1 To see the use who is currently logged in

whoami

2 To see all the users logged into the linux server

who

3 To create directories

mkdir dir1

4 To create multiple directories one within another

mkdir -p d1/d2/d3/d4

5 To remove an empty directory

rmdir dir\_name

6 To remove a directory which has files and sub directories

rm -r dir\_name

7 To move from one dir to another

cd dirname

Note . represents current directory

.. represents parent directory

~ represents home directory of current user

Eg: cd ~ will take control to home dir of current user

8 To create files

touch file1

9 To create multiple files

touch file1 file2 file3

Note: touch creates empty files. It can also be used for

updating the time stamp of files

10 To create files that can store some data

cat > filename

Enter some data in the file

To come out of cat command (ctrl+d) This represents EOF (End of file)

a) cat create a new file if the file is already not present

b) it will overwrite the content of the existing file if

file is already present

11 To see the content of a file

cat filename

12 To append data to an existing file

cat >> filename

enter some data

ctrl+d

13 To remove a file

rm filename

14 To find home dir of current user

echo $HOME

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15 To move from one dir to another

cd dir\_path

Note: . represents current working dir

.. represents parent directory

cd .. will take us to parent directory

cd . will let us remain on the same working directory

To go to parent directory

cd (or) cd ~

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To see the list of all files in present working dir

ls

To see long listing of files

ls -l (it shows all the meta data realted to the file)

To see the files (visible and hidden)

ls -a

To see the size of the files in human readable format

ls -lh

To see the inode numbers of the files

ls -li

To see the files based on their time stamps

ls -lt

To see the files after reversing the time stamps

i.e older files first

ls -ltr

To see the files recursively present in a dir

ls -lR

1 To copy files

cp srcfile destfile

2 to copy directories

cp -R srcdir destdir

If the destination file is not present cp will create a new file

If the destination file is present cp will overwrite the file

3 To rename or move files

mv srcfile destfile

mv works like cut paste

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Linking of files

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Linking is of 2 types

1 Soft link

2 Hard Link

Soft link is similar to a shortcut in windows. This is created for easy access of the files present at some remote location. If the original file is deleted then the shortcut is of no use.

ln -s file1 file2

file2 is created as a shortcut for file1

Hard link will work even if the original file is deleted

ln file1 file3

file3 become hardlink file for file1

ls -li will display the same inode number for

both file1 and file3 and the link count will be 2

even if we delete the original file still we can access the data

rm file1

cat file3

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Text Processing Tools

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1 less

This is used to display the text in pagewise format

less filename

2 head

This will display the top 10 lines of a file

head filename

To display top 3 lines of a file

head -3 filename

3 tail

This will display the last 10 lines of a file

tail filename

To display the last 4 lines of a file

tail -4 filename

4 wc

This is used to find the number of lines, words and characters in a file

wc filename

To find only the no of lines

wc -l filename

To find only the number of words

wc -w filename

To find only the number of characters

wc -c filename

5 sort

Used for sorting the content of a file. By default it performs an alphabetical sort

sort filename

To perform a numeric sort

sort -n filename

To perform a reverse numeric sort

sort -nr filename

6 grep(globally search for a regular expression and print it)

This is used for searching for a sequence of characters in a file. grep will display all the lines where the given string is present

To search for a word called intelliq

grep intelliq filename

To search for intelliq ignoring its case

grep -i intelliq filename

To search for a word intelliq and also display the line numbers

grep -n intelliq filename

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

grep -v intelliq filename

7 cut(This is used to capture the data in column fashion)

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

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

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Redirection

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> is output redirection

2> is error redirection

&> is both redirection

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Piping

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Sending output of a command as input to some other command is

called piping