TRAINING CONTENT

Linux Basics

YOUR NEXT DESTINATION
OF SOFTWARE OUTSOURCING

Lecture Outline

Basic commands

Changing file permissions and ownership

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Linux Basic Commands

who and w

If you want to know what users are currently logged into your system, use the who command or the w command.

whoami

This command displays the username of the currently logged-in user.

passwd

Passwd updates a user's authentication tokens (changes their current password).

pwd

The pwd (print working directory) command displays the name of the current working directory. This is a basic Linux command.

uname

Uname displays the name of the current operating system and can print information about the system.

Linux Basic Commands Contd.

init 0

This command also shuts down the operating system and can only be run by root.

init 6

This command restart the operating system. It also can only be run by root.

cat

The most basic command for reading files is cat. The cat filename command scrolls the text within the filename file.

man

This command opens the manual page for the command or utility specified.
The man utility is a very useful tool. If you are unsure how to use any command, use man to access its manual page.

mv

It is used to move fie

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Linux Basic Commands Contd.

ps

It's important to know what's running on your Linux computer

ifconfig

This command is used to manage network boards installed in the system.

chmod

Chmod changes the access mode (permissions) of one or more files.

cp

The cp command copies files and directories; copies can be made simultaneous to another directory if the copy is under a different name.

df

Df displays the amount of disk space available on the file system containing each file name argument.

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Linux Basic Commands Contd.

exit

The exit command terminates a script and can return a value to the parent script.

vi

Vi is a text editor that allows a user to control the system by solely using the keyboard instead of a combination of mouse selections and keystrokes.

halt

This command shuts down the operating system but can only be run by the root user.

reboot

This command shuts down and restarts the operating system. It also can only be run by root.

top

This command is a very useful command that displays a list of all applications and processes currently running on the system. You can sort them by CPU usage, memory usage, process ID number, and which user owns them

Linux Basic Commands Contd.

wget

Wget is a network utility that retrieves files from the web that support http, https and ftp protocols.

uname –a & cat /proc/version

Commands to check the Linux Version, Release name.

rm

Removes/deletes directories and files.

uptime

In Linux uptime command shows since how long your system is running.

kill

Use kill command to terminate process.

History and history -c

To check previous all commands. History –c is used to clear All commands.

Changing file permissions and ownership

To change file and directory permissions, use **the command chmod (change mode)**. The owner of a file can change the permissions for user (u), group (g), or others (o) by adding (+) or subtracting (-) the read, write, and execute permissions.

Owners assigned Permission On Every File and Directory
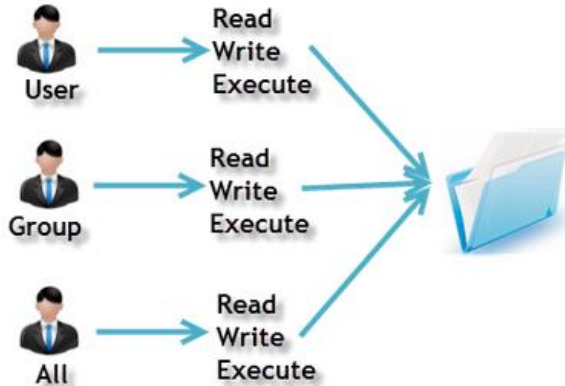
File Permissions in Linux/Unix

r = read permission
w = write permission
x = execute permission
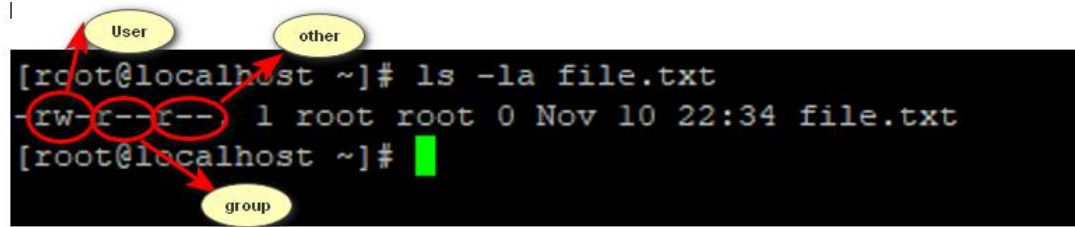**–** = no permission

Access class	Operator	Access Type
u (user)	+ (add access)	r (read)
g (group)	- (remove access)	w (write)
o (other)	= (set exact access)	x (execute)
a (all: u, g, and o)		

Changing file permissions and ownership Contd.

#touch file.txt

#ls -la file.txt

##chmod #

read=4
write=2
execute=1


```
[root@localhost ~]# ls -la file.txt
-rw-r--r--  1 root root 0 Nov 10 22:34 file.txt
[root@localhost ~]#
```

Change file permissions
#chmod permission filename
#chmod u+x file.txt
#ls -ls file.txt
#chmod o+w file.txt
#chmod o-w file.txt (remove permission)
#chmod og+r file.txt (group+other read permission)
#chmod a+x file.txt (all read permission)

Change ownership
#useradd user1
#groupadd mygroup
 # usermod -g mygroup user1
chown group_name file_name
 # chown :mygroup file.txt
#ls -la file.txt
chown owner_name file_name
#chown user1 file.txt
#ls -la file.txt

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Thank You

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