

## FILE COMMANDS:

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| touch                   | : to create a file                               |
| ls                      | : to list the file (short list)                  |
| ll                      | : to list the file (long list)                   |
| ls -a                   | : to see the hidden files (start with .)         |
| ll -a                   | : to see the hidden files (start with .)         |
| more                    | : to see the content of a file                   |
| cat                     | : to see the content of a file                   |
| cat>file1               | : to insert the content (first time)             |
| ctrl + d                | : to save the content of file                    |
| cat>>file1              | : to insert the content (second time + ....)     |
| clear/ctrl              | : to clear the screen                            |
| cp                      | : to copy content from one file to another file  |
| mv                      | : to move content from one file to another file  |
| mv                      | : to rename a file                               |
| rm                      | : to remove a file                               |
| rm -f                   | : to remove a file forcefully                    |
| rm -f *                 | : to remove all files forcefully                 |
| rm -f p*                | : to remove all files forcefully starting with p |
| touch file{1..10}       | : to create multiple files in a pattern          |
| rm -f python{13..17}    | : to remove python13 to python17 files           |
| echo "nareshit" > file1 | : to insert nareshit into file1                  |

in linux folder is also called as directory.

|           |                                      |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| mkdir     | : to create a dir                    |
| pwd       | : to print/present working directory |
| cd        | : to change directory                |
| cd ..     | : to get one dir back                |
| cd ../../ | : to get two dir back                |

cd - : to go to previous dir  
touch dir1/ramu : to create a file called ramu inside dir1  
mkdir dir1/dir2 : to create a dir2 inside dir1  
rm -rf dir1/ : to remove recursive inside the dir1  
head : to print the top 10 lines  
head -5 : to print the top 5 lines  
head -12 : to print the top 12 lines  
tail : to print the bottom 10 lines  
tail -5 : to print the bottom 5 lines  
tail -12 : to print the bottom 12 lines  
wc : to print lines, words and char

**VIM EDITOR:** To edit the files

i = used to insert the content

ecs = to get out of insert mode

**WE HAVE 3 MODES:**

**SAVE MODE**

:w : save  
:q : quit  
:wq : save and exit  
:w! : forcefully save  
:q! : forcefully quit  
:wq! : forcefully save and exit  
:x : save and exit

## INSERT MODE

|   |   |                                |
|---|---|--------------------------------|
| i | : | It will insert the data        |
| I | : | Moves to beginning of the line |
| A | : | moves to the end of the line   |
| o | : | moves down to that line        |
| O | : | moves up to that line          |

## COMMAND MODE

|              |   |                                   |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| gg           | : | top of the file                   |
| shift+g      | : | bottom of the file                |
| yy           | : | copies single line                |
| 3yy          | : | copies 3 lines                    |
| p            | : | paste the copied line             |
| 3p           | : | paste the copied line for 3 times |
| dd           | : | deletes the line                  |
| 3dd          | : | deletes three lines               |
| u            | : | undo                              |
| /word        | : | finds the particular word         |
| :set number: |   | To set the numbers in line        |
| :83          | : | To go to 83rd line                |

-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 May 4 05:39 file1

### FILE TYPES:

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| - | : Regular file   |
| b | : blocked file   |
| c | : character file |
| d | : directory      |
| l | : link file      |
| . | : hidden file    |

PERMISSIONS: (rw-r--r--)

### Types of permissions: 3 types

|            |   |   |     |
|------------|---|---|-----|
| Read       | : | r | : 4 |
| Write      | : | w | : 2 |
| Executable | : | x | : 1 |

Categories:

User

Group

Others

Methods to change permissions:

numerical method: `chmod 777 file1`

alphabetical method: `chmod u=rwx,g=rx,o=rw file1`

`useradd ramu` : to create a user

`cat /etc/passwd` : to check user list

`getent passwd` : to check user list

`cat /etc/group` : to check groups list

`getent group` : to check user list

cd /home/ : to check the user directory  
chown ramu file1 : to change the ownership  
chgrp ramu file1 : to change the group  
chown ramu:ramu file2 : to change ownership and group at same time  
usermod -aG DevOps Abraham : to add user to groups

ROOT: He is admin

SUPER USER: Created by Root user and can have all permission like root user

NORMAL USER: Created by Root user and doesn't have any permissions.

#### CONVERTING NORMAL USER TO SUDO USER

1. useradd ramu
2. passwd ramu
3. visudo (100 -- > yy -- > p -- > ramu -- > :wq)

uname : to see the os  
uname -r : to see the kernel info  
uname -a : to see full info  
hostname : to see the host  
hostnamectl set-hostname ramu : to change the hostname  
sudo -i : to login to hostname  
hostname -i : to see the ip addr  
ifconfig  
ip addr  
ip addr show

w/who : to check the login info  
whoami : to show the current user

**GREP : GLOBAL REGULAR EXPRESSION PRINT**

To search for the words

```
grep class file1
```

```
grep CLASS file1 -i
```

```
grep class file1 -v
```