echo

Usage : display a line of text

Syntax : echo [OPTIONS] [STRING]

Options : **-n:** Do not output a newline

-s: Do not separate arguments with spaces

-e: Enable interpretation of backslash escapes

By using -e option we can use following sequences

\n new line
\t horizontal tab
\v vertical tab

Examples :

~> echo 'Hello World'
Hello World

~> echo -e 'Top\nBottom'
Top
Bottom

~> echo -- -n
-n

ls

Usage : list directory contents

Syntax : ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...

Options :

-a : list including hidden files
-C : list entries by columns
-d : list directories themselves, not their contents
-f : do not sort
-h : human readable
(*use with -l and -s, print sizes like 1K 234M 2G etc*)
-i : inode : print the index number of each file
-l : use a long listing format
-r : reverse order while sorting
-R: list subdirectories recursively
-s : print the allocated size of each file, in blocks
-S : sort by file size, largest first
-t : sort by time, newest first
-1 : list one file per line.

Examples :

~>ls
Desktop Documents Downloads JDK

~>ls -l
drwxr-xr-x 15 user user 4096 Aug 1 12:27 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 3 user user 4096 Apr 15 23:42 Documents
drwxr-xr-x 7 user user 4096 Jul 25 14:53 Downloads
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root   4096 Apr 15 23:50 JDK

mkdir

Usage : make directories

Syntax : mkdir [OPTION]... DIRECTORY...

Options : not usually used

Examples:

~>ls
Desktop Documents Downloads JDK

~>mkdir OSL
~>ls
Desktop Documents Downloads JDK OSL

rmdir

Usage : remove empty directories

Syntax : rmdir [OPTION]... DIRECTORY...

Options : not usually used

Examples:

~>ls
Desktop Documents Downloads JDK OSL

~>rmdir OSL

~>ls
Desktop Documents Downloads JDK

~>rmdir JDK
rmdir: failed to remove 'JDK/': Directory not empty

cd

Usage : change directory

Syntax : cd [DIRECTORY]

Examples:

Go to specified directory if available as child
~>
~>cd Desktop
~/Desktop>

Go back to root directory
~/Desktop>cd
~>

Go to address

~>
~> cd /etc/apt/apt.conf.d/
~/e/a/apt.conf.d>

Go back (to parent directory)

~/e/a/apt.conf.d>
~/e/a/apt.conf.d> cd ..
~/e/apt> cd ..
~/etc>

cat

Usage : concatenate files and print on the standard output

Syntax : cat [OPTION]... [FILE]...

Options :
-n, --number : number all output lines

Examples:

1. If file doesn't exist creates new file enter contents and press ***ctrl+d***

~>cat >test1.txt
This is test file 1

2. Now read file contents

~>cat test1.txt
This is test file 1

3. Display Contents of Multiple Files

~>cat test1.txt test2.txt
This is test file 1
This is test file 2

4. Redirect content to single file here previous data of test2 will be erased and data from test1 will be written

~>cat test1.txt > test2.txt
~>cat test2.txt
This is test file 1

5. Append File Contents to Another File

~>cat test1.txt >> test2.txt
~>cay test2.txt
This is test file 2
This is test file 1

*6. Append Text to Existing File press **ctrl+d***

~>cat >> test1.txt
This is test line

~>cat test1.txt
This is test file 1
This is test line

7. Line numbering

~>cat -n test1.txt
1 This is test file 1
2 This is test line

touch

Usage : create new file / change file timestamps

-Update the access and modification times of each FILE to the current time.
-A FILE argument that does not exist is created empty, unless -c or -h is supplied.

Syntax : touch [OPTION]... [FILE]...

Options :
 -a change only the access time
-d parse STRING and use it instead of current time
-m change only the modification time

Examples:

~>ls
Desktop Documents Downloads JDK

~>touch temp.txt temp.c
~>ls
Desktop Documents Downloads JDK temp.c temp.txt

read

Usage : read line of input into variables Everthing will be stored in shell variables (*temporarily memory)*

Syntax : read [OPTIONS] [VARIABLE ...]

Options :
-g or --global makes the variables global.
-l or --local makes the variables local.
-p Uses prompt text
U or --universal causes the specified shell variable to be made universal.

Examples:

~>read a
read> 55
~>echo $a
55

~>read
This is readed value
~>echo $REPLY
This is readed value

~>read name age class
vaibhav 20 TEIT
~>echo age of $name is $age
age of vaibhav is 20

~>read -p "Enter your city name: " city
Enter your city name: Pune
~>echo “Your city is $city”
Your city is Pune