

## LINUX/UNIX (commands)

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UTUBE-URL(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rFwdniyo0CM&t=931s>)

- >Linux is a free, open-source operating system
- >Initial release: September 17, 1991; 32 years ago
- >Linus Torvalds, creator of the Linux Operating System, was born December 28, 1969 in Helsinki, Finland
- >Default: Unix shell (CLI-Command-Line Interface )

NOTE :The line `bindu@bindu-virtual-machine:~$` is called a **command prompt** in a Linux or Unix-based terminal. It typically displays:

1. **Username:** `bindu` – the name of the logged-in user.
2. **Hostname:** `bindu-virtual-machine` – the name of the machine or system the user is logged into.
3. **Current directory:** `~` – represents the user's home directory.
4. **Prompt symbol:** `$` – indicates the end of the prompt and that the system is ready to accept a command (for a regular user). For a superuser (root), this would be `#`

### COMMANDS

1. **Hostname** - Display the hostname
2. **hostname -i** - Display the IP address
3. **id** - it will display the user id and group id
4. **mkdir** - create new directory/folder(collection of files)
5. **pwd** - to see current directory
6. **cd/ cd dirname** - to change the directory
7. **touch filename** - create a new file
8. **cat> filename** - to give data/content to the file
9. **cat filename** - to see the data/content
10. **cat file1 file2>file3** - copy the data from file1 and file2 to the file3
11. **cp file1 file2** - copy the data from file1 to file2
12. **mv filename path** - move the file into the particular path
13. **head filename** - it will display the 1st 10 lines in the file content
14. **tail filename** - it will display the last 10 lines in the file content
15. **tac file** - it will display the content in reverse order(last line to first line)
16. **more file** - same as tac but display large content by using spacebar and enter
17. **nl filename** - (number lines)display the numbers to the each line
18. **wc filename**-(wc-word count) - it will display the numbers like "n n n"(no.of lines no.of words no.of characters)
19. **uniq filename** - remove duplicates of file content /it can remove only duplicates(repeating content)
20. **vi filename** - output in vi editor we can modify the content

**21. grep pattern file** - filters the data in the file and highlights the given pattern

Ex: cat first.txt

Linux is a open source operating system

- grep o first.txt

Linux is a **open source** operating system

**22. diff file1 file2** - diff file1 file2 (first it gives 1,nc1,n(here 1,n(number) is range of content lines c means change to the next file lines)it shows content separated by line.

Output will be like

Ex :

O/P:

1,nc1,n

file1 content

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file2 content

**23. Ping** - check the connectivity status of server

Ex : ping google.com

**24. ls** - list the all files from directory

**25. ls . \*file extension** - list the files with given extension from directory

**26. chmod u = r filename** -

**26.1** r--we must be unable to write the data

**26.2** w--we able to write the data

**27. rm filename** - removes the file

**28. rmdir dirname** - removes the directory

**29. history** - to display a list of previously executed commands in the terminal

**30. Clear** - to clear the data/screen

**31. ls -a** - Shows all files, including hidden files