Linux Commands:

==========

-----> root user [The '#' symbol shows for root user]

$ -----> normal user [The '$' symbol shows for normal user]

cd ---> The cd command in Linux stands for change directory. It is used to change the current directory of the terminal. The terminal, by default, opens the home directory.

#cd .. move to parent directory

#cd / move to root directory

#cd ~ move to home directory

#cd move to home directory

#cd - move to previous working directory

#mkdir ----> The mkdir command in Linux is a command-line utility that allows users to create new directories. mkdir stands for "make directory." With mkdir.

#whoami -----> Displays the username of the current user

#who -----> a tool print information about users who are currently logged in

#date -----> date command is used to display the system date and time

#pwd -----> The "pwd" command prints the full name (the full path) of current/working directory

cal -----> cal command is a calendar command in Linux which is used to see the calendar of a specific month or a whole year
ex: cal 08 2023

#clear -----> clearing the terminal screen in Linux

To get Host Name & Server Name

==========

#hostname ----> command displays the name of the current host system.

#hostname -f ----> Fully qualified Hostname

To get IP address

==========

#hostname -i

#ip a ------> It is used to view, add, and delete network interfaces, routing table entries, and IP addresses

#ifconfig ------> The command ifconfig stands for interface configurator

To get Memory Details

==========

#free -m

#free -h

#df

#df -h ----> Human readable format

#df -m ----> File system in MB

#du ----> Directory usage

Process Management
==========

#ps

#ps -ef

#ps -ef | grep 'java'

#ps -ef | grep 'mysql'

top ----------> The top command is used to show the active Linux processes

To kill a process:
==========

#kill <process ID>

#kill -9 <process ID> ------> to kill forcefully

To kill a process by Name:
==========

#pkill <pname>

#pkill java

#pkill tomcat

#pkill mysql

File Management:

==========

#touch <filename> -------> To create an empty file

touch file{1..10} ------> to create a multiple files at a time

cat filename ----> it will display the complete file data

To List Files:

==========

Is syntax

$ 1s [options] [file|dir]

ls command main options:

option description

Is -a <----- list all files including hidden file starting with '.'

1s --color <----- colored list (=always/never/auto]

ls -d <----- list directories - with '*/'

1s -F <----- add one char of */=>@| to entries

As -i <----- list file's inode index number

As -1 <----- list with long format - show permissions

As -la <----- list long format including hidden files

As -1h <----- list long format with readable file size

As -1s <----- list with long format with file size

As -r <----- list in reverse order

1s -R <----- list recursively directory tree

Is -s <----- list file size

is -S <----- sort by file size

1s -t <----- sort by time & date

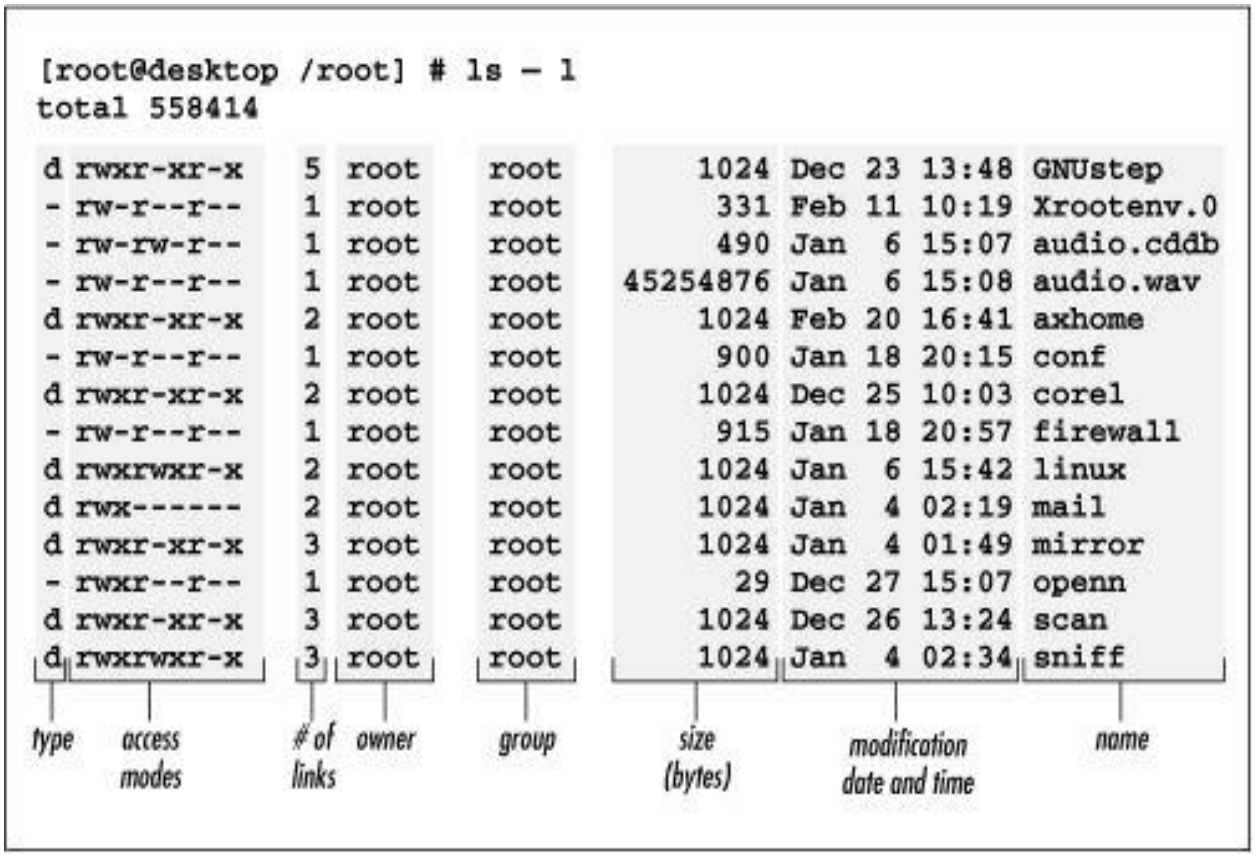
1s -x <----- sort by extension name

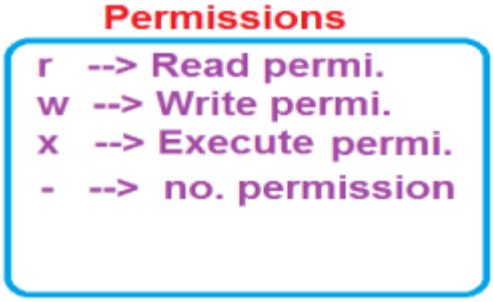
Types of Files in Linux:

==========

File Type	First Character in File Listing	Description
Regular file	-	Normal files such as text, data or exicutable files.
Directory	d	Files that are lists of other files.
Link	l	A shortcut that points to the location to the actual file
Special file	c	Mechanism used for input and output, such as file in /dev
Socket protected	s	A special file that provides inter-process networking by the file system access control

Pipe p A special file that allow processes to communicate with each other without using network socket semantics.





To Manage Directories

==========

#mkdir demodir --→ To create new directory

#mkdir demodir{1..10}

#cp example demodir/