

## UNIX commands:

- 1) **whoami** - lists the account name associated with the current login
- 2) **users, who, and w** - lists down information associated with the users logged in the system
- 3) **pwd** - Print the Working Directory
- 4) **ls** - list the files and directories stored in the current directory
- 5) **ls -l** – lists the files with file type, permission given on the file, the number of memory blocks taken by the file or directory, the owner of the file, the date and the time when this file was created or modified for the last time, etc.
- 6) **ls with methacharacters (\* and ?)** - \* to match 0 or more characters, a question mark (?) matches with a single character.  
Eg: **ls ch\*.doc** - displays all the files, the names of which start with ch and end with .doc
- 7) **ls -a** - To list the invisible files
- 8) **ls -R** – lists all files in the subdirectory
- 9) **vi filename** - open a file with the given filename
- 10) **touch filename** - creates an empty (zero-byte) new file filename.
  - a, change the access time only
  - -c, if the file exist, do not create it
  - -d, update the access and modification times
  - -m, change the modification time only
  - -r, use the access and modification times of the file
  - -t, creates a file using a specified time
- 16) **cat filename** - to see the content of a file
- 17) **cat -b filename** - display the contents with line numbers
- 18) **wc filename** - to get a count of the total number of lines, words, and characters contained in a file
- 19) **cp source\_file destination\_file** - make a copy of an existing file
- 20) **mv old\_file new\_file** - rename the existing file filename to newfile
- 21) **rm filename** - To delete an existing file
- 22) **cd ~** -go in your home directory
- 23) **cd ~username** - go in any other user's home directory
- 24) **cd -** - go in your last directory
- 25) **cd ..** - change Current directory to parent directory
- 26) **cd --** -last working directory from where we moved
- 27) **cd /usr/local** - Change from current directory to /usr/local.
- 28) **/usr/local\$ cd /usr/local/lib** - Change from current directory to /usr/local/lib using absolute path.
- 29) **usr/local\$ cd lib** - Change from current working directory to /usr/local/lib using relative path.
- 30) **mkdir dirname** - Creates the directory in the current directory
- 31) **mkdir -p /tmp/amrood/test** - to create parent directories (amrood directory created between tmp and test)
- 32) **rmdir dirname** - To remove an empty directory
- 33) **rm -rf directoryname** - To remove a non-empty directory
- 34) **chmod** - to modify file or directory permissions

When you type **ls-l** and get the list of files with permission :

The first three characters represent the permissions for the file's owner (u). For eg, -  
**rwxr-xr--** represents that the owner has read (r), write (w) and execute (x) permission.  
The second group consists of the permissions for the group (g). For eg,

-rwxr-xr-- represents that the group has read (r) and execute (x) permission, but no write permission.

The last group represents the permissions for everyone else (o). For eg, -rwxr-xr-- represents that there is read (r) only permission.

+ Adds the designated permission(s) to a file or directory.

- Removes the designated permission(s) from a file or directory.

= Sets the designated permission(s)

**chmod o+wx testfile** – change -rwxrwxr-- to -rwxrwxrwx

### 35) **chmod with absolute permissions**

0 No permission ---

1 Execute permission --x

2 Write permission -w-

3 Execute and write permission: 1 (execute) + 2 (write) = 3 -wx

4 Read permission r--

5 Read and execute permission: 4 (read) + 1 (execute) = 5 r-x

6 Read and write permission: 4 (read) + 2 (write) = 6 rw-

7 All permissions: 4 (read) + 2 (write) + 1 (execute) = 7 rwx

**chmod 755 testfile** – change -rwxrwxr-- to -rwxr-xr-x

### 36) **chown** – to change the owner of a file

**chown amrood testfile** - Changes the owner of the given file to the user amrood

### 37) **chgrp** – to change the group of a file.

**chgrp special testfile** - changes the group of the given file to special group.