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* Ubuntu Commands

1. PWD - Print working directory.

2. LS - list
used for list content of current directory.

3. ls -l - Detailed info of directories
ls -la - to display all the directories including hidden folders or files

4. mkdir ~~filename~~ make directory.

→ To create a single folder.

→ mkdir filename.

Example :- mkdir ABC

5. mkdir foldername1, foldername2

→ To create multiple folderes.

Example → mkdir abc xyz

6. Cd :- change directory.

To change directory or to enter in folder

7. cd .. :- Back Directory.

* Creating file and edit it

8. touch filename :- To create a empty file

Example :- touch sonu

9. cat > filename :- for creating a file with some data and ctrl+z to save it.

this is sonu.
ctrl+z

10. cat filename :- To view existing file data in terminal.

11. cat >> filename :- To edit existing file data in terminal.

Hello How Are you
ctrl+z

Example

→ touch sonu — empty file

→ cat > sonu
this is sonu
Ctrl+z — file with some data

→ cat sonu — view data of file in terminal

→ cat >> sonu
Hello how r u ??
Ctrl+z — edit the existing file data

→ cat sonu — to view edited data.

* Copy file in same folder

cp :- copy command

cp filenameold filenameNew :-

copy an old file name and paste it as new file name at the same folder

Example :- cp sonu tejal
ls.
Sonu
tejal.

* Copy file & and paste it another folder.

cp filename /home/User/foldername

Example :- cp sonu /home/User/xyz

>> cd. xyz
>> ls
output → sonu

* Move a file from one folder to another.

→ mv command.

[mv file name path]

* Move folder.

→ mv folder. otherfolder.
(source) (destination)

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Example.

File - mv file1 /home/user/ABC
folder - mv sonu mindi

* Rename a folder

sudo mv oldfilename newfilename
foldername foldername

→ It is used to rename a folder

* To Rename file.

→ mv oldfilename newfilename

* To delet folder.

rm — remove commaind.

rmdir foldername — To remove empty folder

rm -r foldername — To remove
or rm -rf folder having some files.

Example

rmdir sonu → Delete empty folder
rm -r son → Delete folder with files in it.

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★ su : To view root password
★ whoami : To generate the current user name.
★ sort : To sort the data of file
Eg:- sort filename.text

★ cut -b 1,2,3 filename :- to select first 3 characters of the given name.

OR

★ cut -b -3 filename :- same as above command.
b = byte wise

★ cut -b 1-3, 5-7 filename :- it will execute or generate ranged character of given name.

★ cut -c 2,5,7 filename :- it will execute the characters of column wise

Note: b = byte wise
c = Column wise

Note: cut -b and cut -c will only work on file.

* cat file1 :- just display file.
* cat file | head -n 3 | cut -d ' ' -f 1 > list.txt
* cat list.txt

(each char has space)

:- this command will execute only first 3 data from the given file name.

* Date :-

The date command displays the current date and time.

Ex - date

- date +%h displays month name
- date +%m displays month number
- date +%d displays the day of the month
- date +%y displays last two digits of the year
- date +%H, %M, %S displays hour, minute and second respectively.
- date +%D displays date in mm/dd/yy formate.
- date +%T displays time in hh:mm:ss formate.

2. Cal :—

cal command is used to see the calender of any specific month or a complete year.

Ex. cal 03 2000

- By default cal command displays calander of the current month.

Ex. cal

3. echo :—

Use echo command to displays a line of text or a veriable value.

- It offeres no formatting option
- It is a good command to display a simple output when you know that the variable's contents will not cause problems.

Ex $ echo "Hello World"
output: Hello World.

→ Common escape sequences with echo command.

→ We need to use the '-e' option of echo command for using escape sequences.

- \t for tab.
- \n for newline.
- \b It removes all the spaces in between the text.
- \c the text after \c is not printed and omitted trailing new line.

Ex :- i) echo -e "Hello\tWorld"
→ Hello World.

ii) echo -e "Hello\nWorld"
→ Hello
World.

iii) echo -e "Hello \bWorld"
→ HelloWorld.

iv) echo -e "Hello\cWorld"
→ Hello

5) who :-

who command is used to find out the following information :

1) Time of last system boot
2) Current run level of the system
3) List of logged in users and more.

- The who command is used to get information about currently logged in user on to system.

→ The who command displays the following information for each user currently logged in to the system if no option is provided :

i) Login name of the users.
ii) Terminal line numbers.
iii) Login time of the users in to system.
iv) Remote host name of the user.

Example : $ who.

2. To display host name and user associated with standard input such as keyboard.

- Example : $ who -m -H

3. To show all active processes which are spawned by INIT process

- Example : $ who -p -H

4. To show status of the users message as +, - or ?

- Example : $ who -T -H

5. To show list of users logged into system.

- Example : $ who -u

6. To show time of the system when it booted last time.

- example : $ who -b -H

7. To show details of all dead processes

- example : $ who -d -H

8. To show system login process details

→ Example : $ who -l -H

9. To ~~sho~~ count number of users logged on to system

- Example : $ who -q -H

10. To display current run level of the system.

- Example : $ who -r

11. To display all details of current logged in users.

- Example : $ who -a

12. To display list of users and their activities.

- Example : ~~$ who~~
$ w

4. bc :-

bc command is used for command line calculator. It is similar to basic calculator by using which we can do basic mathematical calculations.

- Arithmatic operations are the most basic in any kind of programming language.
- The bc command support the following features.

i) Arithmatic operators.

→ $ echo "12+5" | bc

o/p. 17

ii) To ~~print~~ ~~the~~ store the result in a variable.

Ex :- $ x=`echo "12+5" | bc`
$ echo $x

o/p 17

2) Assignment Operator :-

Ex :- $ echo " var=10 ; var^=2 ; var" | bc

o/p - 100

{ var += value , var -= value , var *= value , var /= value , var %= value }

→ To store result of complete operation in variable

Ex : $ x=' echo " var=500 ; var%=7 ; var " | bc "

$ echo $x

o/p 3

3) Increment Operators

2 types of increement operators

i) var ++

ii) ++ var

i) Ex :- $ echo " var=10 ; var++ " | bc

o/p 10

ii) $ echo "var=10; ++var" | bc
o/p 11

4) Decrement Operators.

2 types of decrement operators

i) --var
ii) var--

Ex.

i) $ echo "var=10; --var" | bc
o/p : 9.

ii) $ echo "var=10; var--" | bc
o/p : 10

5) Comperision or Relational operators :

{operator : a<b, a<=b, a>b, a>=b, a==b, a!

Ex

i) $ echo "10>5" | bc
o/p : 1

ii) $ echo "1==2" | bc
o/p : 0

{ Result = True : 1, False : 0 }

6) Logical or Boolean Operators.

- {Operators : a && b , a || b , !a }
  {Result : True : 1 , False : 0 }

Ex

$ echo "10 && 5" | bc
o/p : 1.

$ echo "0 || 0" | bc
o/p : 0.

$ echo "!0" | bc
o/p : 1

5. whoami :-

whoami command is used to display the username of the current user.

Ex : $ whoami
o/p : user

6. finger :-

7. uname :—

The uname command displays the information about the system.

Syntax :

uname [option]

Options :

-a option : It prints all the system info in the following order : Kernel name, network node hostname, Kernel release date, Kernel version, machine hardware name, hardware platform, operating system

Ex $ uname -a

- -s option :- It prints the Kernel name.

  Ex : $ uname -s

- -n option :- It prints the host-name of the network node (current computer)

  Ex. $ uname -n

- -r option :- It prints the kernel release date.

  Ex. $ uname -r

- -v option :- It prints the version of the current Kernel.

  Ex : $ uname -v

- -m option :- It prints the machine hardware name.

  Ex : $ uname -m

- -p option :- It prints the type of the processor.

  Ex : $ uname -p

-i option :- It prints the platefoarm of the heardweare.

Ex: $ uname -i

-o option :- It prints the name of the operating system.

Ex : $ uname -o

tty :- (teletype)

tty displays information related to terminal. The tty commanel of terminal basically prints the file name of the terminal connected to stanclarel input. tty is short of teletype, but popularly known as a terminal: it allows you to interact with the system by passing on the clater (you input) to the system. anel displaying the output produceel by the system.

Syntax :-

tty (option)

Example :- $ sudo tty

options

- -s, -silent, -quiet : prints nothing only returns an exit status.
- -help :- It will display the help message and exit.
- -version :- Prints the version info and exits.

9. man :-

The man command in Linux is used to display the user manual of any command that we can run on the terminal. It provides a detailed view of the command which includes Name, synopsis, description, option, exit status, Return values, errors, files, versions, examples, authors and see also.

Ex :- man (command name)

10. info :- info command reads documentation in the info format. It will give detailed info for a command when compared

with the man page. The pages are made using the textinfo tools because of which it can link with other pages. create menus and easy navigation

Ex :- info (option) (menu-item ...)

options :-

- -a :- It is use all matching manuals and displays them for a particular command.

-> $ info -a cvs
o/p. 1. (/usr/share/info/cvs.info.gz)
2. (*manpages*) cvs.

- -k :- It look up STRING in all indices of all manuals and the display the same.

Ex :- info -k cvs.

- -O :- It go to command-line option mode for a particular command and display the same.

Ex :- info -O cvs

- -w :- It print physical location of info file.

Ex : info -w cvs

11. Logout :-

logout command allows you to programmatically logout from your session. Causes the session manager take the requested action immediately.

Ex :- To logout from current user session:

: $ logout.

12. wc :-

wc stands for word count, byte and character in the files.

- It is used to find out number of lines, word count, byte and characters count in the files specified in the file arguments.
- By default it displays four - columnar output.

First column shows number of lines present in a file specified, second column shows number of words present in the file. third column shows number of characters present in file and fourth column itself is the file-name which are given as argument

Syntax :-

wc (option) (file) ...

For example :- we have 2 files

$ cat state.txt
Anathra pradesh
Arunachal pradesh
Assam
Biher
Chattisgarh

$ cat capital.txt
Hydrabad
Itanagar
Dispur
Patna
Raipur

Ex :- $ wc state.txt
O/P :- 5 7 63 state.txt

OR

$ wc capital.txt
O/p : 5 5 45 capital.txt

- Passing more than one file name in argument.

Ex : $ wc state.txt capital.txt

O/P : 5 7 63 state.txt
5 5 45 capital.txt
10 12 108 total

Option

1. -l : this option prints the number of lines present in a file

Ex. $ wc -l state.txt
O/P : 5 stat.txt

$ wc -l state.txt capital.txt
O/P : 5 state.txt
5 capital.txt
10 total.

2. -w :- this option prints the number of words.

Ex :- $ wc -w state.txt
O/P : 7 state.txt

$ wc -w state.txt capital.txt
o/p : 7 state.txt
5 capital.txt
10 total.

3. -c :- This option display count of bytes present in a file.

Ex : $ wc -c state.txt
O/P : 63 state.txt

$ wc -c state.txt capital.txt
o/p : 63 state.txt
45 capital.txt
108 total

4. -m :- Using -m option 'wc' command displays count of characters from a file.

Ex : $ wc -m state.txt
O/P : 63 state.txt

$ wc -m state.txt capital.txt
o/p : 63 state.txt
45 capital.txt
108 total.

- -L :- It is used to print out the length of line in a file.

like - ~~Andra~~ Andhra pradesh Prasad in state.txt and Hydrabad in capital.txt.

Ex : $ wc -L state.txt

O/P : 17 state.txt

$ wc -L state.txt capital.txt

O/P : 17 state.txt
10 capital.txt
17 total.

Note :- A character is the smallest unit of information that includes space, tab and newline.

- -V :- version.

Ex : $ wc --version.