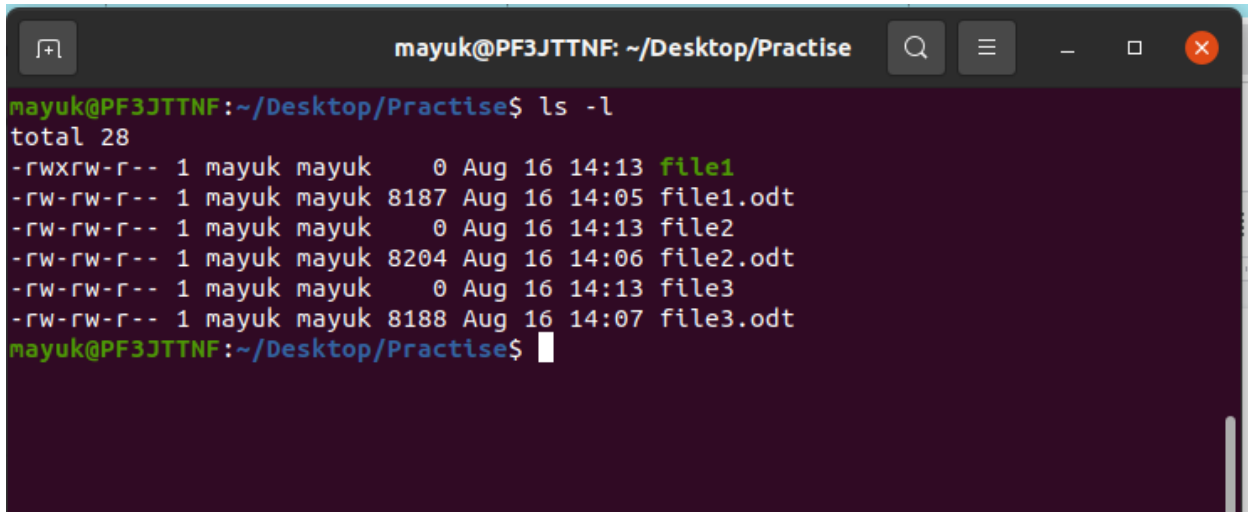


## Linux Assignment\_Mayur

Commands:

ls : list files and folders in the current directory.

ls -l : to list the content as a detailed list.

A screenshot of a Linux terminal window. The window title is 'mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop/Practise'. The terminal shows the command 'ls -l' being executed. The output is a detailed listing of files in the current directory. The files are 'file1', 'file1.odt', 'file2', 'file2.odt', 'file3', and 'file3.odt'. Each line shows permissions, file size, owner, group, and date. The permissions for all files are '-rwxrwx-r--'. The file sizes are 1, 8187, 0, 8204, 0, and 8188 bytes respectively. The owner and group for all files are 'mayuk' and 'mayuk'. The date for all files is 'Aug 16 14:13'. The terminal prompt is 'mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise\$'.

Changing permissions,

Chmod command used to modify the permissions.

Two ways to modify permissions.

1. Chmod with letters.

We can add, remove and set permissions, using syntax

⇒ Chmod {options} filename

Eg.1 Add owner execute bit

Chmod u+x file1

Ls-l file1

```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop/Practise
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l
total 28
-rwxrw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk  0 Aug 16 14:13 file1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 8187 Aug 16 14:05 file1.odt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk  0 Aug 16 14:13 file2
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 8204 Aug 16 14:06 file2.odt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk  0 Aug 16 14:13 file3
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 8188 Aug 16 14:07 file3.odt
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ chmod u+x file1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l file1
-rwxrw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 0 Aug 16 14:13 file1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$
```

Eg.2 Add others write & execute bit

Chmod o+wx file2

ls-l file2

```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop/Practise
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l
total 28
-rwxrw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk  0 Aug 16 14:13 file1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 8187 Aug 16 14:05 file1.odt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk  0 Aug 16 14:13 file2
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 8204 Aug 16 14:06 file2.odt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk  0 Aug 16 14:13 file3
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 8188 Aug 16 14:07 file3.odt
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ chmod u+x file1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l file1
-rwxrw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 0 Aug 16 14:13 file1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ chmod o+wx file2
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l file2
-rw-rw-rwx 1 mayuk mayuk 0 Aug 16 14:13 file2
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$
```

Eg.3 Remove group read bit

Chmod g-r file3

ls-l file3

```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop/Practise
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l
total 28
-rwxrw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk  0 Aug 16 14:13 file1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 8187 Aug 16 14:05 file1.odt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk  0 Aug 16 14:13 file2
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 8204 Aug 16 14:06 file2.odt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk  0 Aug 16 14:13 file3
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 8188 Aug 16 14:07 file3.odt
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ chmod u+x file1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l file1
-rwxrw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 0 Aug 16 14:13 file1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ chmod o+wx file2
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l file2
-rw-rw-rwx 1 mayuk mayuk 0 Aug 16 14:13 file2
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ chmod g-r file3
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l file3
-rw--w-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 0 Aug 16 14:13 file3
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$
```

Eg.4 Add read,write & execute to everyone

Chmod ugo+rw file3

ls-l file3

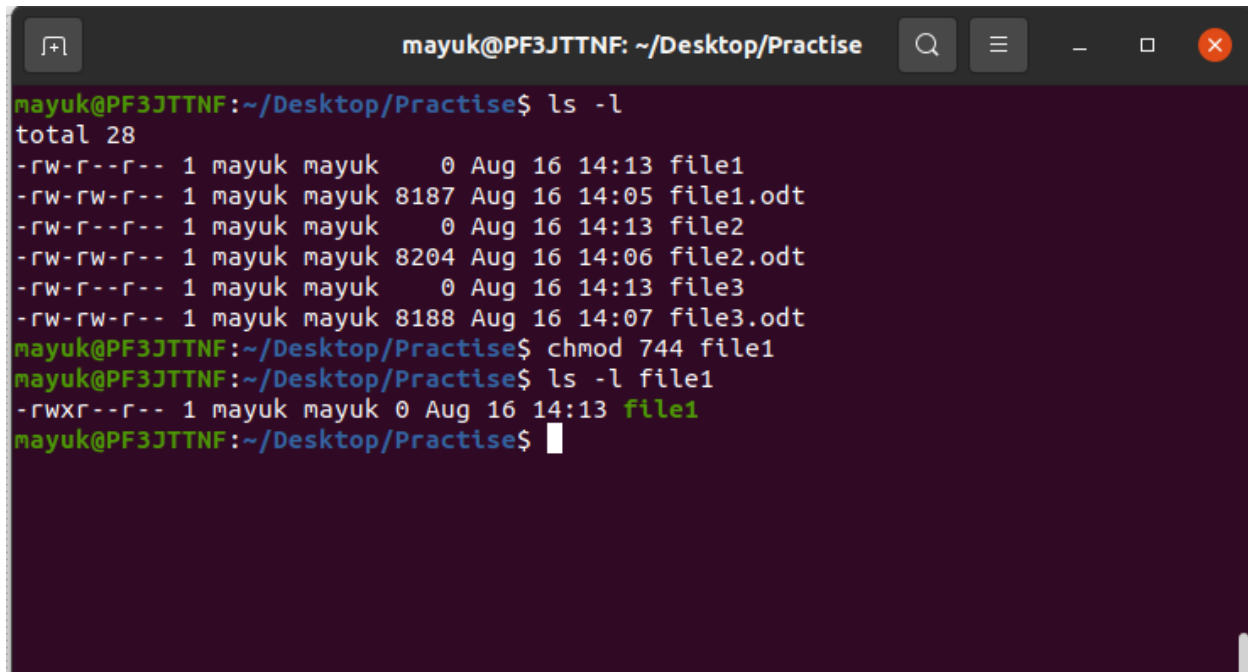
```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop/Practise
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l
total 28
-rwxrw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk  0 Aug 16 14:13 file1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 8187 Aug 16 14:05 file1.odt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk  0 Aug 16 14:13 file2
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 8204 Aug 16 14:06 file2.odt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk  0 Aug 16 14:13 file3
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 8188 Aug 16 14:07 file3.odt
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ chmod u+x file1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l file1
-rwxrw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 0 Aug 16 14:13 file1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ chmod o+wx file2
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l file2
-rw-rw-rwx 1 mayuk mayuk 0 Aug 16 14:13 file2
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ chmod g-r file3
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l file3
-rw--w-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 0 Aug 16 14:13 file3
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ chmod ugo+rw file3
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l file3
-rwxrwxrwx 1 mayuk mayuk 0 Aug 16 14:13 file3
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$
```

## 2.Chmod with numbers.

Eg.1 Add owner execute bit

Chmod 744 file1

ls-l file1

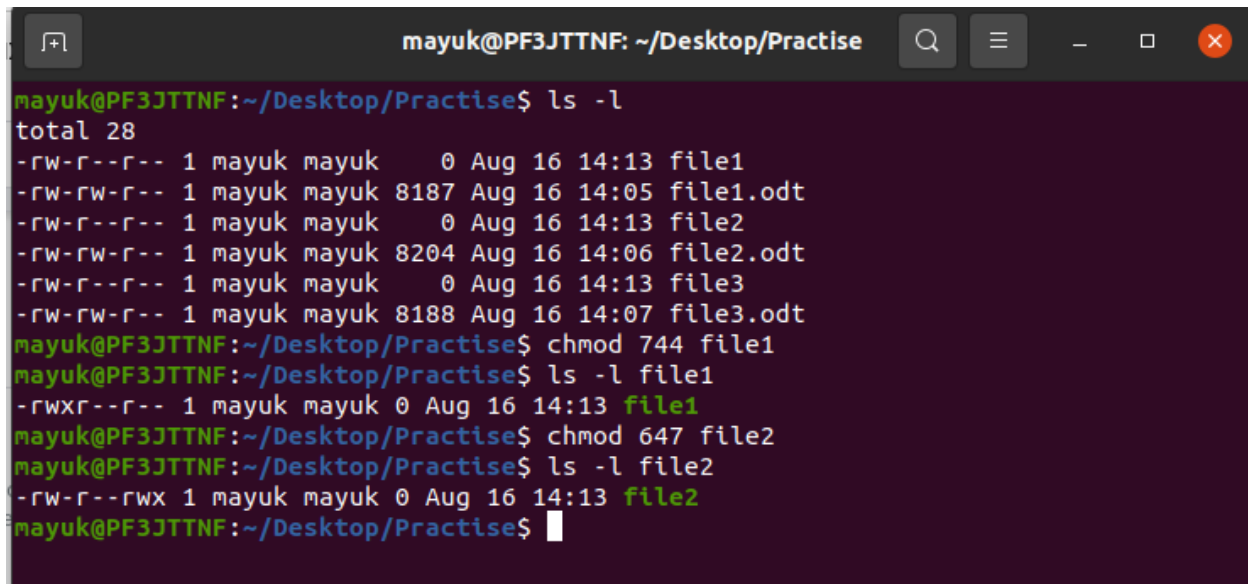


```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop/Practise
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l
total 28
-rw-r--r-- 1 mayuk mayuk  0 Aug 16 14:13 file1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 8187 Aug 16 14:05 file1.odt
-rw-r--r-- 1 mayuk mayuk  0 Aug 16 14:13 file2
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 8204 Aug 16 14:06 file2.odt
-rw-r--r-- 1 mayuk mayuk  0 Aug 16 14:13 file3
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 8188 Aug 16 14:07 file3.odt
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ chmod 744 file1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l file1
-rwxr--r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 0 Aug 16 14:13 file1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$
```

Eg.2 Add other write & execute bit

Chmod 647 file2

ls-l file2

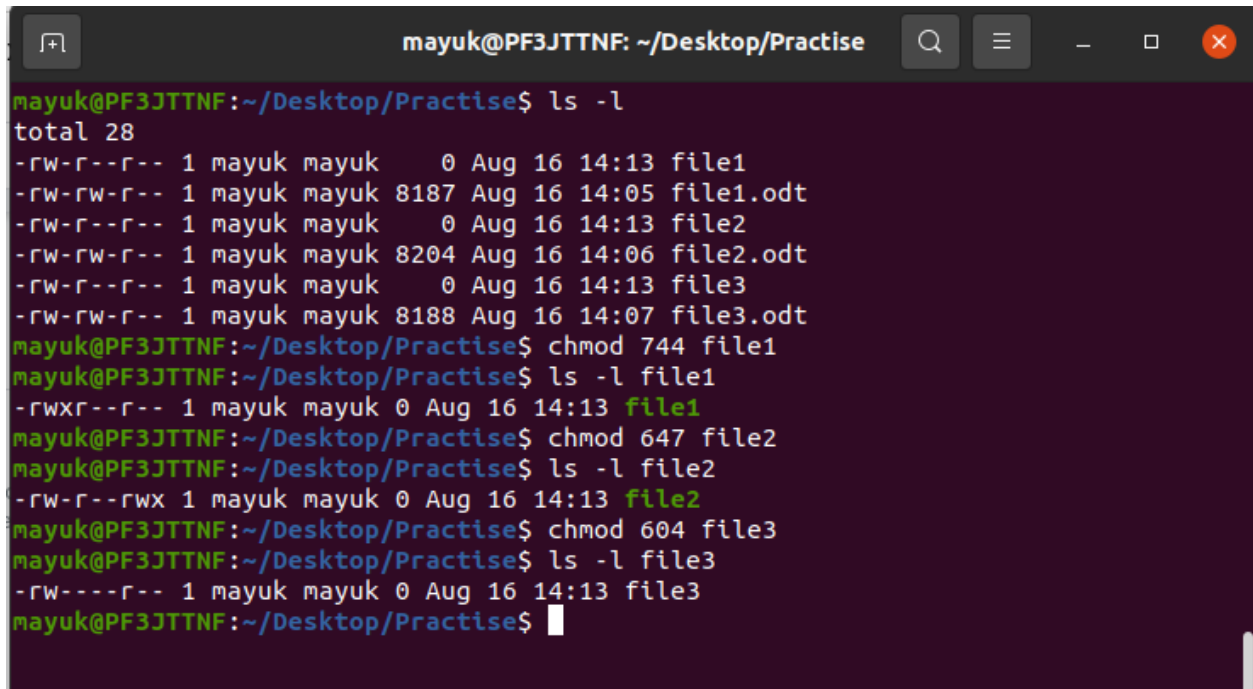


```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop/Practise
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l
total 28
-rw-r--r-- 1 mayuk mayuk  0 Aug 16 14:13 file1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 8187 Aug 16 14:05 file1.odt
-rw-r--r-- 1 mayuk mayuk  0 Aug 16 14:13 file2
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 8204 Aug 16 14:06 file2.odt
-rw-r--r-- 1 mayuk mayuk  0 Aug 16 14:13 file3
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 8188 Aug 16 14:07 file3.odt
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ chmod 744 file1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l file1
-rwxr--r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 0 Aug 16 14:13 file1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ chmod 647 file2
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l file2
-rw-r--rwx 1 mayuk mayuk 0 Aug 16 14:13 file2
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$
```

Eg.3 Remove group read bit

Chmod 604 file3

ls-l file3

A terminal window titled 'mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop/Practise' with standard window controls. The terminal shows a series of commands and their outputs. First, 'ls -l' lists files with their permissions, owners, sizes, and timestamps. Then, 'chmod 744 file1' is executed. Next, 'ls -l file1' shows the updated permissions. Then, 'chmod 647 file2' is executed. Next, 'ls -l file2' shows the updated permissions. Finally, 'chmod 604 file3' is executed, and 'ls -l file3' shows the final permissions. The prompt 'mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise\$' is shown at the end.

```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l
total 28
-rw-r--r-- 1 mayuk mayuk  0 Aug 16 14:13 file1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 8187 Aug 16 14:05 file1.odt
-rw-r--r-- 1 mayuk mayuk  0 Aug 16 14:13 file2
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 8204 Aug 16 14:06 file2.odt
-rw-r--r-- 1 mayuk mayuk  0 Aug 16 14:13 file3
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 8188 Aug 16 14:07 file3.odt
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ chmod 744 file1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l file1
-rwxr--r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 0 Aug 16 14:13 file1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ chmod 647 file2
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l file2
-rw-r--rwx 1 mayuk mayuk 0 Aug 16 14:13 file2
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ chmod 604 file3
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l file3
-rw----r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 0 Aug 16 14:13 file3
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$
```

Eg.4 Add read, write and execute to everyone

Chmod 777 file3

ls-l file3

```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop/Practise
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l
total 28
-rw-r--r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 0 Aug 16 14:13 file1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 8187 Aug 16 14:05 file1.odt
-rw-r--r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 0 Aug 16 14:13 file2
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 8204 Aug 16 14:06 file2.odt
-rw-r--r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 0 Aug 16 14:13 file3
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 8188 Aug 16 14:07 file3.odt
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ chmod 744 file1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l file1
-rwxr--r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 0 Aug 16 14:13 file1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ chmod 647 file2
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l file2
-rw-r--rwx 1 mayuk mayuk 0 Aug 16 14:13 file2
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ chmod 604 file3
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l file3
-rw----r-- 1 mayuk mayuk 0 Aug 16 14:13 file3
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ chmod 777 file3
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$ ls -l file3
-rwxrwxrwx 1 mayuk mayuk 0 Aug 16 14:13 file3
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/Practise$
```

Cd command for changing directory

Pwd command for see present working directory

```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  file1.odt  file3  file4.odt  Pictures  Templates
Documents  file1      file2      file4  Music      Public    Videos
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~$ cd Desktop
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ pwd
/home/mayuk/Desktop
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$
```

To create a empty file we need to use touch filename command.

```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

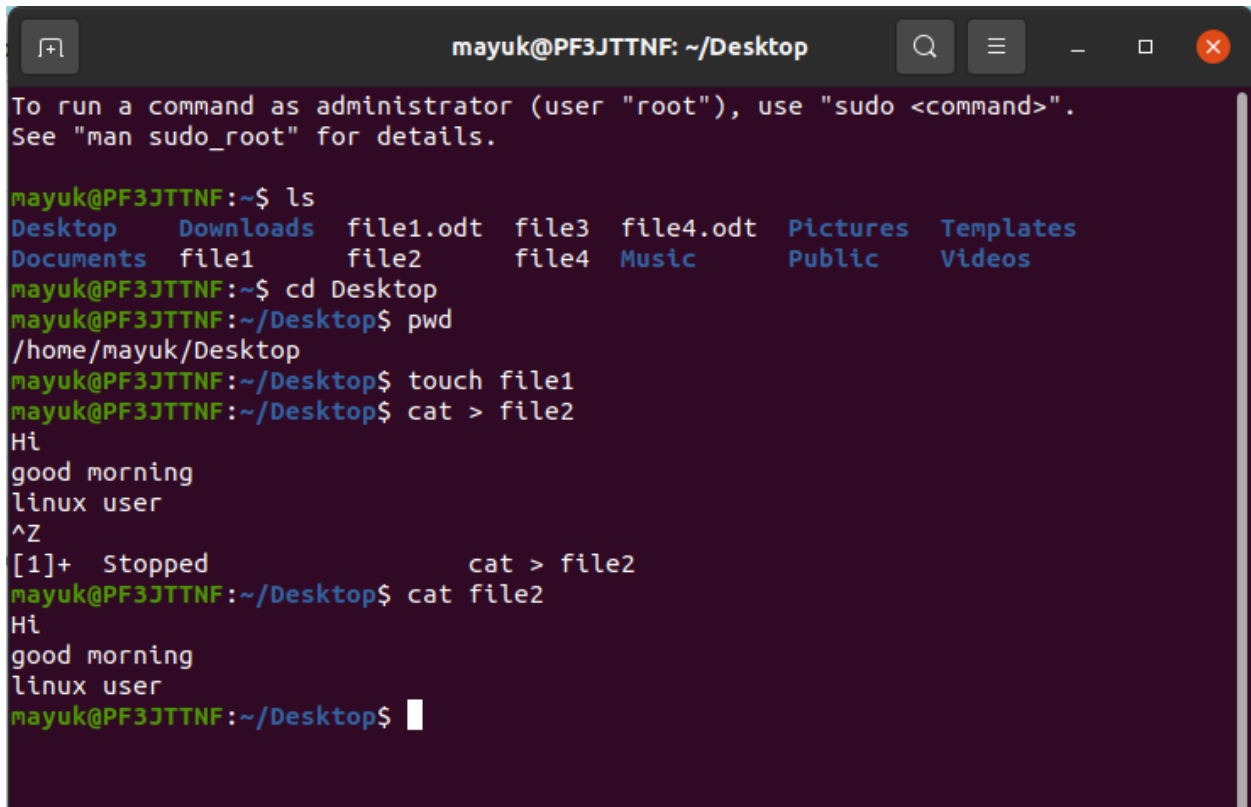
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~$ ls
Desktop    Downloads  file1.odt  file3  file4.odt  Pictures  Templates
Documents  file1      file2      file4  Music      Public    Videos
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~$ cd Desktop
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ pwd
/home/mayuk/Desktop
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ touch file1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$
```

To create a file we need to use cat > filename command

```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~$ ls
Desktop    Downloads  file1.odt  file3  file4.odt  Pictures  Templates
Documents  file1      file2      file4  Music      Public    Videos
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~$ cd Desktop
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ pwd
/home/mayuk/Desktop
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ touch file1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cat > file2
Hi
good morning
linux user
^Z
[1]+  Stopped                  cat > file2
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$
```

To see data in terminal we use→ cat filename command.

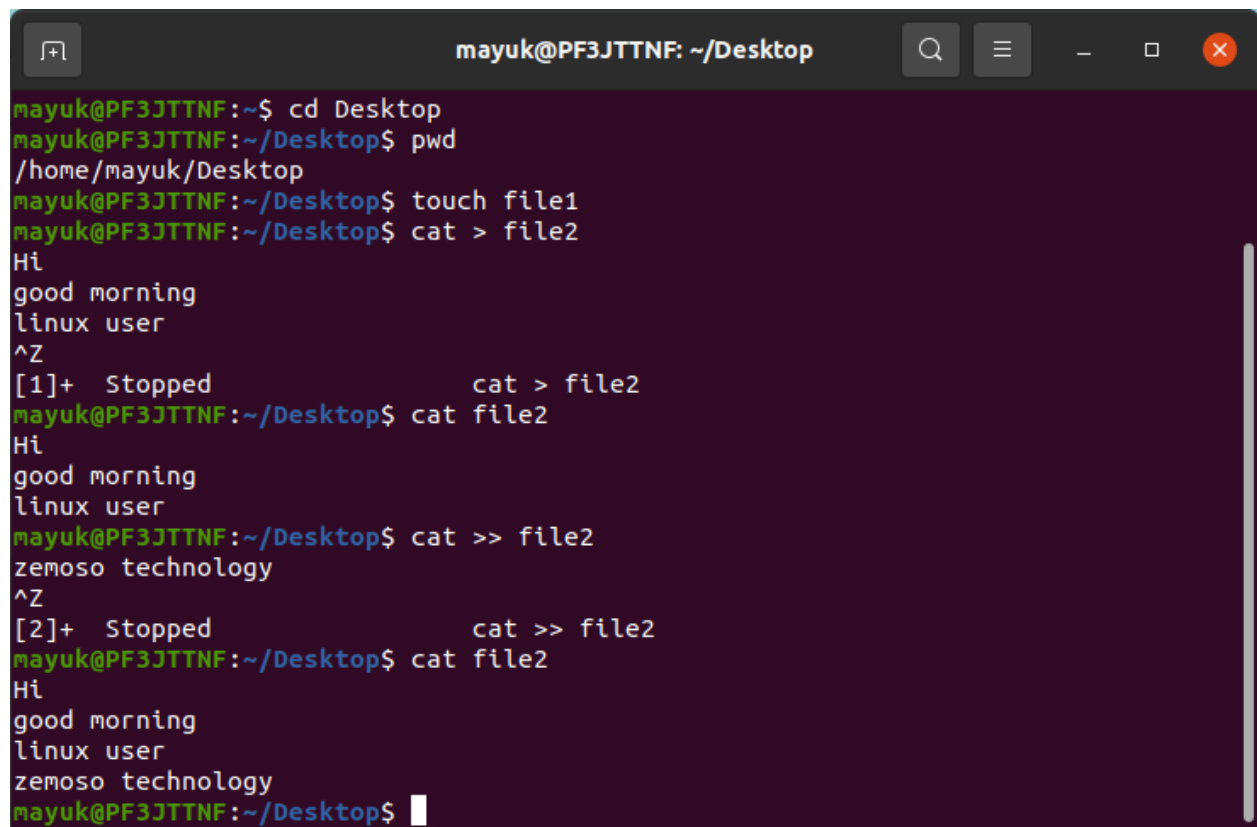
A terminal window titled 'mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop' with standard window controls. It shows a series of commands and their outputs. The 'ls' command lists files and directories. 'cd Desktop' changes the directory. 'pwd' shows the current path. 'touch file1' creates a file. 'cat > file2' creates a file and writes 'Hi', 'good morning', and 'linux user' to it. '[1]+ Stopped cat > file2' shows the process was interrupted. Finally, 'cat file2' displays the contents of the file.

```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~$ ls
Desktop    Downloads  file1.odt  file3  file4.odt  Pictures  Templates
Documents  file1      file2      file4  Music      Public    Videos
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~$ cd Desktop
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ pwd
/home/mayuk/Desktop
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ touch file1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cat > file2
Hi
good morning
linux user
^Z
[1]+  Stopped                  cat > file2
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cat file2
Hi
good morning
linux user
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$
```



If we want to edit file then use cat >> filename

A terminal window titled 'mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop' with standard window controls. The terminal shows a sequence of commands and their outputs. The user navigates to the Desktop directory, checks the current directory, creates a file named 'file1', and then uses 'cat' to create 'file2' with the text 'Hi', 'good morning', and 'linux user'. After pressing Ctrl-Z, the process is stopped, and 'cat' is used again to append 'zemoso technology' to 'file2'. This process is repeated once more, showing the file being edited in real-time. The terminal ends with the prompt 'mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop\$' and a cursor.

```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~$ cd Desktop
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ pwd
/home/mayuk/Desktop
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ touch file1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cat > file2
Hi
good morning
linux user
^Z
[1]+  Stopped                  cat > file2
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cat file2
Hi
good morning
linux user
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cat >> file2
zemoso technology
^Z
[2]+  Stopped                  cat >> file2
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cat file2
Hi
good morning
linux user
zemoso technology
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$
```

To create new directory use—> mkdir command

```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cat > file2
Hi
good morning
linux user
^Z
[1]+  Stopped                  cat > file2
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cat file2
Hi
good morning
linux user
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cat >> file2
zemoso technology
^Z
[2]+  Stopped                  cat >> file2
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cat file2
Hi
good morning
linux user
zemoso technology
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ mkdir new folder
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ mkdir mayur
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ ls
file1 file2 folder mayur new Practise
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$
```

To clear the terminal use—> clear clear command

```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cat > file2
Hi
good morning
linux user
^Z
[1]+  Stopped                  cat > file2
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cat file2
Hi
good morning
linux user
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cat >> file2
zemoso technology
^Z
[2]+  Stopped                  cat >> file2
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cat file2
Hi
good morning
linux user
zemoso technology
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ mkdir new folder
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ mkdir mayur
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ ls
file1 file2 folder mayur new Practise
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ clear
```

To copy the file use→cp oldfilename newfilename

```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ ls
file1 file2 folder mayur new Practise
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cp file2 file3
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ ls
file1 file2 file3 folder mayur new Practise
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$
```

To copy file into folder use→ sudo cp filename / foldername

```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ ls
file1 file2 folder mayur new Practise
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cp file2 file3
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ ls
file1 file2 file3 folder mayur new Practise
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ sudo cp file1/mayur
[sudo] password for mayuk:
```

To move directory use→ sudo mv foldername1 / foldername2

```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop/folder
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ ls
file1 file2 folder mayur new Practise
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cp file2 file3
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ ls
file1 file2 file3 folder mayur new Practise
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ sudo cp file1/mayur
[sudo] password for mayuk:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for mayuk:
cp: missing destination file operand after 'file1/mayur'
Try 'cp --help' for more information.
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ sudo mv new /folder
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cd folder
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/folder$ ls
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/folder$ ls -l
total 0
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/folder$
```

To remove file use→ rm filename command

```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/folder$ cd ..
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ rm file1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ ls
file2 file3 folder mayur Practise
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$
```

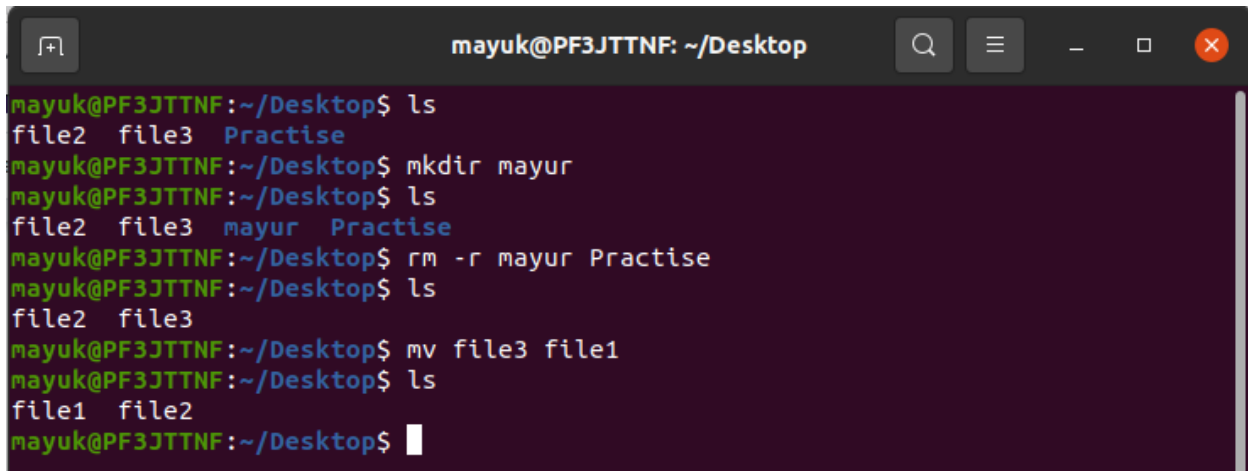
To remove directory use→ rm -r directory name

```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop/folder$ cd ..
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ rm file1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ ls
file2 file3 folder mayur Practise
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ rm -r folder
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ ls
file2 file3 mayur Practise
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$
```

To remove multiple directories use → rm -r directory1 directory2 directory3

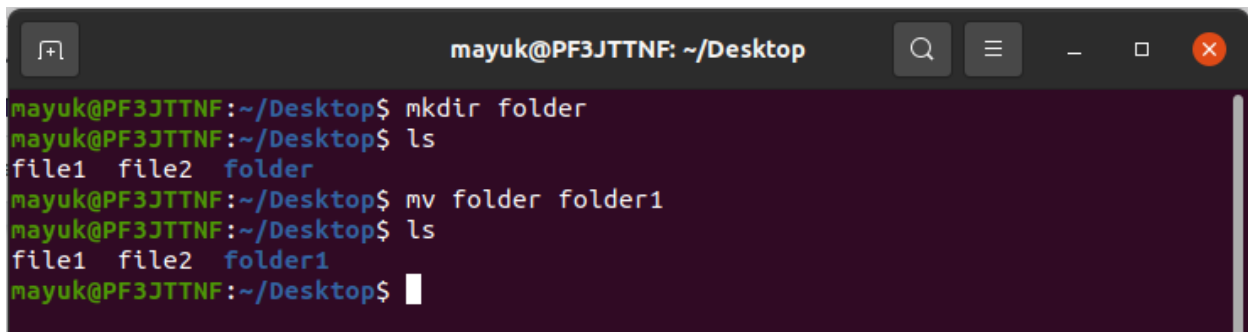
```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ ls
file2 file3 Practise
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ mkdir mayur
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ ls
file2 file3 mayur Practise
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ rm -r mayur Practise
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ ls
file2 file3
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$
```

To rename the filename use → mv oldfilename newfilename

A terminal window titled 'mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop' with standard window controls. The terminal shows a sequence of commands: 'ls' (listing file2, file3, Practise), 'mkdir mayur' (creating a directory), 'ls' (listing file2, file3, mayur, Practise), 'rm -r mayur Practise' (removing the directory and file), 'ls' (listing file2, file3), 'mv file3 file1' (renaming file3 to file1), and 'ls' (listing file1, file2).

```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ ls
file2  file3  Practise
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ mkdir mayur
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ ls
file2  file3  mayur  Practise
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ rm -r mayur Practise
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ ls
file2  file3
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ mv file3 file1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ ls
file1  file2
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$
```

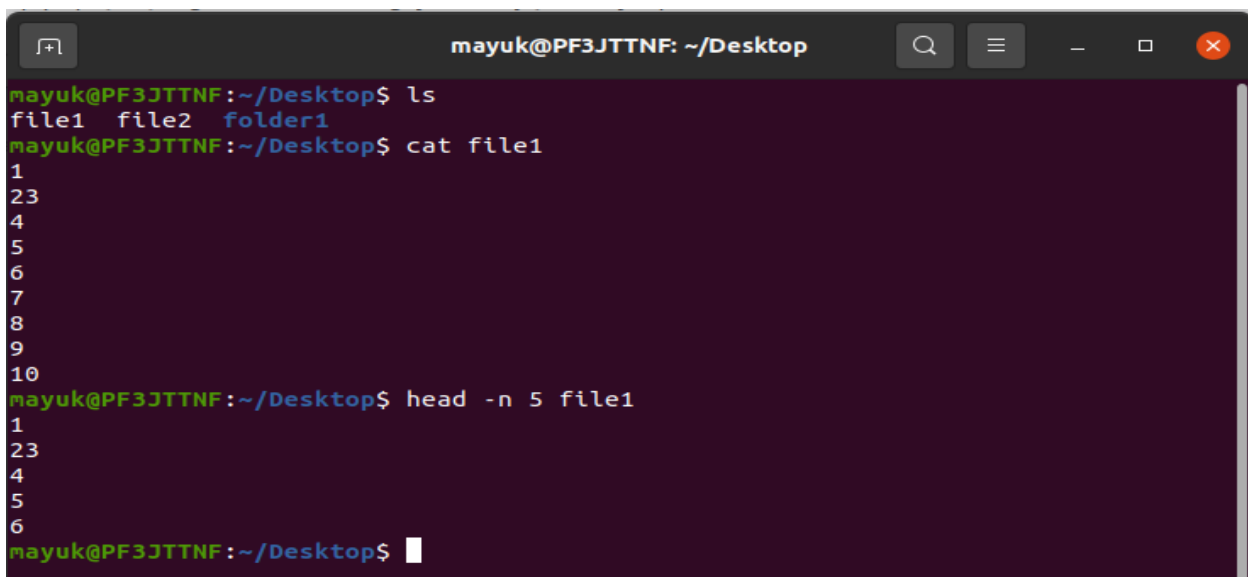
To rename the directory name use → mv oldfoldername newfoldername

A terminal window titled 'mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop' with standard window controls. The terminal shows a sequence of commands: 'mkdir folder' (creating a directory), 'ls' (listing file1, file2, folder), 'mv folder folder1' (renaming the directory), and 'ls' (listing file1, file2, folder1).

```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ mkdir folder
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ ls
file1  file2  folder
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ mv folder folder1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ ls
file1  file2  folder1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$
```

To see top line use → head command

If we only want to see top 5 line then use head -n 5 filename

A terminal window titled 'mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop' with standard window controls. The terminal shows a sequence of commands: 'ls' (listing file1, file2, folder1), 'cat file1' (displaying the contents of file1, which are lines 1, 23, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10), and 'head -n 5 file1' (displaying the first 5 lines of file1).

```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ ls
file1  file2  folder1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cat file1
1
23
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ head -n 5 file1
1
23
4
5
6
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$
```

To see bottom line → tail command

If we want to see only bottom 5 line then use tail -n5 filename

```
file1 file2 folder1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop$ cat file1
1
23
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ head -n 5 file1
1
23
4
5
6
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ tail -n5 file1
6
7
8
9
10
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$
```

If we want to get middle line then use head and tail command together

Use→ head -n filename | tail -n

```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cat file1
1
23
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ head -6 file1 | tail -4
4
5
6
7
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$
```

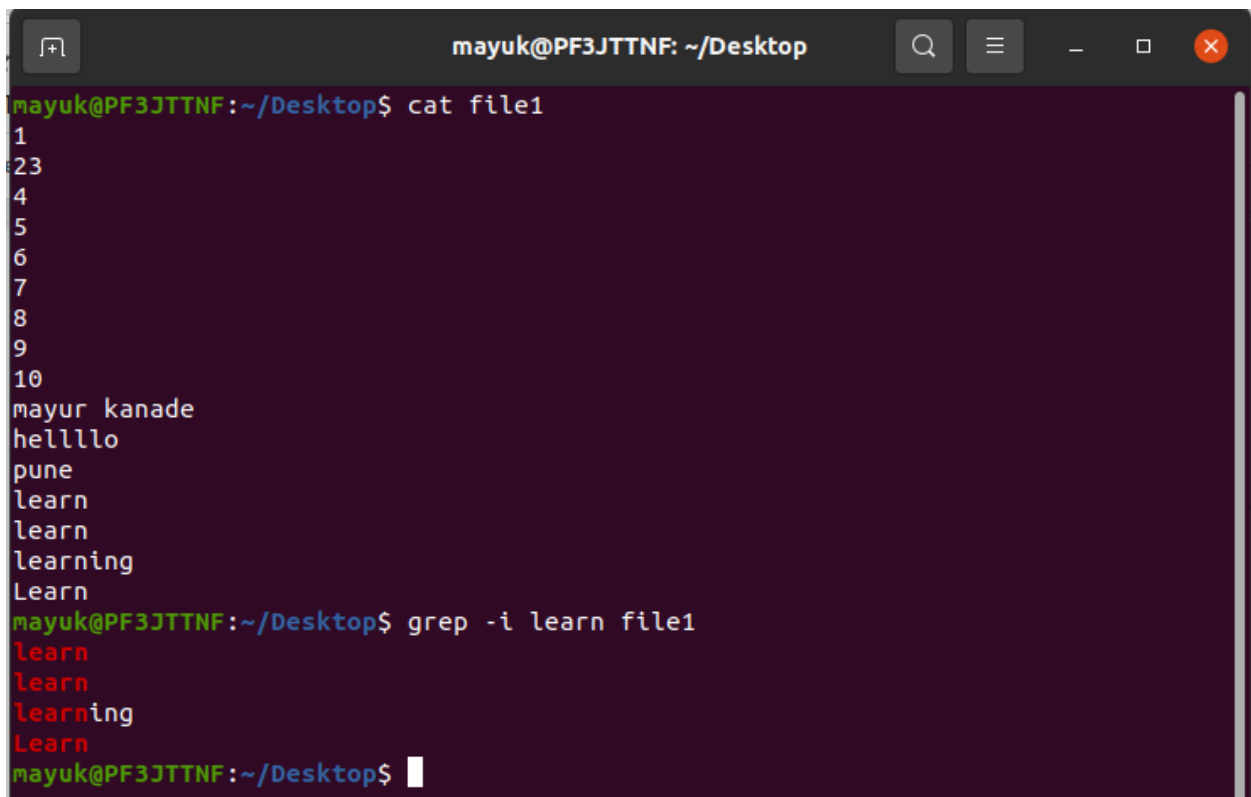
If we want to see count of particular keywords then we use grep command  
Use→ grep -c keyword filename

```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop
learn
learn
learning
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cat file1
1
23
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
mayur kanade
hellllo
pune
learn
learn
learning
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ grep -c learn file1
3
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ grep -c pune file1
1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$
```

If we want to see for how many files have same keyword then we use → grep -l keyword\*

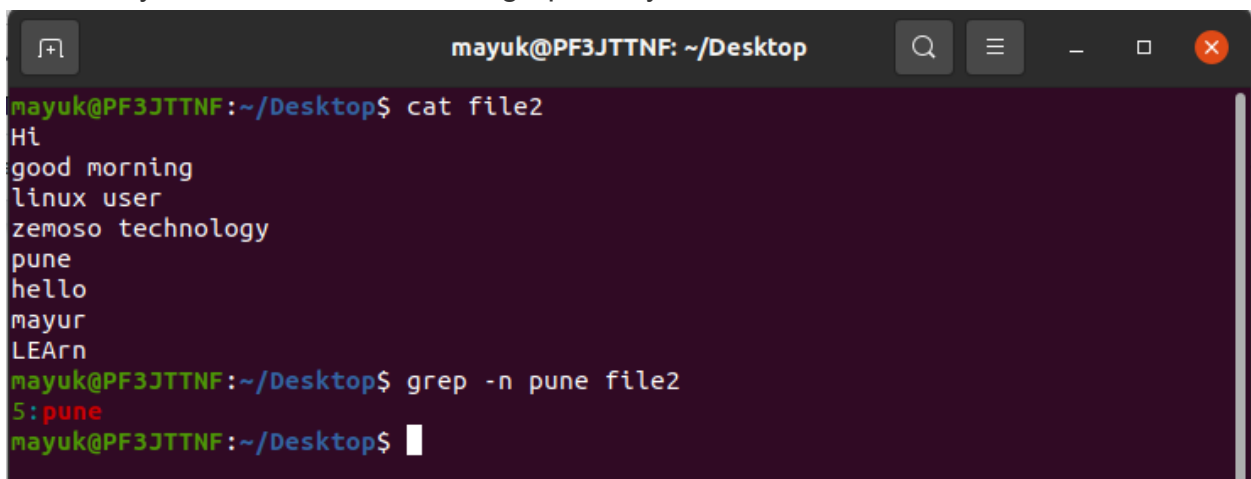
```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ ls
file1 file2 folder1
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cat >> file2
pune
hello
mayur
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cat file2
Hi
good morning
linux user
zemoso technology
pune
hello
mayur
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ grep -l pune *
file1
file2
grep: folder1: Is a directory
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$
```

If we want keyword but without case sensitive then use → `grep -i keyword filename`



```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cat file1
1
23
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
mayur kanade
hellllo
pune
learn
learn
learning
Learn
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ grep -i learn file1
learn
learn
learning
Learn
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$
```

To see keyword line number use→ `grep -n keyword filename`



```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cat file2
Hi
good morning
linux user
zemoso technology
pune
hello
mayur
LEArn
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ grep -n pune file2
5:pune
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$
```



To eliminate keyword and see remaining all content use → `grep -v keyword filename`

```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ cat file2
Hi
good morning
linux user
zemoso technology
pune
hello
mayur
LEArn
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ grep -n pune file2
5:pune
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ grep -v mayur file2
Hi
good morning
linux user
zemoso technology
pune
hello
LEArn
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$
```

To see process status use → `ps` command

```
mayuk@PF3JTTNF: ~/Desktop
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$ ps
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
 40630 pts/0        00:00:00 bash
 42380 pts/0        00:00:00 cat
 43868 pts/0        00:00:00 cat
 94791 pts/0        00:00:00 ps
mayuk@PF3JTTNF:~/Desktop$
```