Basic Linux Commands
Usefullink-
https://itworkshopktu2024.blogspot.com/2024/11/familiarization-of-basic-linux-commands.html
1. Do the following in the order given
a) Create a directory EV2. (mkdir ev4)
b) Navigate to that directory (cd ev4)
c) Create a directory with your roll number
d) Navigate to that
e) Type the following commands and write the resultant directory path(use pwd if required) . Also pen down your understanding of the result
f)
i. cd DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 ~/ev4/rollno_55
Go to the folder mentioned after 'cd'
ii. cd - /c/Users/DELL/ev4
Go to previous directory
iii. cd . DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 ~/ev4
Keeps the user in same directory
iv. cd .. DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 ~
Go one directory back(parent folder)
v. cd ~ DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 ~
Go to home directory
vi. cd / DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 /
Go to root directory
vii. ls -l DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 /
Shows the long listing format
viii. cd media
bash: cd: media: No such file or directory
DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 /
Move into the folder named 'media'. Since such a file is not created ,error appeared.
ix. cd
DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 ~
Takes to home directory
x. pwd /c/Users/DELL
xi. cd media bash: cd: media: No such file or directory
xii. DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 ~
xiii.
xiv. cd /media bash: cd: /media: No such file or directory
DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 ~
Moves to the media folder located inside the root directory.
No such file ,therefore error appeared.
xv. ls -l
DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 ~
Display a detailed list of all the files and folders present .
xvi. ls -al DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 ~
Shows all files, including hidden ones.
xvii. cd ~/ev4/<ur roll number>
DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 ~/ev4/rollno_55
Go to the folder rollno_55 which is inside ev4, which is inside my home directory.
xviii. mkdir emptydummy
DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 ~/ev4/rollno_55
Create a new directory named 'emptydummy'
xix. mkdir dummy
DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 ~/ev4/rollno_55

Creates a new directory named ‘dummy’ inside your current working directory.
xx. cd dummy
DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 ~/ev4/rollno_55/dummy
Changes working directory to the folder named ‘dummy’.
xxi. touch file1
DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 ~/ev4/rollno_55/dummy
Created a new empty file named ‘file1’ inside the current working directory(‘dummy’)
xxii. touch file2
DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 ~/ev4/rollno_55dummy
Created a new empty file named ‘file1’ inside the current working directory(‘dummy’)
xxiii. ls -l
DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 ~/ev4/rollno_55/dummy -rw-r--r-- 1 DELL 197121 0 Feb 9 10:05 file1
-rw-r--r-- 1 DELL 197121 0 Feb 8 11:05 file2
xxiv. rm -i file2
DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 ~/ev4/rollno_55/dummy
Deletes the file named “file2” after asking for confirmation.
xxv. ls -l
DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 ~/ev4/rollno_55/dummy
Displayed all the files.
xxvi. cd .. DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 ~/ev4/rollno_55
Moves to parent directory(‘rollno_55’)
xxvii. rm emptydummy
DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 ~/ev4/rollno_55
Attempts to remove directory “emptydummy”, but results in error since it is used for files.
xxviii. rmdir emptydummy – only empty dirs removed with rmdir
DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 ~/ev4/rollno_55
xxix. rmdir dummy – will give an error since not empty
rmdir: failed to remove 'dummy': Directory not empty
DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 ~/ev4/rollno_55
xxx. rm -r dummy
DELL@DESKTOP-19URV6K MINGW64 ~/ev4/rollno_55
Delete the directory ‘dummy’ along with all the files inside it.
2. cat >file1.txt -- You can use cat to create a file and input text directly from the terminal. Type the content‘My first line’, and press CTRL+D to save and exit
3. cat >file2.txt -- Type the content ‘Hello Second line’, and press CTRL+D to save and exit
4.
5. cat > file3.txt -- Write ‘Hello line’ as input and save the file
6. cat file1.txt file2.txt > file_combined.txt -- > overwrites, >> appends
7. cat file_combined.txt --Need not type the entire filename…Write file_c and press Tab to see how it autocompletes
8. cat file3.txt >> file_combined.txt – appends
9. cat file_combined.txt
10. grep -i hello file*
11. cp file1.txt ~/ev4
12. mv file_combined.txt combined -- check new file using ls -l
Change permissions → chmod
You can do this in two ways.
Method A: Symbolic mode (easy to read)
Examples
1. Give execute permission to owner: ex: chmod u+x file.sh
2. Remove write permission from group: ex: chmod g-w file.txt
3. Add read permission to everyone: ex: chmod a+r file.txt
4. Set exact permissions:ex: chmod u=rwx,g=rx,o=r myfile

Method B: Numeric (octal) mode (most used)
Permission values for rwx = 421
Examples
1. Owner: rwx, Group: r-x, Others: r-- => chmod 754 file.txt
2. Read/write for owner only: => chmod 600 file.txt
Permissions meaning differ with ref to files and directories-
13. chmod u+x combined
--Grant execute permission to owner. Check the new permission using ls -l combined
14. chmod g-r combined -- Remove read permission from group
15. chmod 777 combined -- giving rwx= 111=7, full permission to all user, group and others
Permission
File
Directory
r
read file
list files (ls)
w
modify file
create/delete files
x
run file
enter directory (cd)
16. sudo useradd alice -- new user created using sudo super user
17. sudo passwd alice -- set new password using passwd
18. sudo userdel alice – Attempt to delta the user account named alice .
If in a network server, write command can work like a "chat" with someone logged into the same system(server)
The write command sends a real-time message to another user.
Both the sender and receiver must be logged into the same system.
The message is displayed directly on the receiver's terminal
Syntax : write username [tty]
username: The name of the user you want to send the message to.
tty (optional): Specifies the exact terminal session of the user (useful if the user has multiple sessions open).
Ex: write alice
There is also an option for the user to enable/block messaging using mesg y or mesg n