ACD\_BDD2.3\_Session\_1\_Assignment\_2

1.pwd – print the name of the current working directory

>pwd

/home/acadgild

2. vi – Visual text editor command.

 To edit a file named **filename**, use the command: vi <filename>

3. touch -The **touch command** is a standard program for **Unix/Linux** operating systems, that is used to create, change and modify timestamps of a file.

touch <options> <filename>

options:-

1. a, change the access time only
2. -c, if the file does not exist, do not create it
3. -d, update the access and modification times
4. -m, change the modification time only
5. -r, use the access and modification times of file
6. -t, creates a file using a specified time

4. mkdir - mkdir is used to create [directories](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/d/director.htm) on a [file system](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/f/filesyst.htm).

mkdir <option> <directory name>

1. m, --mode=MODE Set file mode (as with the chmod command).
2. -p, --parents Create parent directories as necessary. When this option is used, no error is reported if a specified DIRECTORY already exists.
3. -v, --verbose Verbose output; print a message for each created directory.
4. -Z, --context=CTX Set the SELinux security context of each created directory to the context CTX.
5. --help Display a help message, and exit.
6. --version Display version information, and exit.

5. rm - The rm command removes ([deletes](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/d/delete.htm)) [files](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/f/file.htm) or [directories](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/d/director.htm).

rm <option> <file name /directory>

1. -f, --force Ignore nonexistant files, and never prompt before removing.
2. -i Prompt before every removal.
3. -I Prompt once before removing more than three files, or when removing recursively. Less intrusive than - i, while still giving protection against most mistakes.
4. --interactive[=WHEN] Prompt according to WHEN: never, once (-I), or always (-i). If WHEN is not specified, then prompt always.
5. --one-file-system When removing a hierarchy recursively, skip any directory that is on a file system different from that of the corresponding command line argument
6. --no-preserve-root Do not treat "/" (the root directory) in any special way.
7. --preserve-root Do not remove "/" (the root directory), which is the default behavior.
8. -r, -R, --recursive Remove directories and their contents recursively.
9. -v, --verbose Verbose mode; explain at all times what is being done.
10. --help Display a help message, and exit.
11. --version Display version information, and exit.

6. ls - The ls command - the list command - functions in the [Linux terminal](http://www.informit.com/store/linux-kernel-development-9780672329463) to show all of the major directories filed under a given file system.

For example, the command.

**ls /applications** 🡺will show the user all of the folders stored in the overall applications folder

The ls command is used for viewing files, folders and directories.

7. echo – Display line of text or string on standard output.

8. cat - cat command allows us to create single or multiple files, view contain of file, concatenate files and redirect output in terminal or files.

9. who- This command displays the list of users logged on to the server.

who <option>

Option Description

-l Print system login processes

-m Only hostname and user associated with stdin

-p Print active processes spawned by init

-q All login names and number of users logged on

10. cd - The cd command - change directory - will allow the user to change between file directories. As the name command name suggest, you would use the cd command to circulate between two different directories. For example, if you wanted to change from the home directory to the Arora directory, you would input the following command:

**cd /tmp/user/lib**

11. date – Displays current date and time.

12. cal – Displays current month calendar along with current date on the command line.

13. mv - The mv command - move - allows a user to move a file to another folder or directory. Just like dragging a file located on a PC desktop to a folder stored within the "Documents" folder, the mv command functions in the same manner. An example of the mv command is:-

**mv /usr/tmp/bin/applications /training/applications/**

14. cp - The cp command is used to make copies of files and directories.

option description

cp -L follow symbolic links

cp -n no file overwrite

cp -R recursive copy (including hidden files)

cp -u update - copy when source is newer than dest

15. which - Locate the [executable file](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/e/execfile.htm) associated with a given [command](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/c/command.htm). **which** returns the [pathnames](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/p/path.htm) of the [files](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/f/file.htm) (or [links](https://www.computerhope.com/unix/link.htm)) which would be [executed](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/e/execute.htm) in the current [environment](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/e/environm.htm)

which -a [filename]

which hadoop

output :

/usr/local/hadoop-2.6.0/bin/hadoop