Print the list of all block devices

Text

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Print list of all block device in list order

Text

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Note: lsblk is a very useful and easiest way to know the name of the New Usb Device you just plugged in, especially when you have to deal with disk/blocks in the terminal.

Command: dd

Command “dd” stands for (Convert and Copy a file), can be used to convert and copy a file and most of the time is used to copy an iso file (or any other file) to a usb device (or any other location), thus can be used to make a bootable USB stick.

The “**uname**” command stands for (**Unix Name**), print detailed information about the machine name, Operating System and Kernel.

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uname shows the type of kernel. **uname -a** output detailed information.

Shows history of all commands run on the system

Text

Description automatically generated

Ctrl+R for the reverse search.

Sudo command is for the superuser do command allows a permitted user to execute a command as the superuser or another user, as specified by the security policy in the sudoers list.

Mkdir for creating the new repo

Touch command is used to create a new file

$touch filename

Chmod

Read(r) =4

Write(w)=2

Execute(x)=1

Every Linux system have three types of owner:

1. **User:** A user is the one who created the file. By default, whosoever, creates the file becomes the owner of the file. A user can create, delete, or modify the file.
2. **Group:** A group can contain multiple users. All the users belonging to a group have same access permission for a file.
3. **Other:** Any one who has access to the file other than **user** and **group** comes in the category of**other**. Other has neither created the file nor is a group member.

To change its permission and provide **read**, **write** and **execute** permission to the owner, group, and world.

A picture containing text

Description automatically generated

**read**, **write** and **execute** to the **owner** and only execute to **group** and **world.**

root@tecmint:~# chmod 711 abc.sh

The Linux “**chown**” command stands for (**change file owner and group**)

The Debian-based [apt command](https://www.tecmint.com/apt-advanced-package-command-examples-in-ubuntu/) stands for (**Advanced Package Tool**). **Apt** is an advanced package manager for **Debian** based system (**Ubuntu**, **Kubuntu**, etc.), that automatically and intelligently **search**, **install**, **update** and **resolves dependency** of packages on **Gnu/Linux** system from the command line.

Tar flags

C create

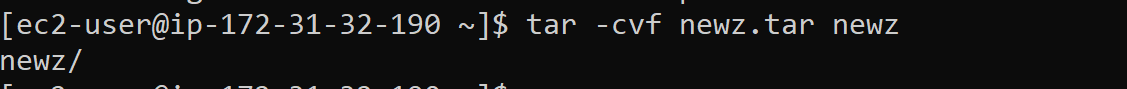
V verbose

F name

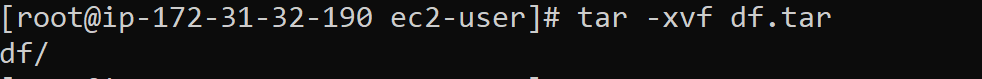
X unzip

Z gzip

J Creating compressed tar archive file in Linux using option



A ‘**tar.gz**‘ means gzipped. ‘**tar.bz2**‘ is compressed with bzip which uses a better but slower compression method.



For uncompressing we use -x flag

A screenshot of a computer

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-E will highlight the end of the file

-S suppress the empty repeated line in the file

Cp command is used to copy the files from one location to other

Cp <source file path> <destination file path>

Mv command is used to move file from one location to other

Text

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