Day-03-Linux-Commands-1

1. Ls -ltr  [displays the most recently modified file]
2. Mkdir -p d1/d2/d3 [create a path d1/d2/d3]
3. Chmod 755 [remove write permissions to all others in the system except owner
4. Chmod -R <Dir> [it will give all the permissions to dir and its sub-directories
5. Chown -R [change the ownership of dir and its sub-directories]
6. Ln -s [create a soft link to a directory]
7. Mv d1 d2 [rename a file/directory d1 to d2
8. Cp -pr    [copy a dir and its sub-directories, files into another directory with same permissions and timestamps.
9. Rm -rf [remove directory even if the owner does not have write permission.
10. Head -3 <filename> [display the first 3 lines of a file]
11. Tail -1 <filename> [display the last line of the file]
12. Tail -f  <filename> [continuously monitor a running log file>
13. Find /home/inco -name \*.xml [find all the xml files in /home/inco dir and its sub-dir]
14. Find /home/inco -size +10m [find all the files larger than 10mb in a directory
15. Find /home/inco -mtime -5 [find all the files newer than 5 days]
16. Find /home/inco -mtime +7    [ find all the files in /home/inco older than 7 days]
17. Find /home/inco -mtime +6    [ find all the files that were not modified in the last 6 days]
18. Find /home/inco  -mtime +1 [find all the files in /home/inco of 1 day and older]
19. Find /home/inco -mtime -1 [find all the files in /home/inco that are modified today]
20. Find  /home/inco -name [aA]\*  [find all the files that are starting with a or Capital A]
21. find /home/ubuntu -type f -size +10M [ /path/to/search → directory to start searching (e.g., /home/ubuntu or /).
22. find /var/log -type f -name "\*.log"  [Find all **files** (not directories) whose names end with .log]
23. grep <KW> <filename> [find the lines in a file with a particular keyword]
24. grep -i <kw> <filename>  [find the keyword in a file ignoring the case]
25. grep -v <kw> <filename>  [find all the lines in a file that do not have the given keyword]
26. grep -r <kw> \*     [find all the files with a specific keyword in current directory and sub-directories]
27. grep ^A <filename> [find all the lines in a file that starts with A]
28. grep z$ <filename> [find all the lines in a file that ends with z]

29. Cat -b <filename>  [view content with line numbers and it will ignore empty lines]

30. Cat -n <filename> [view content with line numbers and it will not ignored empty lines]

31. Wc <filename>    [ it will display the details of the file]

**Day-04-Linux-2**

**1 Sudo : when we add sudo while executing any command then it will add some extra privileges to that user.**

**2) useradd <username> : to create the user**

**3) su - <username> : to switch the user**

**4) passwd <username> : to create the password for the user**

**5) chsh -s /bin/sh : to change the shell**

**6) sudo**

**7) input re-directors use to store any data**

**8)**