1.To sse the user who is logged in

whoami

2.To see tge list of usesr logged into the linux server

who

3.To see the home directory of the current user

echo $HOME

4.To create empty files

touch file1 file2 file3

Note:touch will create empty files but create time stamps of the file

5.To create files that can store data

cat >filename

ENter some data

To come out of cat ctr+d

6.To display the content of file

cat filename

7.To append data to the existin file

cat >> filename

8.To see the list of files in pwd

ls =list of files

ls -l =to see log listing of files(more details of files)

ls -a = To see all hidden files and folders

ls -lh =To see the file sizes in human readable formate

ls -lt =To see the fiels information based on their timestamps

ls -ltr =To see reverse the timestamp of the files

ls -li =To see the inode numbers of files

ls -ld =To see the metadata of directory

9.To create directories

mkdir dirname

10.To create mutiple dirctories on within other

mkdir -p d1/d2/d3/d4

11.To delete an empty directories

rmdir dirname

12.To delete a directory with files and folders

rm -r dirname

13.To change directories

cd path\_of\_directroy

. represent current directory so cd . will put the control

in the present working directory only

.. represents parent directroy so cd .. wiil put the control

to the parent of the curretn directory

cd and cd~ will take the control to the home directroy of the current user

14.To copy files

cp srcfile destfile

If the destfile is already present cp will overwrite that file

If the destfile is not presetn cp will create the new file

To copy the directories

cp -r srcdire destdir

To copy the files and also preserve the time stamps

cp -p srcfile destfile

15.To move files(cut paste)

mv srcfile destfile

mv workrs like rename when the destination is the same directory

mv works like cut paste wen the destination is a different directory

16.Linking

This is 2 types a)Soft link b) Hard link

a)Soft link is similat to s shortcut,it is used for easy access of data

But if the original file is deleted the soft link files is of not ise

ln -s srcfile destfile

b)Hard link is file which has the same inode number as the original file

even when the original file is deleted we can still access the data using

hard link file

ln srcfile destfile

If we run ls -li we can see that both the srcfile detfile have the same

inode numbers,whatever changes are done in the srcfile will be immediately reflected

to the destfile

Text processing Tools:

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less:This is used to display the content of the file in pagewise fashion

where we can navigate up and down using the arrow keys

To comeout of less q

less filename

head:This is used to display the top 10 lines of file

head filename

To display only top 3 lines of the file

head -3 filename

tail:This is used to display the lst 10 lines of file

tail filename

To display last 5 lines of file

tail -5 filename

grep: This is used to search for specific string and display all those

lines where the string is present

To search for a word called "spool" in /etc/passwd file

grep spool /etc/passwd

To search for "Spool" without taking the upper/lowercase into considaration

grep -i spool /etc/passwd

To search for the work spool and also display line numbers

grep -n spool /etc/passwd

To search for all the lines where the word spool is not present

grep -v spool /etc/passwd

cut:This is used to display the data in column fasion

To display only 1st and 7th column from /etc/passwd file

cut -d ":" -f 1,7 /etc/passwd

wc:used to count the number of lines,words and chars in file

wc filename

To display only no of lines in file

wc -l filename

To display only no words in file

wc -w filename

To display only chars in file

wc -c filename

sort:Usd to sort the content of file

sort fielname

Not: sort by defauly performs an alphabet sort

To pserform a numerical sort

sort -n filename

To perform a reverse numerical sort

sort -nr filename

Redirection:

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send the output,error and both into a file is called redirection

we have 3 types of redirection

1)Output redirection

To send the output of ls -la into file1

ls -la > file1

To send the output of multiple commands

(date;cal) > file1

2)Error redirection

To send the error msg of the below mkdir command in file2

mkdir d1/d2/d3/d4 2> file2

3)Both redirection

To redirect both error and output we can use &>

(data;cal) &> file3

Piping

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Send the output of a command as input for some other command is called

piping

1.To count the no of lines displayed when ls -la is executed

we can first store in file using redirection an count using wc -l

we can use pipeng

ls -la file1 | wc -l

2.To capture only 5th line from /etc/passwd file

head -5 /etc/passw | tail -5

3.To capture only lines bet 5-10 from /etc/passwd

head -10 /etc/passwd | tail -5

4.To capture the 1st occurance of spool word from /etc/passwd file

grep spool /etc/passwd | head -1

5.To capture the 3rd occurance of spool word /etc/paaswd file

grep spool /etc/passwd | head -3 | tail -1

Changing permissions on files and floders

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This can be done using chmod command and it is performed in 2 ways

1.using numerical notaion

read - 4

write - 2

execute - 1

To give all permissions to user,group and others

chmod 777 file1

To give all permissions to user,read and execute to group and no permissions to others

chmod 750 file2

To recursively give permissions to files and subfolder present in a directory

chmod -R 777 dir\_name

2.using alphabetical notation

Permissions can also be changed using alphabetical notation

owner - u

group - g

others - o

read -r

write - w

execute - x

+ is used for adding permissions

- is used for subtracting permsiions

= is used for assigning permissions

To add excute permissions to owner,remove write to group on file1

chmod u+x,g-w file1

To remove read permissions to owner,assign only write and execute to group and remove read for others and add execute for others

chmod u-r,g=wx,o-r+x file2

Creating users

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adduser username

To check the user info

cat /etc/passwd