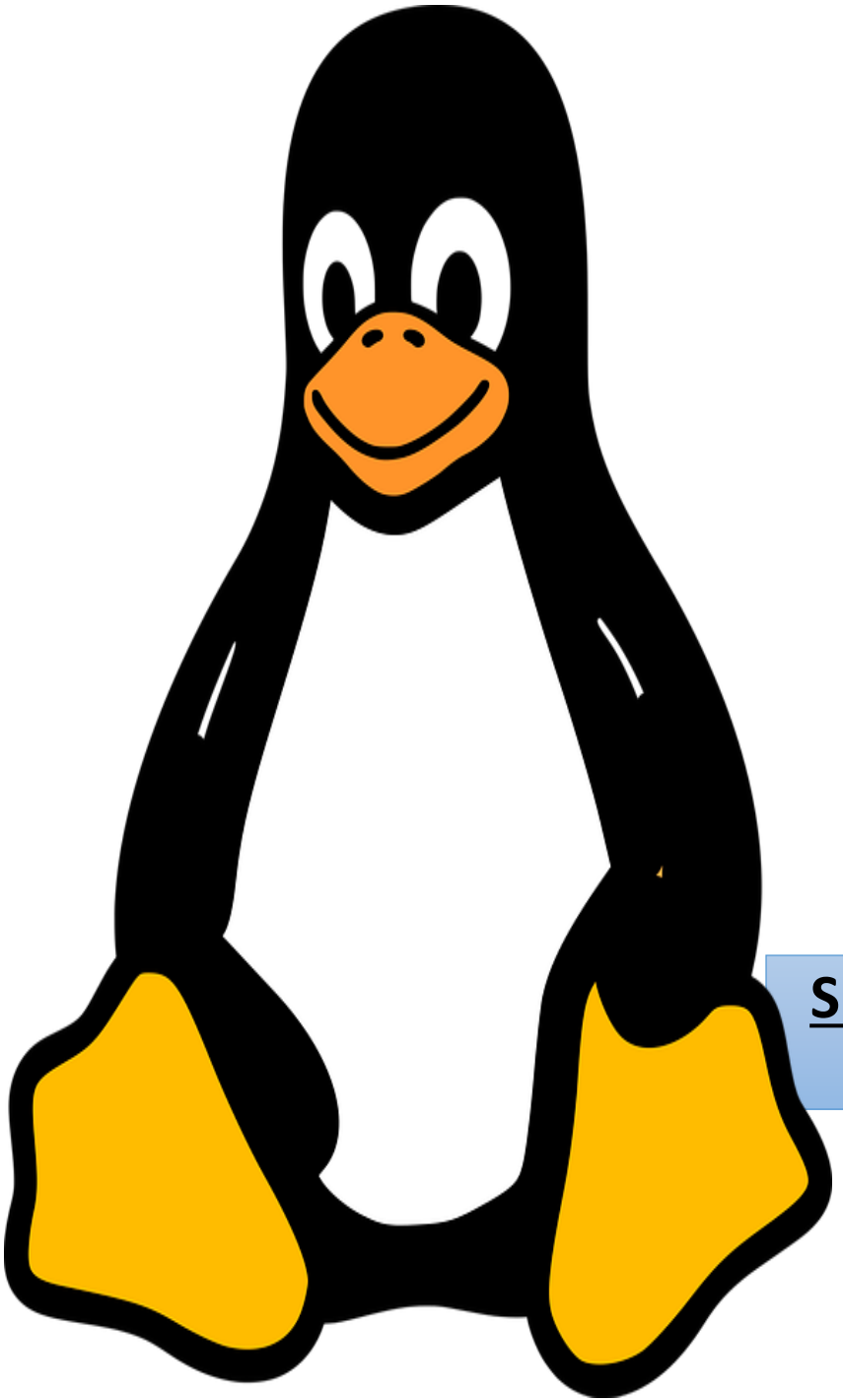

LEARN & BUILD

Basic Linux Commands

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ASSIGNMENT-2

Introduction

- Linux is Free and Open Source.
- It is a UNIX like multi-user,multitasking operating system with the X Windows GUI,which can work on multiple hardware platform.
- Since Linux is free and Open Source, there are many flavours to linux.


Basic Linux
COMMANDS

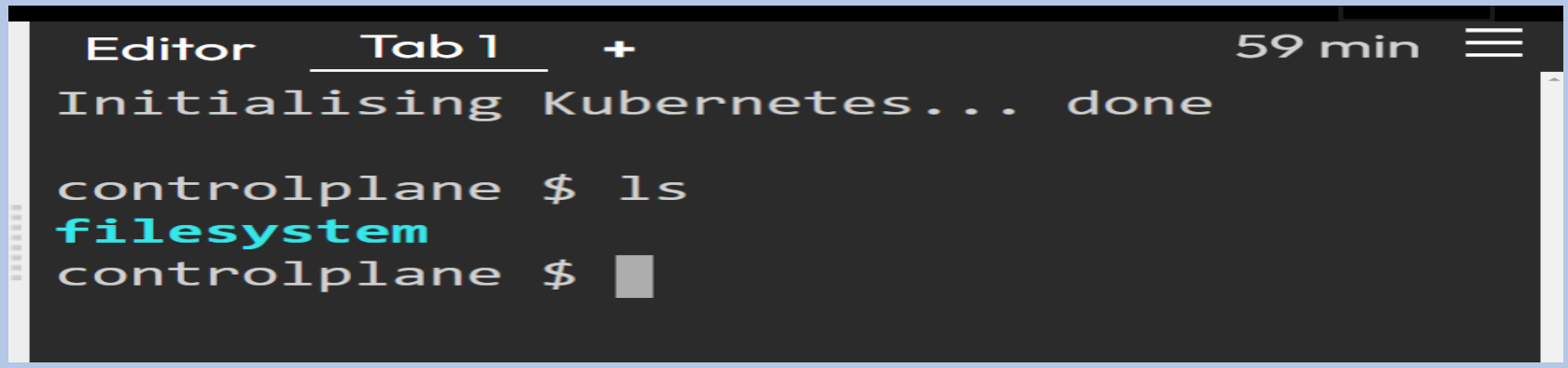
1.ls – Displays information about files in the current directory.
2.pwd – Displays the current working directory.
3.mkdir – Creates a directory.
4.cd – To navigate between different folders.
5.rmdir – Removes empty directories from the directory lists.
6.cp – Moves files from one directory to another.
7.mv – Rename and Replace the files
8.rm – Delete files
9.uname – Command to get basic information about the OS
10.locate– Find a file in the database
11.touch – Create empty files
12.ln – Create shortcuts to other files

13.cat – Display file contents on terminal
14.clear – Clear terminal
15.ps- Display the processes in terminal
16.man – Access manual for all Linux commands
17.grep- Search for a specific string in an output
18.echo- Display active processes on the terminal
19.wget – download files from the internet
20.whoami- Create or update passwords for existing users
21.sort- sort the file content
22.cal- View Calendar in terminal
23.whereis – View the exact location of any command types after this command
24.df – Check the details of the file system
25.wc – Check the lines, word count, and characters in a file using different options

ls command

- The simple ls command lists the contents of your current working directory.

Example-:



pwd command

- The **pwd command** is mostly used to print the current working directory on your terminal.

Command-:

```
1  pwd
```

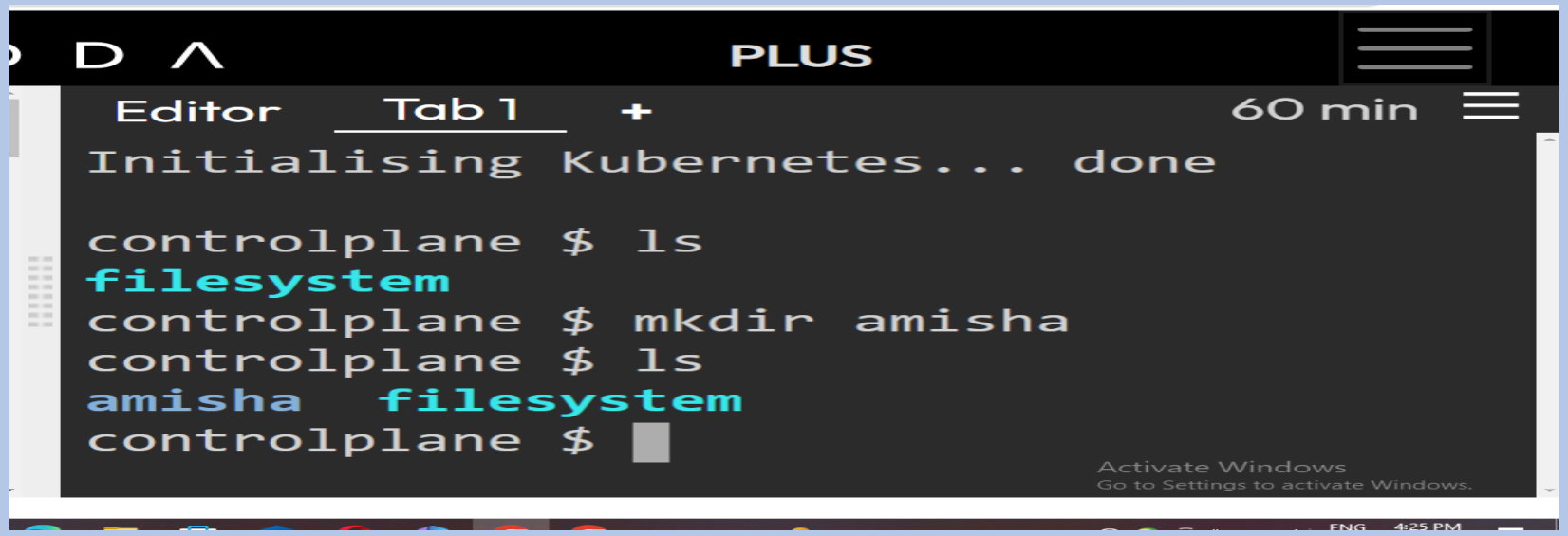
Output-:

```
/home/cg/root/63b31828bde9b
```

mkdir command

❖The mkdir command is used to create a new directory.

Example-:



cd command

- The cd command uses to change the current working directory to another directory.

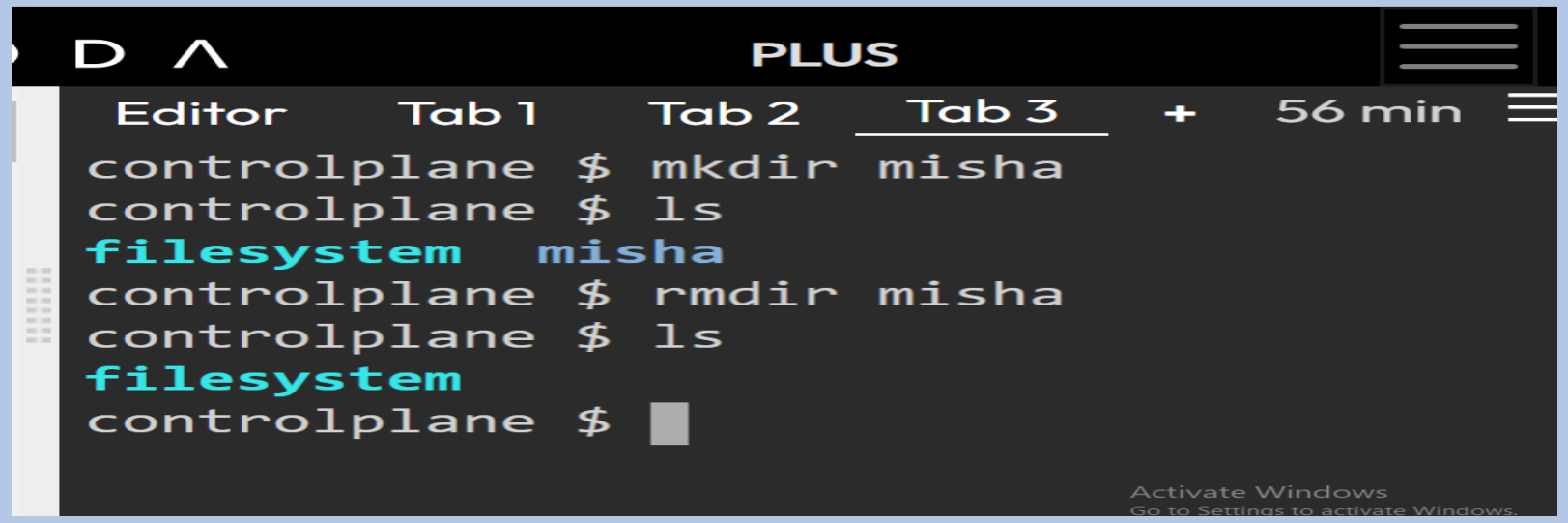
Example-:

```
[root@ip-172-31-41-3 ~]# pwd
/root
[root@ip-172-31-41-3 ~]# cd amisha
[root@ip-172-31-41-3 amisha]# pwd
/root/amisha
```

rmdir command

- The **rmdir command** is used to delete permanently an empty directory.

Example-:



cp command

- The cp command is used to copy files and directories.

Command-:

```
1  ls
2  cp first.txt second.txt
3  ls
```

Output-:

```
first.txt   main.sh
first.txt   main.sh second.txt
```

mv command

- The **mv command** is generally used for renaming the files in Linux.

Command-:

```
1 ls
2 mv first.txt renamed.txt
3 ls
```

Output-:

```
first.txt    main.sh
main.sh    renamed.txt
```

rm command

- rm command in Linux is generally used to delete the files created in the directory.

Command-:

```
1  ls
2  rm renamed.txt
3  ls
```

Output-:

```
main.sh    renamed.txt
main.sh
```

uname command

- The uname command is used to check the complete OS information of the system. Check out the command and the output below.

Command-:

```
1  uname
```

Output-:

```
SMP Sun Dec 04 08:06:28 UTC 2022 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
```

locate command

- The **locate command** is generally used to locate the files in the database.

Command-:

```
1  rm first.txt
2  locate first.txt
```

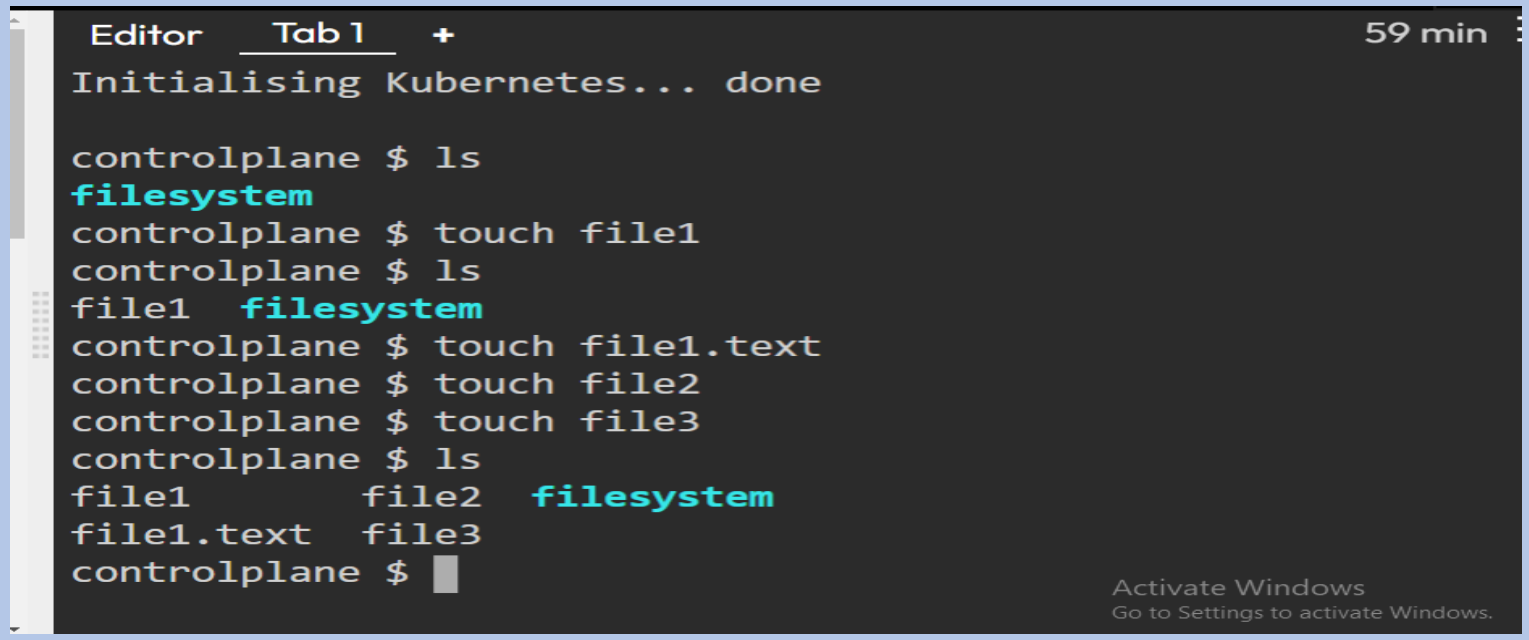
Output-:

```
locate -e first.txt
```

touch command

- The touch command creates an empty file , change and modify timestamps of a file.

Example-:



ln command

- The **ln command** is used to create a shortcut link to another file. This is among the most important Linux commands to know if you want to operate as a Linux administrator.

Command-:

```
1 mkdir Demo
2 mkdir Linked
3 ln -s Demo Linked
```

Output-:

```
Linked/Demo
```

cat command

- The **cat command** is the simplest command to use when you want to see the contents of a particular file. The only issue is that it simply unloads the entire file to your terminal. If you want to navigate around a huge file, should use **less** command alternatively.

Command-:

```
1  cat files.txt
```

Output-:

```
this is a File
```

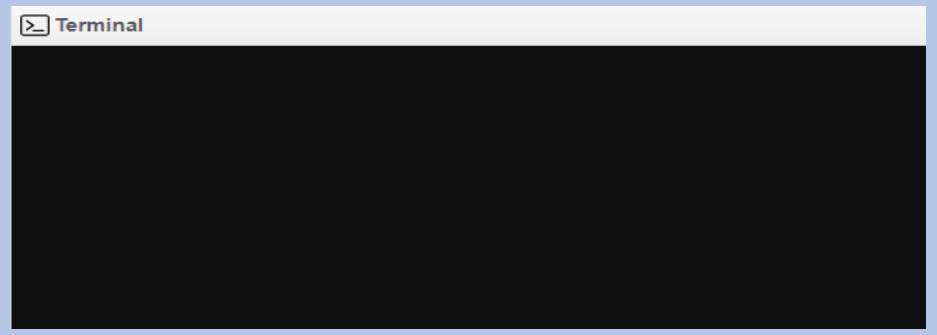
clear command

- The clear command is a standard command to clear the terminal screen.

Command-: *This was the terminal before the command.

```
$ ls
Demo
files.txt Linked main.sh NewFile Second
$ pwd
/home/cg/root/638c34db4d98e
$ cp Linked Non-Linked
cp: -r not specified; omitting directory 'Linked'
$ clear
```

Output-:



ps command

- ps command in Linux is used to check the active processes in the terminal.

Command-:

```
1  ps
```

Output-:

```
PID TTY          TIME CMD
8454 pts/521  00:00:00 bash
11982 pts/521  00:00:00 bash
11983 pts/521  00:00:00 ps
```

man command

- The man command displays a user manual for any commands or utilities available in the Terminal, including their name, description, and options.

Command-:

```
1  man -f ls
```

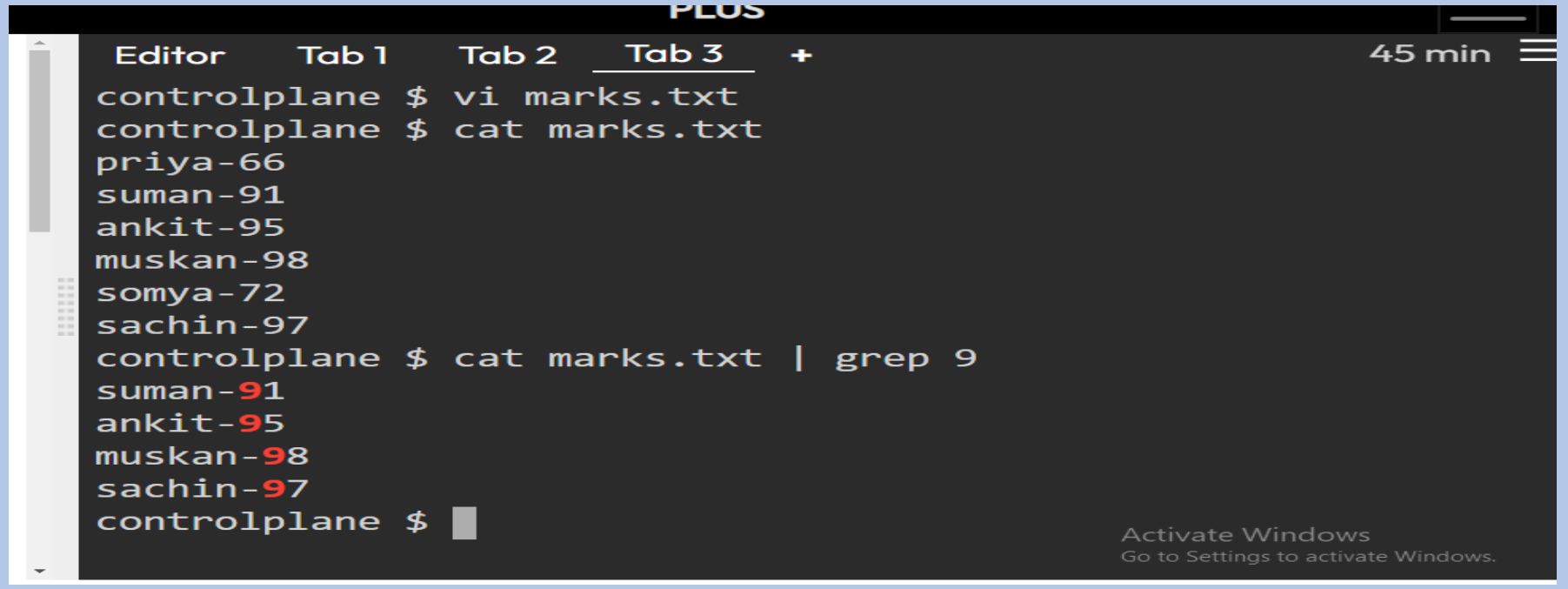
Output-:

```
ls (1) - list directory contents
```

grep command

*The grep command is used to find a specific string in a series of outputs.

Example-:



echo command

- echo command in Linux is specially used to print something in the terminal.

Command-:

```
1  echo "Hello World"
```

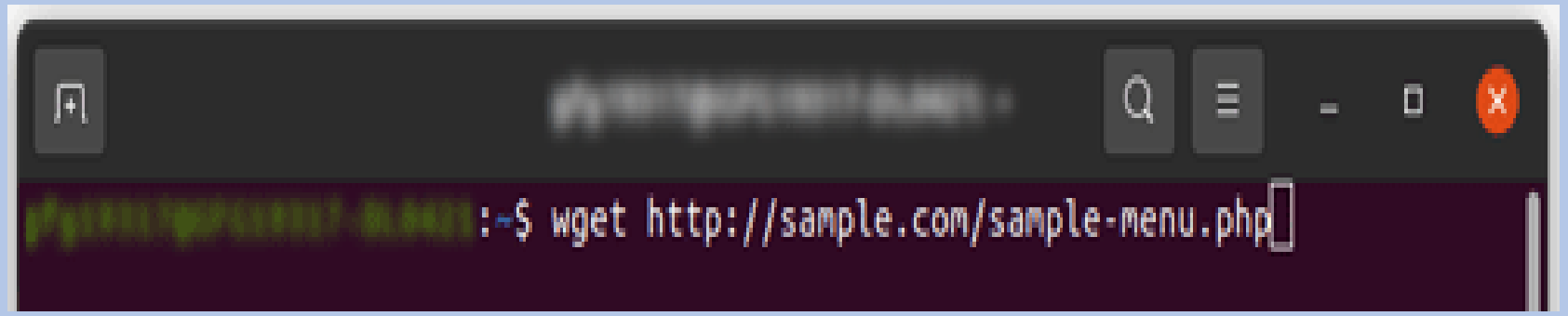
Output-:

```
Hello World
```

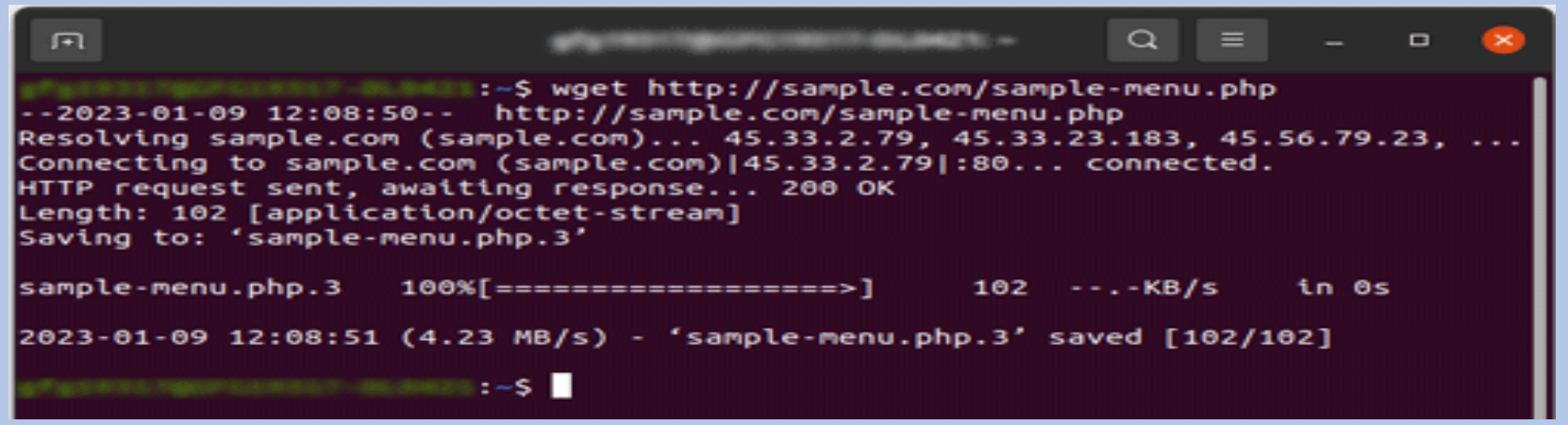
wget command

- The wget command in the Linux command line allows you to download files from the internet. It runs in the background and does not interfere with other processes.

Command-:



Output-:



whoami command

❖ The **whoami command** provides basic information that is extremely useful when working on multiple systems. In general, if you are working with a single computer, you will not require it as frequently as a network administrator.

Command-:

```
1  whoami
```

Output-:

```
acer
```

cal command

- The cal command is not the most famous command in the terminal but it functions to view the calendar for a particular month in the terminal. Let's see how this works.

Command-:

```
1  cal January 2023
```

Output-:

```
January 2023
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
 1  2  3  4  5  6  7 8  9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30 31
```

whereis command

- whereis command in Linux is generally used to see the exact location of any command typed after this. Let's see how this performs.

Command-:

```
1  whereis printf
```

Output-:

```
printf: /usr/bin/printf /usr/include/printf.h
```

df command

❖ **df command** in Linux gets the details of the file system.

Command-:

```
1  df -h
```

Output-:

```
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
overlay         875G  120G  711G  15% /
tmpfs            63G     0   63G   0% /dev
tmpfs            63G     0   63G   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/nvme0n1p3  875G  120G  711G  15% /dev/init
shm              64M     0   64M   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs            63G     0   63G   0% /proc/acpi
tmpfs            63G     0   63G   0% /proc/scsi
tmpfs            63G     0   63G   0% /sys/firmware
```

wc command

wc command in Linux indicates the number of words, characters, lines, etc using a set of options.

- **wc -w** shows the number of words
- **wc -l** shows the number of lines
- **wc -m** shows the number of characters present in a file

Command-:

```
1 touch file.txt
2 echo -e "This file has only six words" › file.txt
3 wc -w file.txt
```

Output-:

```
6 file.txt
```


Thank
You