

Thu 16:04

raju@raju-HP-Laptop-15-bs1xx: ~/rc_c

```
es.desktop lena_rotate.bmp me.txt op.c Public rc_c rc_s  
mp matchanal.py Music Pictures qw.c rc_hw rc_i  
  
.jpg datasets lena.bmp salt_n_pepper.bmp se05  
lena1.bmp saltandpeppernoise.jpeg se04 xampi  
  
untwords.cpp d2b_part2.cpp homework_ds possible_combinat  
b.cpp gp.cpp largest_island.cpp reverse_words_in_  
  
h1.cpp  
h2.cpp  
'  
p  
pp  
ementtriangle.cpp  
words.cpp  
pp  
art2.cpp  
p  
ork_ds  
st_island.cpp  
ble_combinations_backtracking.cpp  
se_words_in_sentence.cpp  
g.cpp  
g.cpp  
rray.cpp  
gle.cpp
```

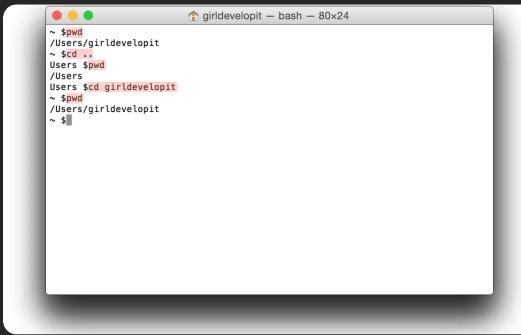
Exploring Linux File Handling Commands

Linux offers powerful tools for managing files and directories from the command line. In this presentation, we will explore some of the most essential commands you need to become a master of the terminal.



by G Sreeker

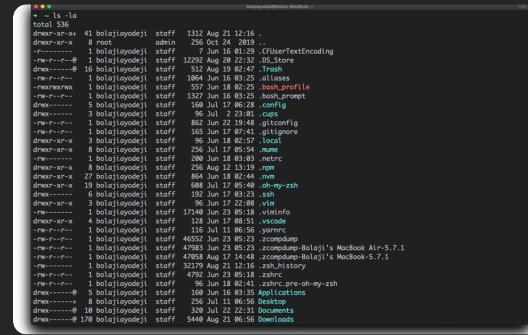
Navigating the File System



```
+ ~ $pwd
~$Users/giridevelopit
~/Users/giridevelopit
~$cd ..
~/Users/giridevelopit
~$pwd
~/Users/giridevelopit
~$
```

cd

Change the current working directory.



```
+ ~ ls -la
total 536
drwxr-xr-x  8 root    admin   256 Aug 21 12:16 .
drwxr-xr-x  8 root    admin   256 Oct 24 2013 ..
-rw-r--r--@  1 bolajoyodeji staff  1000 Jun 28 08:52 .DS_Store
-rw-r--r--@  1 bolajoyodeji staff 12292 Jun 28 08:52 .DS_Store
drwxr-xr-x 16 bolajoyodeji staff 512 Aug 19 02:47 .Trash
-rw-r--r--@  1 bolajoyodeji staff 1000 Jun 28 08:52 .Trash-0001
-rw-r--r--@  1 bolajoyodeji staff 1000 Jun 28 08:52 .Trash-0002
-rw-r--r--@  1 bolajoyodeji staff 1000 Jun 28 08:52 .Trash-0003
-rw-r--r--@  1 bolajoyodeji staff 1000 Jun 28 08:52 .Trash-0004
-rw-r--r--@  1 bolajoyodeji staff 1000 Jun 28 08:52 .Trash-0005
-rw-r--r--@  1 bolajoyodeji staff 1000 Jun 28 08:52 .Trash-0006
drwxr-xr-x  3 bolajoyodeji staff  96 Jul 22 19:48 .cups
-rw-r--r--@  1 bolajoyodeji staff  862 Jun 22 19:48 .gitconfig
-rw-r--r--@  1 bolajoyodeji staff  500 Jun 22 19:48 .gitignore
drwxr-xr-x  3 bolajoyodeji staff  96 Jun 18 02:57 .local
drwxr-xr-x  1 bolajoyodeji staff  256 Jun 18 02:57 .macosx
-rw-r--r--@  1 bolajoyodeji staff  256 Jun 18 02:57 .metric
drwxr-xr-x  8 bolajoyodeji staff 256 Aug 12 13:10 .open
drwxr-xr-x 19 bolajoyodeji staff 640 Aug 12 13:10 .zsh_history
drwxr-xr-x  6 bolajoyodeji staff 192 Jun 17 09:48 .oh-my-zsh
drwxr-xr-x  1 bolajoyodeji staff  32 Jun 17 09:48 .zshrc
-rw-r--r--@  1 bolajoyodeji staff 17340 Jun 23 05:18 .zshinfo
drwxr-xr-x  4 bolajoyodeji staff 128 Jun 17 08:51 .zshrc
-rw-r--r--@  1 bolajoyodeji staff  16 Jun 17 08:51 .zshrc
-rw-r--r--@  1 bolajoyodeji staff 46552 Jun 23 05:25 .zcomodule
-rw-r--r--@  1 bolajoyodeji staff 47988 Jun 23 05:25 .zcomodule-Bolaji's MacBook Air-5.7.1
-rw-r--r--@  1 bolajoyodeji staff 32179 Aug 21 21:26 .zsh_history
-rw-r--r--@  1 bolajoyodeji staff 47888 Jun 23 05:25 .zshrc
-rw-r--r--@  1 bolajoyodeji staff  96 Jun 18 02:41 .zshrc-pre-oh-my-zsh
drwxr-xr-x  5 bolajoyodeji staff 160 Jun 16 08:15 Applications
drwxr-xr-x  1 bolajoyodeji staff  32 Jun 17 09:48 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 18 bolajoyodeji staff 320 Jul 22 22:31 Documents
drwxr-xr-x@ 170 bolajoyodeji staff 5440 Aug 21 06:56 Downloads
```

ls

List the contents of a directory.



```
+ bash
+wd)
$" == "/home/$USER/eneri" ]
You are now in eneri directory
r /home/$USER/eneri
"Created Directory eneri you may now cd into it"
Help [ Read 13 lines ]
^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut Text ^J Justify
^R Read File ^A Replace ^U Uncut Text ^T To Line
```

pwd

Print the current working directory.

Viewing and Displaying File Content

cat

Concatenate and display the contents of a file.

less

Display the contents of a file one page at a time.

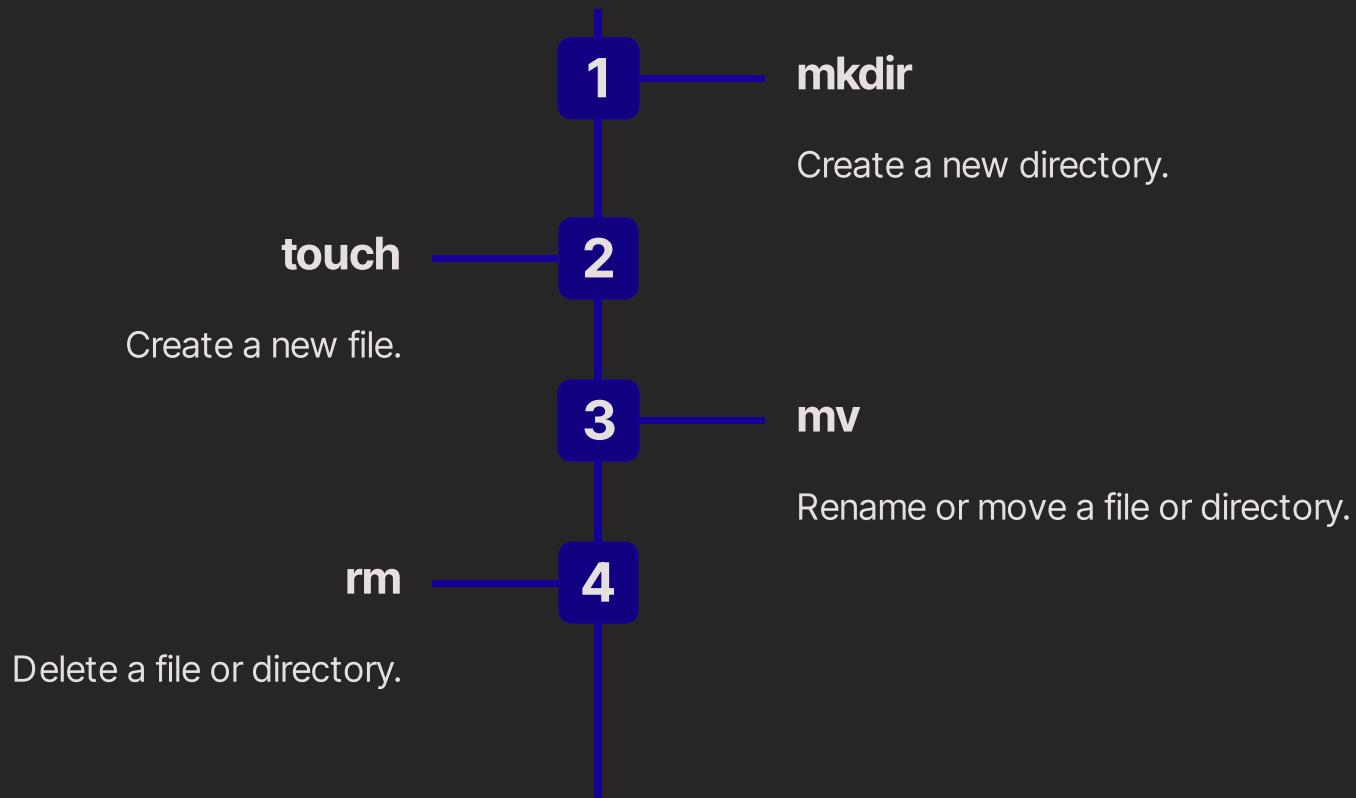
head

Display the first few lines of a file.

tail

Display the last few lines of a file.

Creating, Renaming, and Deleting Files and Directories



Copying, Moving, and Symlinking Files and Directories



cp

Copy a file or directory.

```
/DESKTOP-UVQDIBV: ~          BSD General Commands Manual          SC

> - secure copy (remote file copy program)
;
; [-3468cpqrTv] [-c cipher] [-F ssh_config] [-i identity_file] [-l limit] [-o ssh_option] [-P port]
; [-S program] [[user@host1]:file1 ... [[user@host2]:file2]
;
;ION
; copies files between hosts on a network. It uses ssh(1) for data transfer, and uses the same authentica
; provides the same security as ssh(1). scp will ask for passwords or passphrases if they are needed for
; authentication.

;e names may contain a user and host specification to indicate that the file is to be copied to/from that
; . Local file names can be made explicit using absolute or relative pathnames to avoid scp treating file
; es containing '<' as host specifiers. Copies between two remote hosts are also permitted.

; options are as follows:

Copies between two remote hosts are transferred through the local host. Without this option the dat
; copied directly between the two remote hosts. Note that this option disables the progress meter.

Forces scp to use IPv4 addresses only.

Forces scp to use IPv6 addresses only.

Selects batch mode (prevents asking for passwords or passphrases).
```

scp

Copy a file or directory over SSH.

```
/DESKTOP-UVQDIBV: ~          BSD General Commands Manual          SC

> - backup [=CONTROL]
; make a backup of each existing destination file
; like --backup but does not accept an argument

--force
; do not prompt before overwriting

--interactive
; prompt before overwrite

--no-clobber
; do not overwrite an existing file
; you specify more than one of -i, -f, -n, only the final one takes effect.

trip-trailing-slashes
; remove any trailing slashes from each SOURCE argument

--suffix=SUFFIX
; override the usual backup suffix

--target-directory=DIRECTORY
; move all SOURCE arguments into DIRECTORY

--no-target-directory
; treat DEST as a normal file

--update
; move only when the SOURCE file is newer than the destination file or when the destination file is miss
; ing

--verbose
; explain what is being done

www.tinuxtech1.c
```

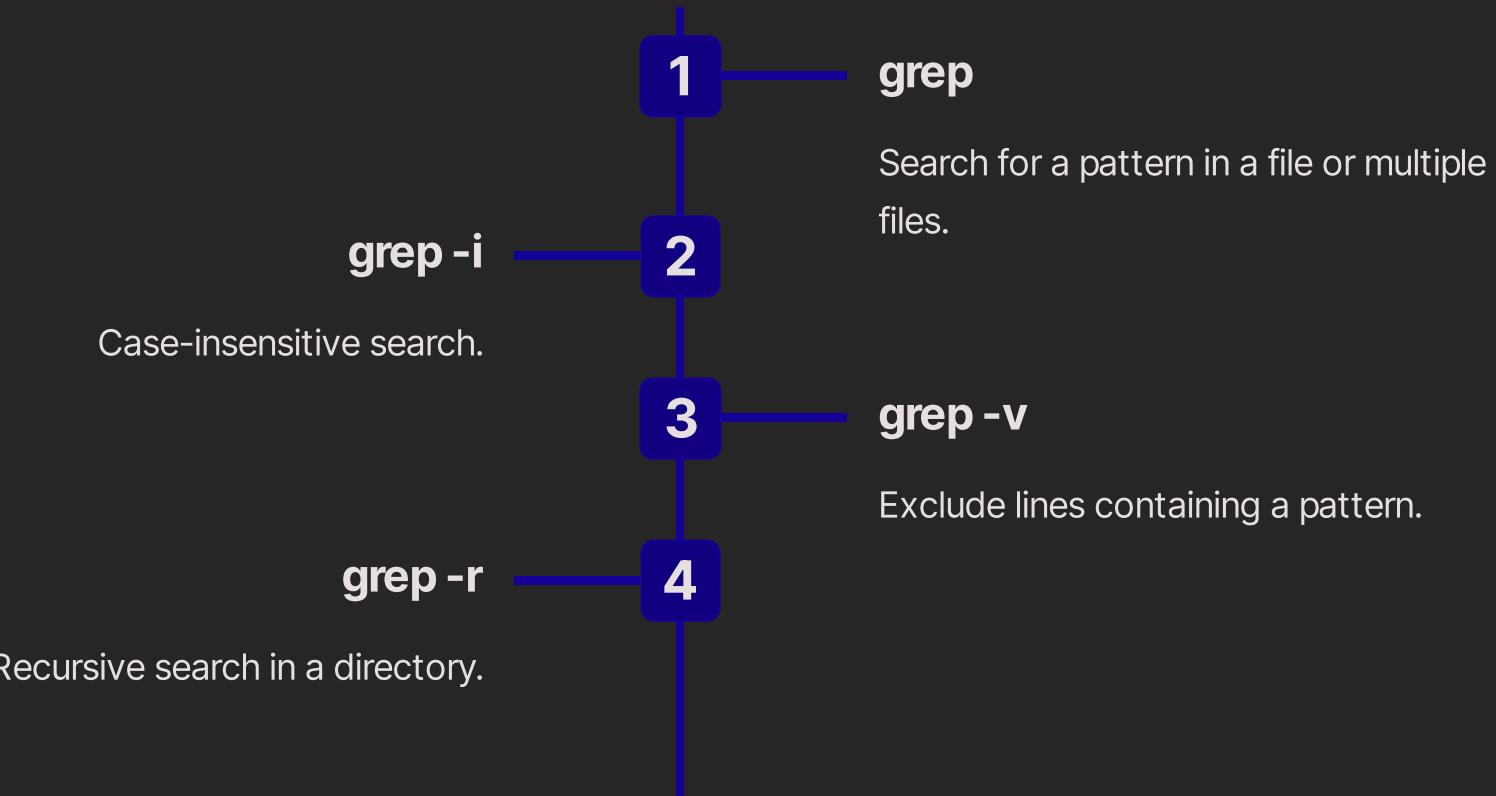
mv

Rename or move a file or directory.



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Searching and Filtering Files with grep



Modifying File Permissions and Ownership

chmod

Change file permissions.

chown

Change file ownership.

chgrp

Change file group ownership.



Made with Gamma

Compressing and Extracting Files and Directories



Tar Command in Linux

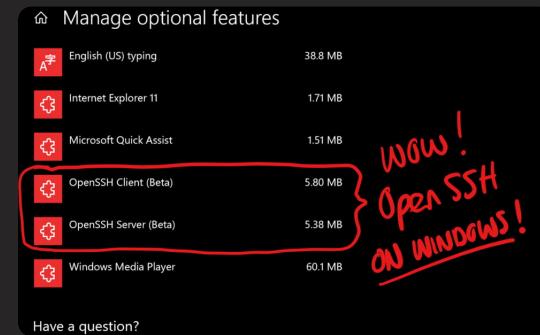


tar

Create or extract a tar archive.

gzip

Compress or decompress a file.



zip

Create or extract a zip archive.

```
mark@linux-desktop:/tmp/tutorial$ mkdir  
mkdir: missing operand  
Try 'mkdir --help' for more information.
```

Working with File Handling Utilities

1 cp

Copy files and directories.

Syntax: cp [options]
[source] [destination]

Example: cp file.txt
/path/to/destination

2 mv

Move or rename files and
directories.

Syntax: mv [options]
[source] [destination]

Example: mv file.txt
/path/to/destination/newn
ame.txt

3 ln

Create symbolic links.

Syntax: ln [options]
[source] [linkname]

Example: ln -s
/path/to/source
/path/to/link



Advanced Linux File Handling Commands

1 rsync

Synchronize files and directories between two locations.

Syntax: rsync [options] [source] [destination]

Example: rsync -avz
/path/to/source
/path/to/destination

2 tar

Archive one or more files into a tarball.

Syntax: tar [options] [file(s)]

Example: tar -cvzf
archive.tar.gz file1.txt file2.txt

3 cut

Select parts of a file by specifying a delimiter.

Syntax: cut [options] [file(s)]

Example: cut -d',' -f1,2 file.csv

```
Desktop  Downloads  Music  Public  sales.txt  Videos  
Documents  file1.txt  Pictures  reports.txt  Templates  
tecmint@ubuntu:~$  
tecmint@ubuntu:~$ cp file1.txt Public/docs/
```

Listing Files and Directories with ls

The `ls` command is used to display the contents of a directory. It provides information about file names, sizes, permissions, and more.

Syntax: ls [options] [directory]

Example: ls -l /path/to/directory

Further Options: Some common options include -a (show hidden files), -l (long format with detailed information), and -R (recursive listing).

Viewing File Content with cat

The `cat` command is used to display the contents of a file on the terminal. It can also be used to create, concatenate, and append files.

Syntax: cat [options] [file(s)]

Example: cat file.txt

Further Options: Some common options include -n (number lines), -E (display end-of-line characters), and -s (squeeze multiple blank lines).