**LINUX**

**Disadvantages of UNIX:**

1. Paid
2. No commercial Business

**Linux is basically a free version of Unix. Linux is a Kernel and not an OS.**

**Linux Distributions:**

1. Red Hat Enterprise linux –> most popular
2. Fedora
3. Debian
4. Others (Ubuntu, Linux Mint, CentOS etc.) 🡪 CentOS is very fast

**Linux features:**

1. Simplified updates for all installed softwares.
2. Open source (freely available).
3. Free software licensing.
4. Access to source code.
5. Multiple distributions.
6. Better malware protection.
7. Supports multitasking.
8. Can co-exist with other OS.
9. Supports security and privacy.

**Commands: (CLI – command line interface)**

1. pwd – print working directory
2. cd <name of directory/> – change directory ( eg.--> cd Desktop/ )
3. cd – only cd makes you go straight way to the home directory from any directory.
4. ls – list
5. /- root directory
6. ~ - home directory
7. clear- clear the terminal screen. Contents will not be deleted but scrolled down.
8. Ctrl+L – clear screen
9. cd .. -> navigate to previous directory
10. cd Desktop/lms/hbase/ - directly go to hbase directory. (You can use TAB for auto-fill.)
11. echo – prints its arguments as standard output on terminal screen.

Eg.- Echo Hi , I am Taniya

$ x=100

$ echo $x //100 so, $ extracts the value of the variable and then echo prints it.

$ echo x //x

1. # - we are inside the root user
2. # exit – back to original user
3. $ su – we switch to root user
4. $ su abc – we switch to user abc
5. sudo ls – executes a particular command as if we are root user
6. vi file.txt – shows file content
7. ls –laS > file1.txt 🡪 copies result of ls command into a text file
8. vi file1.txt
9. ls -a – shows hidden files
10. ls -S – sorts files according to descending size
11. ls --author – shows owner of the files
12. ls -l – lists all contents along with owner settings, permissions and time stamp