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 direcotry 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 emptyr 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

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

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

file is already present

11 To see the content of a file

cat filename

12 To append data to an exisiting 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 goto 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

ie 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 loaction.If the original file is delete the shortcut is of no use

ln -s file1 file2

file2 is created as a shotcut 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 date

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 charactes

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 perfrom a reverse numeric sort

sort -nr filename

6 grep(globally search for a regular expression and printit)

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