**LINUX DAY02**

**BASIC COMMANDS**

* mkdir
* ls
* pwd
* cd
* touch
* rmdir
* rm
* yum
* tree

**1.mkdir (Making Directory):** This command is used to create the Directory.

**Syntax:** mkdir dir\_name

**Example:** mkdir Test

mkdir DevOps

mkdir Hello

mkdir Hii

* **mkdir -v dir\_name:** This command is used to create and also it displays the directory is created.

**Example:** mkdir -v None

Mkdir -v full

* **mkdir -p dir\_name/sub\_directory/sub\_directory1/:** This command is used to create sub-directories in that directory.

**Example:** mkdir -p or -vp DevOps/Linux/ShellScripting/Git/Nexus

* **mkdir -m 700 dir\_name:** This command is used to create a directory with customize permissions.
* **mkdir dir1 dir2 dir3:** This command is used to create multiple directories at once.

**Example:** mkdir DevOps/Linux/Shell Scripting/Git

* **mkdir “my directory”:** This command is used to create a folder with spaces.

**Example:** mkdir “my line”.

* **mkdir /home/ubuntu/dir\_name:** This command is used to create a directory in specific location.

**2.ls (List):** This command is used to list the files or directories.

**Syntax**: ls – Displays the list of files in home directory.

* ls -l – Displays the list of files in long format.
* ls -a – Displays the list of hidden files
* ls -al – Displays the list of Hidden files in the long format.
* ls -lt – Displays the files which we create lastly in the ascending order based on time.
* ls -ltr – Displays the files which we created in the reverse order.
* ls -li – Displays the files with unique inode number.
* ls – h – Displays the file-size in the human readable format.
* ls /path/to/dir\_name – It creates a directory in that location.
* ls dir\_name – It displays the list of files in the current directory.
* ls \*.txt – Displays the list of files with the .txt

**3.pwd (Present Working Directory)**: This command shows the present directory which we are in.

**Syntax:** pwd

**4.cd(Change Directory):** It Change the directory to one directory to another directory.

**Syntax:** cd

* cd dir\_name: It changes to the specific directory.
* cd dir\_structure: It changes to the directory structure.
* cd .. : It Displays one level up directory.
* cd ../.. : It Displays the two-level up Directory.
* cd ~: It takes back to the home directory.
* cd -: It displays the current working directory which we are in.
* cd “Dir Name’: It changes to the directory which we are created with spaces.

**6.touch:** This command is used to create empty files and also update the time stamp of existing files.

**Syntax:** touch file\_name

**Example:** touch file1.txt

* **touch file1 file2 file3:** It creates multiple files at once.
* **touch existing\_file:** It update the time stamp of existing file.
* **touch -t YYYYMMDDHHMM.SS file\_name:** This command is used to modify timestamps to a specific date and time.
* **touch “file with spaces.txt”:** This command is used to create a file with spaces.

**Note:** We can open the text file using vi and you can add data into the file.

**7.rmdir (remove Directory):** This command is used to remove the empty directories.

**Syntax:** rmdir dir\_name

**Example:** rmdir Test

**=>** rmdir **-**v dir\_name: This command displays that the directory is removed.

=> rmdir dir1 dir2 dir3: This command is removing multiple directories at once.

=> rmdir /path/to/dir\_name: This command is removing the directory in absolute path.

=> rmdir -p parent/child: This is removing the parent and child directories if they are empty.

=> rmdir “my directory”: This command is used to remove the directory with spaces**.**

**8.rm(remove):** This command is used to remove files or directories or directory structure(forcely).

**Syntax:** rm -rf dir\_structure – Removes the directory structure.

* rm file\_name: Removes the file.
* rm file1 file2 file3: It removes multiple files at once.
* rm -v file\_name: It removes file and also it displays as file is removed.
* rm -d dir\_name: Removes an empty directory.
* rm -rf dir\_name: Removes directory and its content.
* rm -f file\_name: Forces the removal of a file without prompting for confirmation, even if the file is write-protected.
* rm -i file\_name: Prompts for confirmation before deleting each file.
* rm “file with spaces”: Removes a file with spaces.

**9.yum**: This command is used to install or uninstall or updating the packages.

**Syntax**: sudo yum options command package\_name

* **sudo yum install package\_name**: This command is used to Installs the specified package.
* **sudo yum update package\_name**: This command is used to updates the specified package to the latest version.
* **sudo yum update:** Updates all installed packages to their latest versions.
* **sudo yum remove package\_name:** Removes the specified package
* **sudo yum list installed:** Displays a list of all installed packages.
* **sudo yum list available:** Lists all available packages.
* **sudo yum info package\_name:** Displays detailed information about the specified package.
* **sudo yum groupinstall “group\_name”:** Installs a group of related packages.
* **sudo yum groupremove “group\_name”:** Removes a group of related packages.

**10.tree:** This command is used to displaying the directory structure in a tree-like format.

Syntax: tree dir\_structure

* tree: Displays the directory structure of the current directory.
* tree /path/to/directory: Displays the directory structure of the specified directory.
* tree -l depth: Limits the depth of the directory tree to the specified level.
* tree -a: Includes hidden files (those starting with a dot.) in the output.
* tree -h: Displays file sizes in a human-readable format.
* tree -d: Lists only directories, excluding files.
* tree -f: Displays the full path for each file and directory.
* tree -p: Displays file permissions in the output.