class 5 :- Linux :- → class2

To rename and to move files: mv
$ mv <present-name> <new name>
$ mv <present-location filename> <new-location>

To delete file and directory : rm

$ rm <filename>
$ rm *.txt
$ rm t*.txt
$rm -rf <dir-name> delete directory with files
$ rmdir --> delete empty directory

history --> will display all commands we executed

Create file with data + append data to existing file and view file with data : cat
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$ cat > f1.txt --> It will create a file and we can add data (use cntl+D to come out of writing)
$ cat >> f1.txt --> append data to existing file
$ cat f2.txt --> check data or display data of file
$ cat -n f1.txt --> disoplay data with numbering
$ tac f1.txt --> print file content from bottom to top
$ rev f1.txt --> reverse each line and each word of that line

Copy data : cp

$ cp f1.txt f2.txt --> f1 data will be added in f2 and if there a data in f2 that will be replaced

Copy more than one file data into another file :

$ cat f1.txt f2.xt > f2.txt

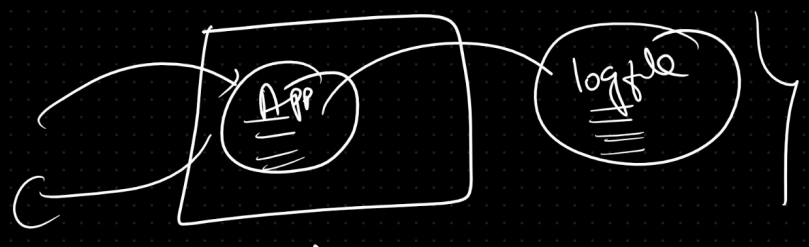
$ cat f1.txt will display all lines all context of that file

To Display file data from top (default top 10 lines)

$head f1.txt
$ head -n 14 f1.txt (prints first 14 lines out of all)
$head -n 5 f1.txt (prints first 5 lines out of all)

To Display file data from bottom to top (default 10 lines from bottom)
$ tail f1.txt
$ tail -n 5 f1.txt (prints last 5 lines from bottom of file)

$tail -f f1.txt (Toget the Live Data)



⇒ Global Regular expression print ⇒ grep

$ grep 'aws' f1.txt (print all lines having aws keyword)
$ grep -i 'AWS' f1.txt (print all lines having aws by ignoring case sensitivity)
$grep -n 'aws' f1.txt(print lines having aws with line number)
$ grep -v 'aws' f1.txt) prints lines which doesn;'t have aws keywords)
$ grep 'aws' * (search for aws keyword in all files of pwd)

Word cound command: $ wc f1.txt (num of lines, number of words , number of chars)

Diff between 2 files : $ diff f1.txt f2.txt

Cat >> cloud.txt

Text Editors on Linux :-

⇒ Visual editor → (vi) ⇒ default editor in linux machine

(touch, cat)

vi → we can create new file & we can modify existing file data

vi command have 3 modes

↳ Command mode → just to open the file &

$ vi <filename>

→ Insert mode → Edit the file ⇒

press 'i' in keyboard

→ ESC mode → To come out of insert mode

press 'esc' in keyboard.

* Save changes & close the file ⇒ :wq
* Close the file without saving ⇒ :q!

vi command will open the file if its available and if there is no file then it will create a new file and open that new file

file creation commands in Linux :
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mkdir <file name> create new directory file

touch : Creates empty file

cat : creates file with data

cp : copy one file into another (cp f1.txt f2.txt)

vi : create and open file for editing (vi f2.txt)

Reading file data commands:
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cat : print file data from top to bottom cat <filename>
tac : print file data from bottom to top tac<file name>
rev : print each line and each word of that line in reverse order
head : print first 10 lines of file data
tail : print last 10 lines of file data
vi : open the file

SED command :

SED --> Stream editor --> very powerful command in linux