**Linux Commands about Symlink**

14. View files of directory

ls

15. View files of directory

ls -F

16. Show details of files and directory

ls -l

17. Show hidden files

ls -a

18. Show files and directory containing numbers

ls \*[0-9]\*

19. Show files and directories in a tree starting from root

lstree

20. Create a directory called 'dir1'

mkdir dir1

21. Create two directories simultaneously

mkdir dir1 dir2

22. Create a directory tree

mkdir -p /tmp/dir1/dir2

23. Move a file or directory

mv dir/file /new\_path

24. Show the path of work directory

pwd

25. Delete file called 'file1'

rm -f file1

26. Remove a directory called 'dir1' and contents recursively

rm -rf dir1

27. Remove two directories and their contents recursively

rm -rf dir1 dir2

28. Delete directory called 'dir1'

rmdir dir1

30. Modify timestamp of a file or directory - (YYMMDDhhmm)

touch -t 0712250000 file1

31. Show files and directories in a tree starting from root(1)

tree

## How to use "Find Command"

The below Linux Commands gives you better Idea on find commands. You can also check more [Find Commands](https://www.fastwebhost.in/blog/?s=find) in our other article too.

46. To find a file by name

find -name "File1"

47. To find a file by name, but ignore the case of the "File1"

find -iname "File1"

48. To search all files that end in ".conf"

find /path -type f -name "\*.conf"

49. To find all files that are exactly 50 bytes

find /path -size 50c

50. To find all files less than 50 bytes

find /path -size -50c

51. To Find all files more than 700 Megabytes

find / -size +700M

52. To find files that have a modification time of a day ago

find / -mtime 1

53. To find files that were accessed in less than a day ago

find / -atime -1

54. To find files that last had their meta information changed more than 3 days ago

find / -ctime +3

55. To find files that were accessed in less than a minute ago

find / -mmin -1

56. If we want to match an exact set of permissions

find / -perm 644

57. If we want to specify anything with at least those permissions

find / -perm -644

## Linux Commands to check Word Count

58. Prints the number of lines in a file.

wc -l file\_name OR cat file\_name | wc -l

59. Prints the number of words in a file.

wc -w

60.  Displays the count of bytes in a file.

wc -c

61. Prints the count of characters from a file.

wc -m

62. Prints only the length of the longest line in a file.

wc -L