**What is man command:** is used to display the manual pages for other commands and utilities.

**Pwd:** Display current working directory full path and name

**Cal:** Print calendar of current year. If specified, print calendar for the specific year and month

Who: Display list of all users currently logged in.Left hand side column displays the user name

Passwd: To change the password

Man: Display Help for a linux command

$ man pw

Ls: Display list of all files and sub directories present in current working directory.

Cd: Change current working directory.

$ cd <dir\_name>

$ cd # move to home dir.

$ cd . . # move to parent directory

$ cd ../try # move to try dir which is present in parent dir

$cd ~ # move to home dir

Mkdir: Creates a new directory.

$ mkdir <dir\_name>

$ mkdir try try/t1 try/t1/t2 try/t1/t2/t3

Rmdir: Removes an empty directory.

$ rmdir <dir\_name>

$ rmdir try/t1/t2/t3 try/t1/t2 try/t1 try

Touch: it is used to create empty file.

$ touch file1 file2 file3

Cp: Files can be copied using cp command

$cp sourcefile target file

To copy all file and sub-dir:-

$ cp –r try\_dir/\* ./

Mv: Same as cp, but it will move the file from one dir to another. If both source and target paths are same, then it will simply rename a file.

mv source file to target file

cat: create a file

$ cat > file

Head: Displays top few lines of a file. By default is displays top 10 line.

$ head file1

$ head -n file

Tail: Displays last few lines of a file. By default it displays last 10 line.

$ tail file1

$ tail -5 file1

Chmod: change file permissions

default permissions for a file are 644 and for directory 755

to change the file permissions use chmod command

$ chmod perm file

$ chmod 777 file1

Total there are 3 file permissions:-

Read (4)

Write (2)

Execute (1)

There are three types of file users:-

Owner (u)

Group (g)

Others (o)

Another method to use chmod command, is

$ chmod user operator permissions file(s)

Here, operators may be:-

+ (add)

- (remove)

= (assign)

$ chmod u+x file1

$ chmod u+x, g-x file1

$ chmod ug=rw,o=r file1

Wc: display total number of words, characters and lines present in the given file or given input data.

$ wc < filename

Pipe: Pipe is used to combine 2 or more commands. Output of first command works as input for second command

$ command1 | command2

$ ls –l | wc –l

$ cat | more

More: Displays only one screen full output for a command. Then to display next page of output use spacebar and to display next line of output use enter key.

$ cat file1 | more

$ ls | more

**Piping in Unix or Linux**

A pipe is a form of redirection (transfer of standard output to some other destination) that is used in Linux and other Unix-like operating systems to send the output of one command/program/process to another command/program/process for further processing.

ls | grep file.txt 🡪it display the file.txt

$ ls -l | more 🡪list all files and directories

$ sort record.txt | uniq 🡪

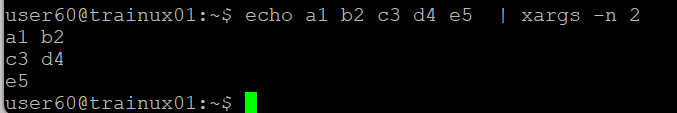
$ cat sample2.txt | head -7 | tail -5 🡪it display first and last lines

Basic Usage of xargs

A black screen with white text

Description automatically generated

we specify a delimiter using the option**-d** , with **\n** as the delimiter



What are Shell Scripts: shell script is a file containing a series of commands. The shell reads this file and carries out the commands as though they have been entered directly on the command line.