**LINUX COMMANDS**

* **LS**
* Ls - > list the content of files and directories.
* Ls –a -> list all the hidden files.
* Ls –l -> List all the content in longer format with permissions
* Ls –la -> List all hidden files with longer format
* Ls –t -> Sort by date/time.
* Ls –S -> Sort by file size
* Ls –d ->List directory only
* Ls –r ->List in reverse order
* Ls –X ->Sort by extension Name
* **PWD**
* pwd -> Gives the current working directory.
* **CD**
* Cd -> Changes the directory.
* Cd ~ ->change to home directory.
* Cd.. ->change to parent directory.
* Cd/ ->change to root directory.
* **CP**
* Cp -> copy files and directories.
* Cp <source file> <To destination>
* Cp –R dev bak ->Recursively copy all the files from dev to back.
* **CAT**
* It is used to show content of txt file and combine any files to one file.
* Cat abd.txt -> list all content of file.
* Cat abd.txt abc.txt -> Combine content of two files.
* Cat abd.txt abc.txt > tada.txt -> combine two files to one new file.
* **Whereis**
* **whereis** locates source/binary and manuals sections for specified files.
* Whereis cat-> give manual file of cat.
* **Find**
* Searches for a file in directory.
* Find -> List all the files in directory.
* Find –name “abd.txt” ->List all file with name exactly abd case sensitive.
* Find –iname “abd.txt” ->case insensitive.
* Find –size +1G/-5G
* **WHICH**
* Locates the executable file associated with command.
* Which sh -> bin/sh
* **Rm**
* It is used to remove files but if used recursively can be used to delete directories.
* Rm abd.txt -> Remove file abd.txt.
* Rm –f abd.txt ->forcefully remove file with permission.
* Rm –f \* ->forcefully remove all files.
* Rm –I \* ->remove all files but prompt before each file.
* Rm –r bak ->remove a directory.
* **MV**
* Moves or rename files in directories.
* Mv <filename> <destination> -.move a file to particular directory.
* Mv file2 file 3 -> if file3 does not exist then it rename file2 to file3.
* Mv –f file1 file 2 -> it overwrites file2.
* Mv –I file1 file2 ->gives a prompt before overwriting file.
* **GREP**
* Use to search a string literal in any file mentioned.
* Grep “string” <filename> ->case sensitive search.
* Grep –I “string “<filename> ->case insensitive search.
* Grep “v.\*t” \*.txt -> search a line which starts with v and end with t in any file with extension .txt example to find regular expression.
* Grep –A n “string” <filename” -> display n lines after match.
* Grep –r “string” \* ->recursive searching
* Grep –c “string” <filename” -> count the matches.
* **WC**
* Prints the count of lines, words in file.
* Wc –l/-m <filename> -> l=>newline count , m=> character count
* **DIFF**
* Give difference between two files.
* Diff f1 f2 -> (<) means first file and (>) means second file
* Diff –c f1 f2 -> context difference between files.
* Diff –u fi f2 -> unified difference between files;
* Diff –y f1 f2 -> side by side difference.
* **HEAD AND TAIL**
* Head is used to output the first part of file and tails command is used to output of last part file
* By default both show 10 lines
* Head/tail –n(Number) <filename> ->show - n lines
* Head/tail –n <file1><file2> -> show multiple file
* **User**
* Useradd <name> -m –s => -m stands for creating home directory for the user, -s stands for default shell
* -g stands for users group
* -c “comments” -> used to add any comment for the user
* Sudo passwd <username> -> to change password do not give name of user when in user directory
* **Chmod**
* Give permission
* R—r—r-- -> first three is for owner of file , second three are for group last three are for others
* Chmod o+w <filename> -> give others permission to write
* Chmod g-w <filename> ->withdraw permission of write from group
* **Tar**
* Used to handle archive files
* Tar –c =>create an archive
* Tar –v => verbose, show progress
* Tar –f <filename> <file to archived>=> filename
* Tar –x => extract tar file