

- Cat command : Mainly used read and concatenate files, but it can't be used for creating new file.
- create file : `~# cat > file1.txt`
 - view file : `~# cat file1.txt`
 - `~# cat > file1.txt` → create file
 - `~# cat file1.txt` → view
 - `~# rm file1.txt` → Delete
 - `~# mv file1.txt file2.txt // filename`
 - `~# mv file1.txt (Location) // Move`
 - `~# cp [Source] [Target/Destination] // Copy`
 - `~# cp -r [Source] [Destination] // Sub Folder in copy`
 - `~# chmod 764 bust.txt`

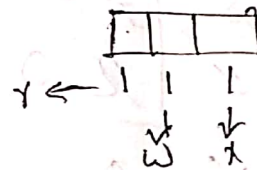
rwx
rw-
r-x
r--
-wx
-w-
--x

Change file permission

Process kill:

`~# kill SIGKILL 1234`

kill
Single PID=?
(Process ID)



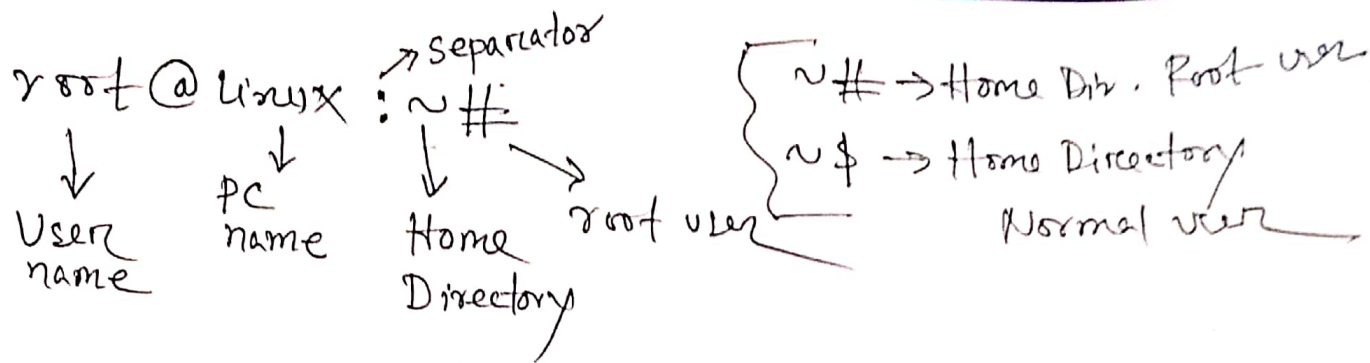
8421

rwx	---	111	-7
rw-	---	110	-6
r-x	---	101	-5
r--	---	100	-4
-wx	---	011	-3
-w-	---	010	-2
--x	---	001	-1
---	---	000	-0

change Ownership:

`chown [user] : [Filename]`

root file1.txt



⇒ `~# pwd` ⇒ print working Directory (PWD)

↓ ↓ ↓
P W D

⇒ change Directory: `cd`

Example: `~# cd /home/username/Downloads`

⇒ Back to home Dir: `~#` or `~ /home/username/Downloads cd`
The `cd` ("change Directory") command is used to change the current working directory in Linux.

⇒ Listing files: `ls` Example: `~# ls`

⇒ `ls -R` Example: `~# ls -R`

(Sub directory to what file itz given)

⇒ `ls -a` Example: `~# ls -a`

[for showing all hidden files Linux & how hidden file is no dot (.) file etc etc]

⇒ Make new folder: `mkdir [folder]` Example: `mkdir foo`

⇒ Remove Directory: `rmdir [dirname]`

⇒ Remove File name: `rm [filename]` Example: `$ rm filename`
or `$ unlink [filename]`