OS Linux Commands

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The comments that I learnt about:

ls COMMANDS

Ls -a: list all the files including the hiddens ones too

Ls -l: it gives us the information about our different files. Such as telling us how much permissions one file has.

Ls -t: files are listed according to the modification date. The latest modified files are showed first

Ls -r: Files are showed in reverse order

Ls -I: prints the index number of every file present in the directory

rm Commands:

Rm filename : this command removes the file from that directory

Rm filename1 filename2 : this command removes multiple commands from the directory

Rm -R directory: This command removes a folder/directory from the specified area

Rm -f filename : if a Rm command gives error you can use this command to forcefully remove the file

Rm dir dirname : also to remove any folder/directory

File Commands:

File Filename: Gives a brief description about the filename

Less Commands:

less filename : take you insides the file name in cmd shell itself where you can edit the file or scroll through the file

Cp Commands

Cp filename1 filename2 : Creates a exact copy of filename1 with a new name which is filename2

Cp -R filename folder : This command moves the named file into name folder/directory

Cp -R filename directory1 Directory2 : This command moves the named files and folders to the named directory 2 given that the directory 2 exists.

Chmod Commands:

Chmod u+wx/u+rwx : This command gives the read or write or view access to a user for a particular file.

Chmod o+wx/o+rwx : This command gives the read or write or view access to others for a particular file

Chmod u-wx/u-rwx : This command removes the read or write or view access from a user for a particular file

Chmod o-wx/o-rwx : This command removes the read or write or view acces from others for a particular file.

Chmod 100 filename : gives only read permission to a file to all the users, root and others.

Chmod 777 filename: Gives all the permission to a file to all the users, root and others.

Grep Commands:

Grep “particular name” filename : This command is used to search a particular word or line in a file.

Grep “particular name” filename1 filename2 : This command is used to search a particular word or line in multiple lines.

Grep -i “particular name” filename : This command is used to search a particular word or line in a file.

Grep -c “particular name” filename : This command is tells the count of a particular word or line in a file.

Grep -n “particular name” filename : This command is tells at which line number a particular word or line is present that file.

Grep -v “particular name” filename : This command prints all the other words present in that file except the one given n the commands.

Mkdir and Cat Commands

Mkdir name : makes a folder of the name in a speciifed area.

Cat > filename : this cat commands makes new file of the specified name

Cat Filename : This cat command shows the contents of a following file name

Cat filename1 > Filename2 : This cat command copies the content of filename 1 into filename 2

Cat filename1 >> Filename2 : This cat command appends the content of filename 1 into filename 2

Cat Filename >> : This cat command helps you to edit a file in the cmd

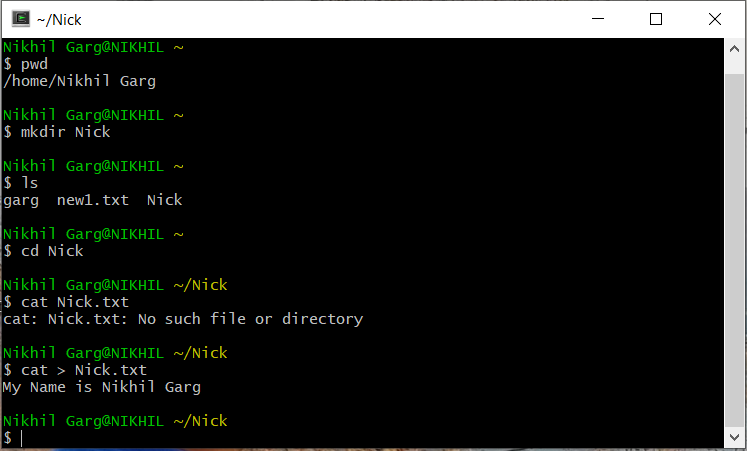
Cat -n filename : This cat command shows the content of the file with amount of contents in the each row

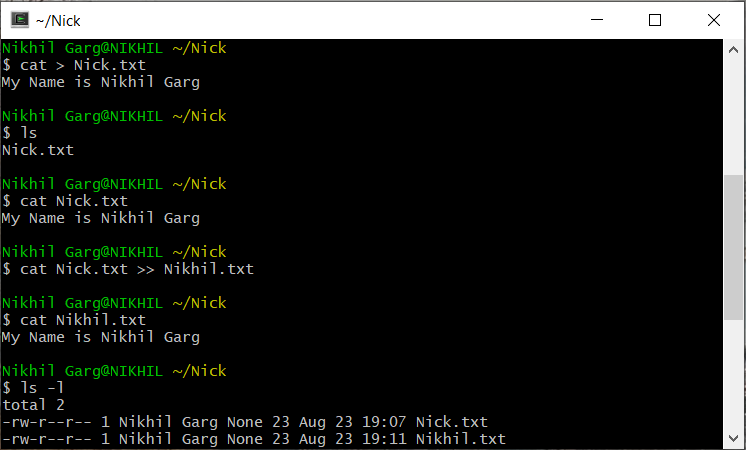
Cat -e filename: This cat command applies dollars to every end of line.

Cat -T filename : Every tab space is covered with ‘**^I’ sign**

**Cat -b filename : removes all the blank Lines**

Screenshots:

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