linux Commands - Intermediate.

terminal emulator

- a program that will let us use the terminal in graphical way.

shell

- Command line interface that will take all our commands (executable file) as input and interprete it to tell operation system what to do.

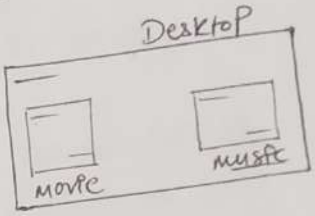
Clay Jansen

command prompt

- where we write commands.

Ⓐ change directory - use to change the directories

- [cd] - change working directory to Home.
- [cd foldername] - enter inside the directory/sub-directory.
- [cd ..] - go to the previous directory.
- [cd ../subdirectory] - first come out of working directory and then enter another directory.



Example ~ cd
~ cd Desktop -- (pwd - desktop)
~ cd music -- (pwd - music)
~ cd ../movie - 1st it will come out of music and enter another directory movie.

Ⓑ Print working directory - shows the current working directory.

- [pwd].

Example ~ cd Desktop.
~ pwd
- Home/Desktop

Ⓒ Make directory - use to create directories/folders.

- [mkdir foldername]
- [mkdir f1/f3] - this will make f3 folder inside f1 but f1 must exist already.
- [mkdir -p f1/f2/f3] folder f2 will be created as - if create the directory and if required, all parent directories.

-p: Parent.

Ⓓ touch command - use to create the files.

- [touch filename.extention] -
- [touch f1/file1.txt] - Make the file inside already existing subfolder f1.

(E) **list command** - hidden
Shows all the unhidden items in pwd.

- [ls] - shows the unhidden items in pwd.
- [ls - a] - shows all the hidden items in pwd.
- [ls - l] - shows more info about unhidden items in pwd.
- [ls - al] - shows more info about hidden items in pwd.
- [ls - R] - shows all the files and sub-directories in all the subdirectories.
- [ls subdirectory] - shows all the files/folders in mentioned directories.

(f) **clear command** [clear] - clean the terminal prompt/command prompt.

(g) [where executable file] - gives the location of mentioned file.

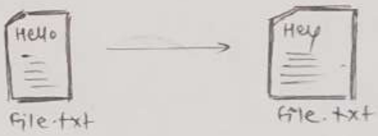
(h) [man command] (or) [command --help] - gives info about command.

(i) **echo command** - use to display line of text/string passed as an argument and to override the text inside the file.

- [echo " set of strings "] — set of strings will display on command prompt.
- [echo filename > " string" — string will override whatever written in file.
- [echo $PATH] - displays all paths enviromment variables.

Example.

```
~ echo " Sukant Tekade"
Sukant Tekade
~ echo file.txt > " Hey"
```



(J) **concatenate** - displays the contents of one or more files without having to open the file for editing.

- [cat filename] - display all the content inside file.
- [cat > filename] - it will create a new file in pwd.

- write content of the file ⟶ content inside of file.
- [ctrl + c] ⟶ disable the controls (or) come out of the command.

- [cat file1.txt > file.txt] - copy content of f1 to f.

Example.

```
~ cat>file1.txt.   ~ echo file1.txt > "Hey"
~ cat file.txt  file1.txt. - display content inside f1 & f.
Hello Hey
~ cat file.txt > file1.txt.
- Hello Hello.
```

(k) **translate**

- [cat filename | tr a-z A-Z] ⟶ convert lower to upper case.

Example

```
~ cat file.txt | tr a-z A-Z.
HELLO
```

(c) copy command - copy content of one file to another

- [cp file1.txt file2.txt] - f1 → f2

(m) more command - more file/folder to another folder.

- [mv file1.txt f1] file1.txt → f1

* mv file.txt filechange.txt) rename the file/folder.

remove command

* rm file.txt ← remove files permenently.
* rm -R folder ← remove folder permently,
* rm -f file.txt ← remove file forcefully
* rm -Rf folder ← remove folder forcefully
* rm -d folder ← remove empty folder

cp -R folder1 folder2 ← copy entire directory including its sub directory & files to another directory.

df command - use to check system disk space usage.

-[df] - shows space in kbps

-[df -m] - shows space in mbps

-[df -h] - shows space in human readable form in gigabyte

du command - display disk uage statistics

- [du] - shows in kbps
- [du -h] - shows in human readable format

head command - use to veiw first few lines of the files (by default 10 lines)

-[head <filename.extention>] - syntax.

-[head file.txt] - shows first 10 lines of file.txt)

-[head -n 4 file.txt] - shows first 4 lines of file.txt.

tail command - use to view last few lines of the files (by default 10 lines)

-[tail file.txt] - shows last 10 line of file.txt

-[tail -n 4 file.txt] - shows last 4 lines of file.txt.

diff command - compares the content q the file line by line and output the line which not matter the same/matches.

locate command — It gives location q the files

- [locate "*.txt"] - It will gives all the files q txt extension.

find command - use to find stuff (like files, directories - - -)

* find <foldername> - listing folders & files inside the mentioned folder.
* find .-type f(<foldername>) - It will list only files inside the mentioned folder.
* find . -type d (<folder name>) - It will list only folders q current directory or q mention directory.

subdirectory

* find . -type f -name "file.txt" -

file name is case sensetive.

To make it nonsensetive. we can write. find .-type iname "file.txt".

* find .-type f -mmin 20 - displays all the files modified or created 20 mins ago.
* find .-type f -mtime 10 - displays all the files modifies or created 10 days ago.
* find .size +1k - display files greater than 1kb -

file permissions

- Their are three types q people who are using the computer.

① user ② people ③ other.

For this people their are three types q permissions - read, write & execute.

Permission given to people.

drwx rwx rwx → Permission given to other

Indicates d for only directory. →

Permission given to users.

r - read w - write x - eexecutes

* read (r) - 4 * write (w) - 2 * execute (x) - 1.
* read (r) + write (w) - 6 * read (r) + execute (x) - 5 - - -.

changing the permission

- chmod 777 <file name> ← gives all types q permissions to all people.
- chmod 500 <file name> ← gives write & execute permission to user only.