**Cat**: Concatenate and print(display) the content of files (or) To create text file

(or)

cat (Concatenate) command is used to create a file and to display and modify the contents of a file.

cat > {filename)

**Ex:**To create a file

# cat > filename (pavani)

Hello World

To display the content of the file

# cat filename (pavani)

**2:Touch:** Change file timestamps.

Creating multiple files at same time using touch command

#touch <filename> <filename> <filename>

touch file1 file2 file3

Note: to check the files use # ls command

Ex: touch file1 file2 file3

**3 .ls:** It will display the list of file

ls -a  -> list all files including hidden files starting with '.'

ls –color -> colored list [=always/never/auto]

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

ls -F -> add one char of */=>@| to entries

@ means symbolic link

* means executable (files)

= means socket

| means named pipe

> means door

/ means directory

ls -i -> list files inode index number

ls -l -> list with long format -show permissions

ls -la -> list long format including hidden files

ls -lh -> list long format with readable file size

ls -r -> list in reverse order

ls -s -> list file size

ls – t -> sort by time & date

ls -X -> sort by extension name

ls -laht - list All Files (hidden included) and sort Last Modified time and with Human readable with Long List Format

ls -tr ->it will display the old files on top

**4:Greep**: command: they are three commands in greep family.They are (i)grep--> Global regular expression print

(ii)ereep--> Extended group

(ii)fhrep---> Fixed grep

To searches file for line that match a pattern.or this cmd is used for searching a requried pattern in a file.

SYNATX: Grep[option] pattern file--

Ex1:  note:(first cat>pavani,write the some text msg and save,next grep[aAeEiIoOuU] pavani)

Ex2: grep "Hyderbad" cities

grep "hyderbad" cities //ignore the k sencitivity(h is captial).

grep -i "hyderbad" cities // ignore the k sensitiveness in searching pattern. //It will give the multiple patterns.

grep -n "Delhi" cities // Display line number along with matches pattern

grep -c "Delhi" cities // count number of times a serching pattern exits

grep -v "Delhi: cities// display the line that does not match with  the pattern

grep -l "Delhi" cities cites1  //Display the file names that matches the pattern(we can just display the files that contains the given string pattern.]

Ex: grep [aAeEiIoOuU] sample or grep -i[aeiou] sample// Display the lines containing vowels in any case

2: grep -ic [aeiou] sample //Display the lines of count containg vowes

3:grep -in [aeiou] sample // dispay the lines long with the line numbers conataining vowels

4:grep -ivm [aeiou] sample // Display the count of lines that do not conatins vowels

Grep stands for Global Regular Expression Print. It is used to pick out the required expression from the file and print the output. If grep is combined with another command it can be used to pick out the selected word, phrase from the output of first command and print it.

**5) PS**: Process State

Description: This command gives information of process curently available.by default it gives the information process id(ptty,time & cmd)//pptyis controling terminall with assocAated process.

note:tty is terminal

**SYNTAX:**-PS[OPTIONS]

Options: -a --->proceduce long list

-t --> process running on given tty

-u --->include username and start time

-f --->family to format

-x System processors or the process not associated to the terminal

-u <name> -->process of given name.

Ex: ps // Display the list of processors

$ps -u mca01 // Display processors of given users

ps -x // Display system processors

ps -f // Display processors with hireachical information

ps -t // Display processor given consolve

DAY 2: cp commands: copy files and directories. This commands creates duplicate copy of files.

SYNTAX: cp[option] source target

cp[option] source target directories.

cp commands by default create new file that is target if that is already aviable then remove overwrite.

Options:- -i --> provide prompt before overwrite

-l --> linix files instead of copyinf.

-- parents opend source path to directory

-r,-R --> REUSIVE COPY DIRECTORY RECURSIVELY.

- -s,- symbolic -link create symbolic names insted of copying.

ex: cp sample text

cp -i sample text //copy file sample with interactive prompt

cp- Anmk aanmk //copy entire ANMK directory structer to new directory structure

cp -s sample // Create a name symbolic name to the file sample

cp -u sample text // create update copy of sample.

MV: To move or rename a file or directory. this cmd is used to change the name of file or directory.in this case the source location and destination location equal.If they are not equal then perform move operation.

Syntax: mv [option] ---source destination

mv [option] ---source directory.

Options: -B make backup as each existing destination file.

-f donot prompt before overwrite the existing destination file.

-i prompt before overwrite

{note:

EX: mv Anmk/samp Anmk/sample //rename file samp in anmk to sample

2:mv prg1 prg1.c // Add extension .c to file prg1

3:mv Anmk/sample Anmk/mca // move the file sample from anmk to mca.}

1:)cp pavani1 pavani2 //then it will copy the first file to second file

2:) cp  pavani1 dir1 // pavani1 file to copy the  dir1(note:first create two directories ie manoja1, manoja2 next copy file i.e pavani1 to directory ie, manoja1)check the ls directory i.e,ls manoja1 it will display the pavani1

3:copy the multiple files i.e,pavani1 pavani2 manoja1

**6:) Chmod command**: this cmd is to change the access mode of one or more files.Only either owner or privileged user is allowed to change the access mode of a file.

**Syntax:** chmod[option]-- mode file--

options: -r recursively modified

-c print informatyion of file that are chaneg mode it is access scope applied to the specified fiels by the cmd it is either numeric format or expersssion format.

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A} Expression format or mode:

syntax: who opcode permission

who:Indicate the user type its values are

u- user/owner

g -group

0 other

a- all owner,group,other

opcode: indicate mote operation i.e either at remove its values are + -->adding permission

- --> remove permission

== --> assign permission

Permission: r - read permission

w-writ permission

x execute permission

s set user or group id

t-set sticky bit

made in numeric format:- the mode uses octual vales to specifiy permissions they are:- octual vales - permissions

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4 - read

2 - write

1 - execute

ex:7-->4+2+1 -->rwx

6--> 4+2+0-->rw-

5--->4+0+1-->r-x

4--->4+0+0 -->r--

3-->0+2+0-->-wx

2-->0+2+0-->-w-

1 -->0+0+1 -->---

ex:0762-->rwxrw-w-

(ex:note first create file and writhe the some msg then save it(cat >pavani ,2.chmod 0762 pavani,3.ls -l pavani it will dispaly the some permissionsi.e rwx))

**7) Chown command**: is user to change ownership of file to new owner is user normally to create the associated file and represent by linx at/etc/

Syntax: chown [option] newowner files--

newowner:- new group

new owner:-.new group

options: -r-->receively child group sub directory

-v -->print information about all files about chown attemps

-h change the ownership of symbolic unique and not the file.

ex:chown -r mca 30 anmk ( changing the owner ship of anmk subdirctory)

## 8.)vi command:(vi or vim):-

this is text editer of linux othe editers are ex,sed,elusis,emac,ed

**Syntax:** vim [option] file--

vi pavani

in this editor they are three modes. they are

(i) Insert mode:In this mode user is allowed to modify the content of file

execute mode:- In this mode the user can execute only one cmd and normaly file oriented oerations.

ex:filesave,quit etc.

command mode:- It is the default mode editor in this user can "navigate" only

**Mkdir:-** To create directories

this cmd create the directory if they do not already exitss.

Synatx: mkdir [option] dirctory name

options: -m.--mode= MODE it set to permission mode to directory.

ex: mkdir -m = 640 ANMK //it create a directory with directory mode (rw-r----)

2:mk dir --help

mkdir Anmk //Create a sub directory Anmk

mkdir -p mca/senior //sub dirctory

**cd:** change the current directory to given dir the variable home is the dir.the variable copath defines the search path for the directory containing dir

syntax: cd [-L] [-p] [dir]0

Ex:cd anmk/

Whoami:- who you are logged in as(to see more about currently login person(i.e. yourself)

who: show who is logged on

print information about the  users who are logged in

Syntax:who [option]--[file |arg1\arg2]

options: If file is not specified use/var/run/.tmp./var/log/wtmp as FILE is  common if ARG1 ArG2 given presumed 'am i' 'mom likes are usual.

pwd:Print working  directory

find: search for files that meet a desired criteria or  cmd is used to find the files or directory's path it is exactly like the option in windows where you can search for file.

syntax: find /(under root) -option filename

Options that can be used with find command.

option  -usage

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-name  - for searching a file with its name

-inum - for searching a file with particular inode number

-type -for searching particular type of file

-user - for files whose owner is particular user

-group - for file belonging to particular group

Shell Script:

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shell:vi i.e,

syntax: vi file name.sh note:vi pavani.sh(pavani is a file name)

vi pavani.sh // sh mean scriptfile

sh pavani.sh or ./pavani.sh or bash pavani.sh // this execute the script.