archived files.*
38. *zip and unzip- the zip command is used for compressing files into the zip archive and unzip for extracting files through a zip archive.*