LINUX CLASS 3

ll : used to see the list of files in order (A-Z)

ll -t : used to see the list of the files based on modification/creation time

ll -r : used to see the files in reverse order (Z to A)

ll -a : used to see all files including hidden

CAT COMMAND:

cat command is used to read the data from a file, it is also used to append the data in a file

cat filename: used to read the data from a file

cat -n filename : used to read the data including line numbers of a file

cat>filename : used to overwrite the data

cat>>filename: used to append the data

head filename : used to print first 10 lines of a file

tail filename : used to print last 10 lines of a file

head -5 filename : used to print first 5 lines of a file

tail -7 filename : used to print last 7 lines of a file

sed -n '3,15p' filename : used to print lines from 3 to 15

sed -n '16p' filename : used to print 16th line of a file

CP COMMAND: <cp source destination>

cp command is used to copy the files or data from one place to another place

ex: cp file1 file2

By the above command, the data from file1 copies into file2. But the problem is it will overwrite the data which are present in file2.

To overcome this issue we will use cat command.

cat source_file (file1) >> destination_file (file2)

MV COMMAND: <mv source destination>

mv command is used to move the files or data from one place to another place. This is also used to rename the files.

ex: mv Jenkinsfile Folder-1

NOTE: Cat command is used to append the data, but here the problem is, it is not possible to modify the data. To avoid this issue we can use editor in linux.

There are 2 types of editors in linux

1. Vim editor
2. Nano editor

VIM EDITOR: It is used to edit the files in linux machines, It has 3 modes

1. Command mode
2. Insert mode
3. Save & quit mode

To open any file in vim editor : vim filename (or) vi filename

1. **COMMAND MODE**: this is the default mode in vim editor, It is used to perform some actions like used to copy the data, delete the data and we can make undo and redo the changes as well.

 gg : used to go to 1st line of the file

 G : used to go to last line of the file

M : used to go to middle of the file

4gg : used to go to 4th line of the file

17gg : used to go to 17th line of the file

:23 : used to go to 23rd line of the file

:set number : used to set numbers of the file

yy : used to copy the line

4yy : used to copy 4 lines from our cursor

p : paste the copied content

10p : paste the copied content 10 times

dd : used to delete the line

5dd : used to delete 5 lines from the cursor

u : used to undo the changes

crtl + r : used to redo the changes.

/word : used to search for a word in a file

?word : used to search for a word in a file

:%s/old/new/ : used to replace

2. INSERT MODE: This mode is used to insert the data or make any modifications in a file.

To go to insert mode : **i**

To go back to command mode : **esc**

To go to the ending of the line : **A**

To go to starting of this line : **I**

To create a new line above the cursor : **O**

To create a new line below the cursor : **o**

DIFFERENCE B/W COMMAND MODE KEYS & INSERT MODE.

If we perform command mode keys we will be in command mode only

If we perform insert mode keys we will go to insert mode.

3. **SAVE & QUIT MODE**: This is used to save the data and quit from vim editor

To save the data - **:w**

To quit from vim editor - **:q**

To quit forcefully - **:q!**

To save & quit at a time - **:wq**

To save & quit forcefully at a time - **:wq!**