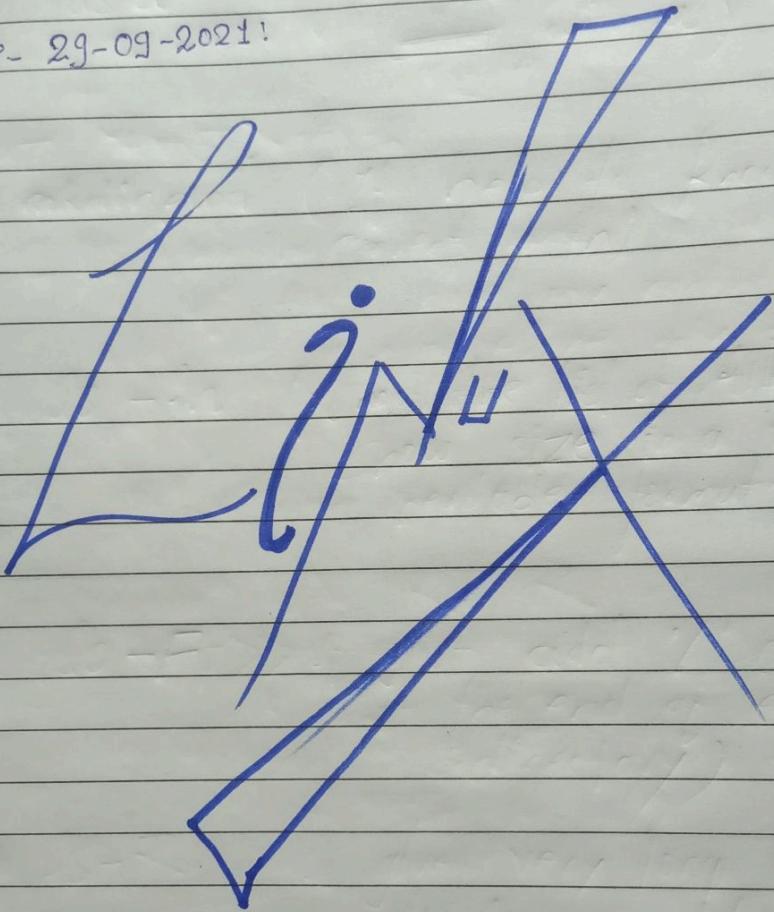


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Note :-

I write all command
by default as a local user
\$. command

— NEONITIN

✓ \$ cd [for change the directory)

✓ \$ cd Desktop (you will inside the Desktop)

↳ cd neo (you will inside the neo which
on Desktop)

✓ \$ cd .. (you will go to parent directory
from present state)

Note → \$ < how then you are a common user (as)
local user

for root user →

✓ sudo -i
password (Enter your password if not appear
but just type and
press enter button)

↳ ~# if means you are now root user.
(you can perform all the command)

Note [exit] it help to exit from root user.

✓ (5) ls (it give all the file list and
directory list)

✓ (6) ls -a (it show all file and directory
including hidden also)

✓ (7) ls -l (it give list of all folder
including time when they are created
(Permission date and
filesize)) in list formate.

Note

`ls --version`

(if show the version of
your ls command)

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⑧ `ls -lt`

(ordered by date desc)

(It gives all file with long output
ordered by date desc)

~~Don't
format~~

⑨ `ls a*`

(if give file which name
ending ~~not~~ with a.)

`ls *a` print all file which start with a

⑩ ~~ls~~ `pwd` (If help to know your
current path)

⑪ `ls -lh` (show the list of file and
show size in a human
readable format.)

⑫ `ls -F` (it just add '/' character
at the end of each
directory)

⑬ `ls -R` (it give very long listing
directory tree)

⑭ `ls -otr` (it show you latest modification
file or directory date as last)
(its follow queue rule)

F~~in~~ First in first show

to last if created then show in last

Note

clear command clear everything

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(15) ls -lS (It's help to sort the file by size)

Big size show at first row and so on

I. Cat

Files ~~man~~ Command

1. cat * allow to create single or multiple files.

* view content of file

* we can merge the file and redirect output in terminal or files.

① cat <filename> (it display the file content in terminal)

cat <filename>

② cat > text (it create the file on respected path)
write your content [CTRL+D] to save it on that file.

③ cat text; cat text1; cat text2

(It display the file content text, text1, text2)
(with single line command)

④ cat -n <filename> give the output with 1, 2 along our existing content.
1. hi
2. myname is

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both command just show
data from respected file.

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cat filename
cat < filename

[Note]

↳ > [overwrite the existing content)

>> [to add the new content
but previous also there]

(5) cat text5 > text6 ^{newfile}

[It's copy the text5 content to text6 but
if text6 have any content then it
going to erase only text5 copy
data show on text6)

if we want text6 data to also there then

(6) cat text5 >> text6

(text6 have both data from text5 and
text5 itself)

(7) cat > text5

• [CTR+D] save But previous ~~are~~ not
there

(8) cat >> text5

• [CTR+D] If save Both content before
and new data also)

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Note

cat f1 > f2
 or
 >>

[f1 - data going to copy to
 f2 ← where want to
 copy] overwriting

Overwrite another method

(9) cat -s text5 > text6

This file → overwrite the data of
 Data

text6 file

Destination file.

(10) cat -s text5 >> text6

If just copy data from text5 to text6 file
 (append the data) (last add)

(11) cat file1 file2 file3 > newfilename

[By this command 'newfilename' this file contain
 all the data from f1,f2,f3.]

(12) cat -E filename

(if show all the data from file)
 and highlight the end of the line
 with \$ symbol).

(17) tac filename [it reverse the data of file.
 by row]

Ex text5 → data
 → nitin
 → neo

tac text5

o/p → neo
 nitin

cat directly use for file Not folder (directory)

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- * If file have more data which not fit in the terminal then we can used more for display that content.

(16) cat filename | more

(17) cat foldername/filename

It will give the data from 'filename' which is inside the folder(directory).

2 ECHO

2. file Command → ECHO

- * Echo also used for printing something or creating file.

(1) * echo write what you want to print.

echo '---'
or
echo "___"
or

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(2)

Variable declaration then print that value

\$ x = 10 [enter]

\$ echo \$x [enter]

10

80

[echo \$varname] if give var value
which is already declared in terminal.

Ex x = 'nitin' (or) x = 100

echo \$x
nitin

echo \$x
100

(3)

echo >filename

(It's create file with name 'filename')

(4)

echo "nitin" >file1

(It's create file1 which contain nitin text)

echo <write your data> >filenameP.

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stat Date
 |
 filename

(5) echo -e "nitin\n neo"

o/p - nitin
neo

(6) echo * [print all file and folder]

[3. Touch]

[file command - Touch]

Touch command also used for creating a file , change , modification.

Basic 'Gyan' for 'Touch'

- * -a change the access time only
- * -c if the file does not exist, do not create
- * -d update the access and modification time
- * -m change the modification time ~~only file~~
- * -r use the access and modifn time of file
- * -t create a file using specified time.

(1) touch file1

[created empty file with name
'file1']

② touch f1 f2 f3

[if create three file name f1, f2, f3.]

Note For knowing access, modify, change time of any file or directory

\$ stat filename

\$ stat directoryname

Directory (folder) Command.

MKDIR

"mkdir" is a basic command to create a directory (folder).

For creating a directory:-

① mkdir folder1

[its create directory with name 'folder1']

② mkdir 'neo nitin'

[its create a folder with the name 'neo nitin']

want to create multiple folder

(3)

`mkdir name{1..10}`

↳ foldername ↳ start value ↳ number of folders you want.

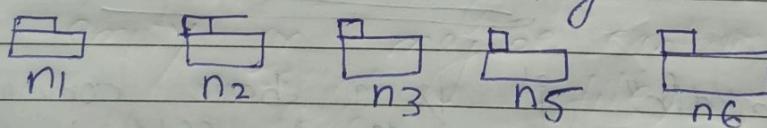
↳ It's create 10 folder with

name1 name2 ----- name10.

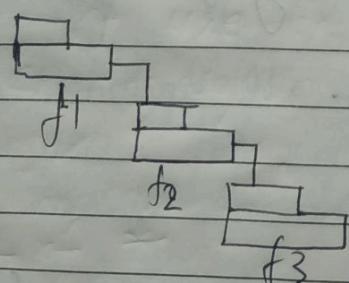
(4)

`mkdir { n1,n2,n3,n5,n6 }` (don't put space here)

It's also create ^{multiple} directory with name



(5)



[folder inside folder]
want to create.

then

`mkdir -p f1/f2/f3`

It create if folder
which contain f2
and f2 have f3

Note ~~for~~ for creating file we can used
touch, echo, cat

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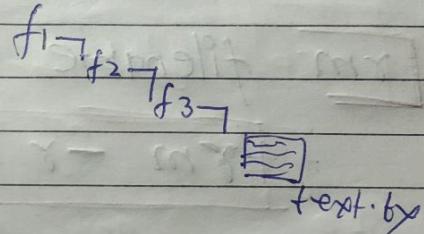
CREATE Text file inside folder

⑥ \$ touch foldername/textname

Ex touch folder1/neo.txt

Without going to f3 folder we create text file on there.

⑦ \$ touch f1/f2/f3/text.txt

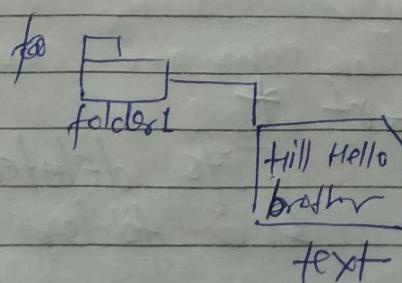


⑧ Create a text file with data in folder

echo foldername

\$ echo data -> foldername/text

\$ echo Hill Hello brother > folder1/text



Deletion Command

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⑨ `rmdir foldername`

[folder must be empty]

`rmdir` used to delete empty folder

⑩ `rm` use for delete a file

`rm filename`

delete folder

with `rm`

`rm -r foldername`

command

⑪ `rm -rf foldername`

[It used for deleting folder which
empty or may be contain some
file)

[`rm -rf` use for deleting both type of
folder empty or having some
data]

⑫ `rm -rf *`

[It's deleted all the file and
folder at respected
location]

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(13) `rm -rf a*`

[It's delete the file and also directory (folder) which name start with 'a']

(14) `rm -rf *a`

If delete file and as well as folder which contain 'a' at the last in name.

(15) ~~*~~ `rm -r folder name`

[Its directly delete the folder.]

(16) ~~*~~ `rm -r -i foldername`

[Before deleting particular folder it ask your permission (Y/n)
Y → for deletion
n → for cancel.]

~~It can remove that file without deleting parent folder~~

Need

66 If your folder have some text file and you want to delete only text file then go with this command

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CP Command

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CP command

`cp` command, use for copy file or group of file or directory.

Cp command required at least two file names in its argument.

1 cp src-file dest-file

cp file1 file2

[It copy all the data from file1
and paste it in file2.]

Folders copy

(2) cp -r folder1 folder2

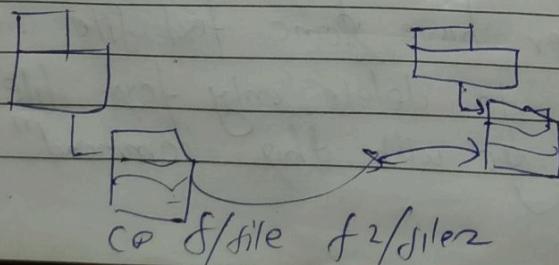
source
folder.

Destination

③ cp folder/file1 folder2/file2

This command copy all the file1 data
to file2.

* file1 data overwrite the file2 data.



④ `cp f1 f2 f3 > file4`

use to overwrite the data to desire file from multiple files

if you don't want to overwrite use
 \gg symbol

⑤ `cp file1 file2 folder`

Copy multiple file into single folder

⑥ `cp *t folder1`

copy all file name end with 't' into folder1

⑦ `cp t* folder2`

copy all the file which start with t into folder 2.

⑧ ~~cp~~ `cp -b file1 file2`

copy data with creating backup file.

(mv) move command

* mv command use for move file or directory from one location to another.

① $mv f_1 f_2$ (mv source destination)

From now you can perform all the copy command in move command]

like

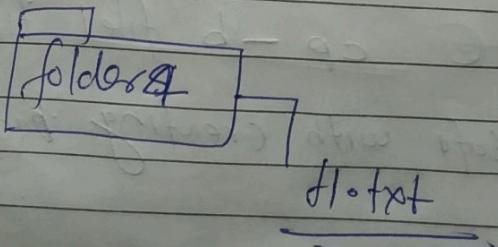
② $mv -r folder1 folder2$

③ $mv -b file1 file2$ (backup file)

↳ By path location

mv 'source path' 'destination path'

Ex $mv "folder1/folder2/f1.txt" "folder3/folder4"$



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Sort command

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*① sort filename

[It's sort the 'filename' data in alphabetical order]

② sort -n filename

[Sort the given number in file in (Ascending) increasing order.]

③ sort -nr filename

[Sort the file numeric data in decreasing order]

④ sort -M filename

[It's sort the month in given file]

⑤ sort --k columnno. filename

sort -k1 filename

[Sorted the data to column '1' by alphabetically]

⑥ sort -rk1 filename

[It show reverse o/p of data]

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table

3	a	c	d
2	x	y	z
4	w	y	z
1	c	x	f

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(7) sort -n table

[It sort the data according to first column numeric value]

op

1 - -

2 - -

3 - -

4 - -

command for changing the password

\$ password

* gedit

[used for opening any file]

[used for creating new file.]

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TREE

P

install tree :-

```
sudo apt install tree
```

```
$ cd Desktop
```

```
$ tree
```

→ It's give you structure view of all files tree like structure.

you can also find particular folder tree

by

```
tree folder1/folder2/
```

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