

1 ls- shows directories or files in which folder we are
 2 command line argument-ubuntoo
 3 graphical user interface- windows
 4 cli is usefull for programmer
 5 ls – directory ke countent ko list krta hai
 6 pwd- print working directory
 7 cd / gives inside of inside of pwd
 9 cd Downloads – Downloads me ghus jaoge
 10 mkdir abcd – abcd name ki directory(folder)ban jayegi
 11 touch 1.txt ==1.txt name ki ek file bana deta hai
 12 touch 1.xlsx ,or , touch abcd.txt sb ban jayega
 13 (mv 1.txt 2.pdf) == ye 1.txt ka name 2.pdf kr dega
 14 (mv 1.txt new/)== ye 1.txt ko “new” directory me dal dega
 bs yha pwd me “new” directory kohona must hai
 15 cp 1.dat new/ ab 1.dat new/ me copy ho jayega
 16 cp /home/prabhav/Downloads/testDirectory/new/1.txt
 (space)/home/prabhav/Downloads/
ye hmne fullpath dvara copy kiya hai 1.txt jo ki new me thi use downloads me
(Home and Prabhav always h and p small rakhna uske bad sbkko name proper rkhna
 17 cp ki jagah mv hota to move ho jati 1.txt new se downloads me
 18 cd .. ek directory se bahar nikal ayenge

19 Users in Linux

- 1) Regular User – home directory ,but can not enter another’s home directory
- 2) Root user – Admin or superuser , Full Access .Sabke dicetory me koi bhi file insert delete kr skta hai

root(super) access is obtained by sudo command.

sudo.su – superuser ki power aa jati hai

- 3) Service user – no need to know

20 Absolute vs relative path : / is root folder jiske andar bin , apps etc hain.

Cd /home/prabhav/Downloads/ is a adsolute path and cd Downloads is a relative path

21 \$ -- regular user

22 apt – softwere install kr skte hain

23 sudo apt-get update :update keval list ko update krta hai

24 sudo apt-get upgrade : upgrade installl kr deta hai

(sudo apt-get)and (sudo apt) both are the same commands for ubuntu 18 or onwards

25 ls -R : ye pwd ke sari directories and files ko batata hai and sath hi sath uske andar ki directories ke files ko bhi batata hai.(Directory ke andar ki directory ke andar ki dairectory ke adar kisari files ko list krta jata hai recursively)

26 touch.abcd : ye ek hidden file bana deta hai jo ls se nhi dikhegi , ls -a se dikhegi

27 ls -a : to view hidden files

28 clear : clean the terminal

29 history : tell all the commands you have ever entered . So never ever run You password as a command .Hamesha ke liye saved ho jayega

30 echo abcd if : then abcd if print ho jayega

ye command line pr print krna hota ahi

31 printf “Ram is a good boy\n” : works exactly like c program

(File names are case sensitives. Eg Aman.txt and aman.txt bana skte hai without any error)

32 sudo apt install apache2 : intall a softwre of name apache2

33 ctrl+shift+(+) : to zoom in

34 ls -l : -rw-r--r-- (1st is user/owner who can read write, second is groupd kr liye jinhe only read krne ki anumati hai. 3rd is for others who can read only.

35 chmod online calculator :: jo ki r,w,e permissions ko change kr skta hai(search on google)

36 chmod 734 aman.txt 734 ke corresponding jin jin ko jaisi permission hogi vo mil gayegi.. So chmod command is used to change permissions.

37 top :: ye vo top processes ko batayega jo sbse jyada resources(space etc) ko consume krti haain. (bahar nikalane ke liye enter markar q daba do)

38 kill ____ (PID) : used to kill any programm i.e. used to stop that program(command line se softwre to close krna)

VIM text editter

to edit files on command lines

i/insrt dabaker hi kuch type kr skte hain.

Then 1) escape dabakar insert mode se bahar niklo

2)shift +column (basically : ye banana hai)

3) :q = bina save kiye exit krna

:wq = save krke exit krna

39 vi abc.txt :: us directory me jakar

40 pip install numpy

41 git init

42 git add .

43 git commit -m "first commit"

44 388 git remote add origin [git@github.com:prabhav11400/biostatistics.git](https://github.com/prabhav11400/biostatistics.git)

(repository ki http wali link)git add .

389 git add .

390 git commit -m "first"

391 git push origin master

45 to get mean using commands of given data of column no 'n'

awk '{ sum += \$1 } END { print sum/629 }' file_name.dat

46 file_name.dat ke kisi column (ya more than 2 ko bhi) new file me dalne ke liye

awk '{print \$1 \$2 \$3}' watnum.dat > NEW2.dat

47 git branch new_branch to create a new branch

48 git checkout new_branch = new_branch is now main branch

49 git branch -d new_branch :: new branch is deleted (kabhi D bhi ho skta hai)

50 git branch -M main then main namak branch ban jayegi and origin main me shift bhi ho jayega . Dono ek hi command se

51 git remote remove origin :: do when push na ho rha ho. Uske badd 1)SSH click kr

2) followAll steps of column1 again

52 jo folder jise tum push krne ka try kr rhe ho vo push na hone ka main reason ye hai ki us folder me already .git bani hogi jo ki **cd that_folder > la** in do commands se pta chalegi.

Now first of all remove this .git by command **rm -rf .git**

then cd .. se us folder se vapas aao .uske bad git add. , git commit -m "hfsjddks"

and at last git push . Finally done

(so folder push na ho pane ka main reason us folder ke andar .git ka hona tha jo us folder me jakar rm -rf .git krne se remove ho gya)