

# Mastering Linux Command Utilities

File handling utilities are a set of commands that allow you to create, read, write, delete, and manage files in Linux. They are essential for any Linux programmer who needs to work with files.

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# ls

## 1 List Directory Contents

Display the files and directories within a directory.

## 2 Syntax:

ls [option] [path]

## 3 Example:

ls -l /home



# Command Line Syn

## cat

### 1 Display File Contents

Print the content of a file to the terminal.

\$ command parameters

Don't type the "\$"

Separate the parts of the command by

### 2 Syntax:

cat [option] [file]

command – what to do

parameters – how to do it or what to

### 3 Example:

cat file.txt



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# cp

## 1 Copy Files

Duplicate one or more files to a specified destination.

## 2 Syntax:

```
cp [option] [source] [destination]
```

## 3 Example:

```
cp file.txt backup/file.txt
```

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# **mv**

## **1 Move or Rename Files**

Relocate files or directories to a new location or rename them.

## **2 Syntax:**

```
mv [option] [source] [destination]
```

## **3 Example:**

```
mv file.txt documents/file_renamed.txt
```

## **Commands we learned**

**cd – change directory**

**ls – list directory contents**

**pwd – print working directory**

**touch – create new file**

**rm – remove file (careful!)**

**mkdir – make directory**

**cp – copy file**

**mv – move file**

**man – help page**

## **Tips/Tricks**

**up arrow – previous command**

**tab – auto completes things in command line**



# rm

## 1 Delete Files

Permanently remove files or directories from the system.

## 2 Syntax:

```
rm [option] [file]
```

## 3 Example:

```
rm file.txt
```



# **mkdir**

## **1 Create Directory**

Make a new directory with the specified name.

## **2 Syntax:**

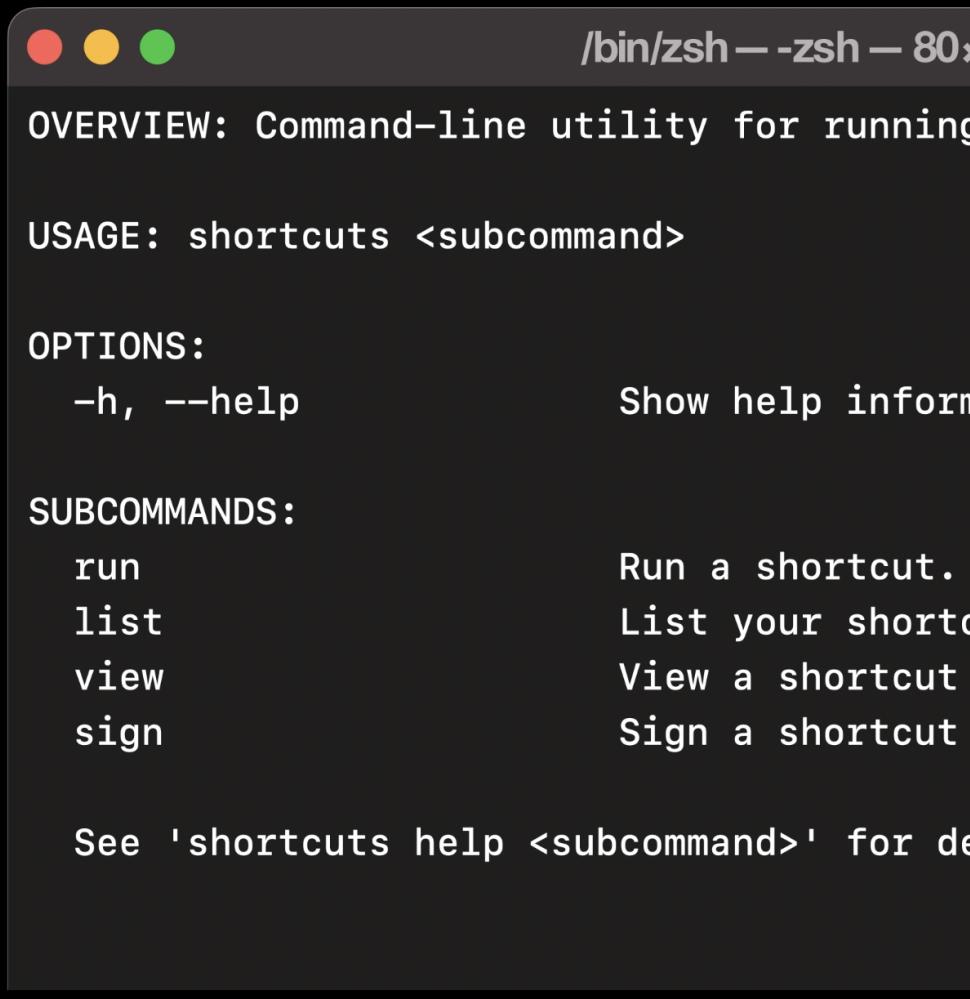
```
mkdir [option] [directory]
```

## **3 Example:**

```
mkdir project
```



# Shortcuts command line



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following content:

```
/bin/zsh --zsh - 80%  
OVERVIEW: Command-line utility for running  
shortcuts.  
USAGE: shortcuts <subcommand>  
  
OPTIONS:  
-h, --help Show help information  
  
SUBCOMMANDS:  
run Run a shortcut.  
list List your shortcuts.  
view View a shortcut.  
sign Sign a shortcut.  
  
See 'shortcuts help <subcommand>' for detailed information.
```

## rmdir

### 1 Remove Directory

Delete an empty directory from the system.

### 2 Syntax:

```
rmdir [option] [directory]
```

### 3 Example:

```
rmdir directory
```

# touch

## 1 Create New File

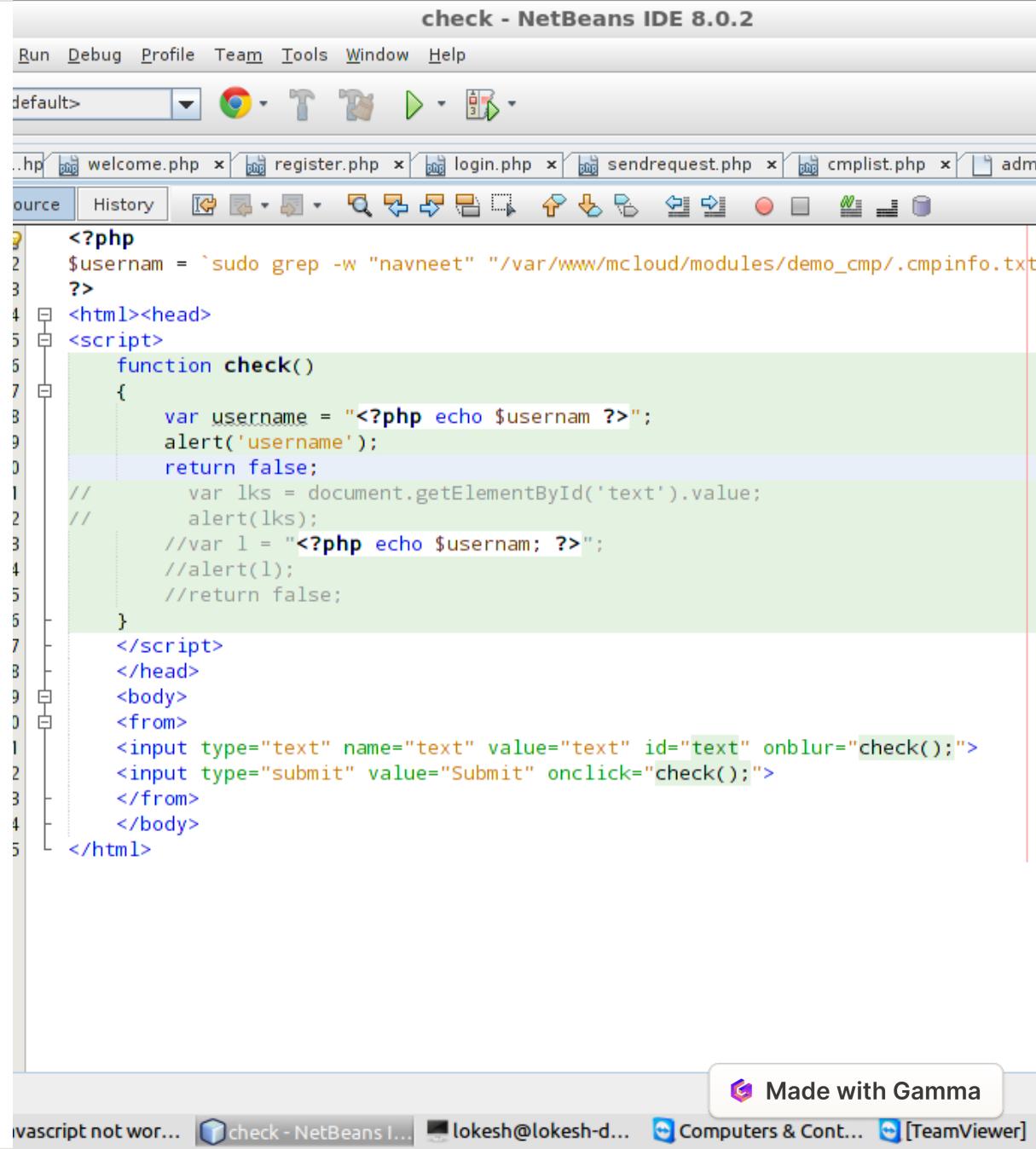
Generate a new empty file with the specified name.

## 2 Syntax:

```
touch [option] [file]
```

## 3 Example:

```
touch file.txt
```



The screenshot shows the NetBeans IDE interface with the title "check - NetBeans IDE 8.0.2". The menu bar includes Run, Debug, Profile, Team, Tools, Window, and Help. The toolbar has icons for file operations like Open, Save, and Find. The tabs at the top show various files: default, welcome.php, register.php, login.php, sendrequest.php, cmplist.php, and adm. Below the tabs is a toolbar with icons for file operations like Open, Save, and Find. The main code editor displays the following PHP script:

```
<?php
$username = `sudo grep -w "navneet" "/var/www/mcloud/modules/demo_cmp/.cmpinfo.txt";
?>
<html><head>
<script>
    function check()
    {
        var username = "<?php echo $username ?>";
        alert('username');
        return false;
    }
    //var lks = document.getElementById('text').value;
    //alert(lks);
    //var l = "<?php echo $username; ?>";
    //alert(l);
    //return false;
}
</script>
</head>
<body>
<from>
<input type="text" name="text" value="text" id="text" onblur="check();">
<input type="submit" value="Submit" onclick="check();">
</from>
</body>
</html>
```

# find

## 1 Search for Files

Locate files and directories based on specified criteria.

## 2 Syntax:

```
find [path] [expression]
```

## 3 Example:

```
find /home -name "*.txt"
```

```
root@ANDY-W8: /mnt/c/Users/Andy Tran
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.14393]
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Andy Tran>Bash
-- Beta feature --
This will install Ubuntu on Windows, distributed by
and licensed under its terms available here:
https://aka.ms/uowterms

Type "y" to continue: y
Downloading from the Windows Store... 100%
Extracting filesystem, this will take a few minutes.
Please create a default UNIX user account. The user
our Windows username.

For more information visit: https://aka.ms/wslusers
Enter new UNIX username: extra
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
/bin/bash: /mnt/c/Users/ANDYTR~1/AppData/Local/Temp/
Creating UNIX user failed, this can be done later by
ltuser
Installation successful!
The environment will start momentarily...
Documentation is available at: https://aka.ms/wsldocs
root@ANDY-W8:/mnt/c/Users/Andy Tran
```



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# grep

## 1 Search Text

Scan files for lines containing a specific pattern.

## 2 Syntax:

```
grep [option] [pattern] [file]
```

## 3 Example:

```
grep "hello" file.txt
```



# **sort**

## **1 Sort Lines**

Alphabetically sort the lines of a file.

## **2 Syntax:**

`sort [option] [file]`

## **3 Example:**

`sort names.txt`





# uniq

1

## Remove Duplicates

Eliminate consecutive  
duplicate lines from a sorted  
file.

2

## Syntax:

```
uniq [option] [file]
```

3

## Example:

```
uniq file.txt
```



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# Conclusion

With this comprehensive guide, you now have the tools to navigate and utilize key Linux command utilities like a pro. Happy command line hacking!



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