

## # Command in Linux :- (Basic section)

(cat) → concatenate

- ① Touch and cat command :- Both are used to create new files. Touch command is used for only creating a new file, whereas cat command can also be used for writing on it.
- ② CP command :- It's used to copy file from one command to another.  
CPIO :- copy directory structure in and out.
- ③ RM :- It is used to delete single or more files (Removed).
- ④ MV :- It is used to change file name.
- ⑤ LS :- It is used to check list of all files.
- ⑥ CH-MOD :- It is used to change file permission.  
(change mode)
- ⑦ PWD :- To represent <sup>(current)</sup> present working directory.
- ⑧ MK dir :- To make new directory (folder)
- ⑨ Rm dir :- To delete empty directory
- ⑩ cd :- used to change directory
- ⑪ cd.. :- To get out of current directory
- ⑫ BC :- To convert linux screen into calculator mode.
- ⑬ Log name :- To display login username command.

- (14) who :- current login users list.
- (15) Date :- To display system date.
- (16) Password :- To change password.
- (17) Cal :- To display calendar. Displays calendar from Year 1 to 9999.
- (18) Sort :- To sort file contents.
- (19) Grep (Filter) :- To search string in file (string = text).
- (20) Echo :- To display message in linux screen.
- (21) clear :- To clear the screen.
- (22) WC (word count) :- to count the total number of lines, words, and characters contained in a file.
- (23) x (delete) :- is used with vi editor to delete a single character.
- (24) w (write) :- used with vi editor to save file and remain in the editing mode.
- (25) b (backslash) :- used with vi editor to move back to the beginning of a word.
- (26) / (forward) :- used with vi editor to search a pattern in forward direction.

(27) lpq :- used to add printing jobs to the queue.  
lprm → remove job from queue. lpq → list the jobs currently in the print queue.

(28) dd and rawrite :- used to create a linux installation boot floppy?

dd command in a Linux/UNIX OS is used to do direct dumps from one device (or file) to another. It is an excellent tool to create a disk image or to make a disk from an image.

the rawrite utility to write an image file to a disk.

(29) ps :- used to display characteristics of a process.

Pid → not a command. It's process id which is shown using ps command only. Ps includes Pid.

(30) q :- quit in vi editor

(31) q! :- quit without saving in vi editor.

(32) cpio & tree : used to save standard output in a file as well as display it on the terminal.

(33) init 0 :- to halt a linux system.

(34) tail :- list the last 10 lines of a file.

(35) cmp :- used to compare the files.

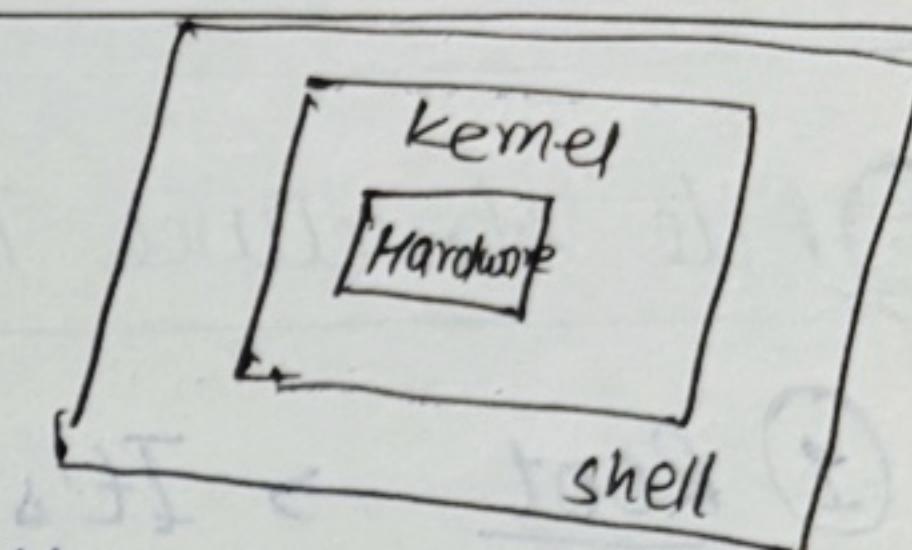
# command in linux continues:-

- (36) du :- used to summarise the disk usage.
- (37) uname :- used to display the operating system name.

③ ZOMBIE Process :- Half Dead Process is called zombie process.

④ DAEMON Process :- Process which does not require control terminal, that which run for long period is called daemon process.

### ⑤ Linux Operating system :-



① Kernel :- It is also called as heart of Linux OS.  
Its main task is the management of hardware.

② Shell :- It is a program which is directly connected to user. Command given by user in shell is send to kernel. Shell acts as command interpreter.

### ③ 3 types of shell :-

- ① Bourne shell :- (SH). First shell to be used in UNIX OS.
- ② C-shell :- (csh) syntax in C language so c-shell.
- ③ TC-shell :- (TCSH) Advance version of c-shell.
- ④ Korn-shell :- (ksh) It includes feature of all above 3.
- ⑤ Bourne again shell :- It update of Bourne shell, contains all above features in it.

## # Command Lines MCQs Questions

- ⇒ Linux belongs to UNIX family made in c language  
is open source operating system.
- ⇒ File name in Linux :- upto 14 characters and are case sensitive.

### ⑤ File structure in Linux :-

- ① Root → It's called user's home directory.
- ② Bin → In this directory contains all user commands.
- ③ S BIN → This directory contains system commands.  
location & configuration & system administration executable file.
- ④ INCLUDE → This directory contains 'C header file'.
- ⑤ PROCESS → When program is running then it is called process.
- ⑥ Dev → Contains device files.
- ⑦ Etc → contain system boot scripts.

### ⑧ 4 types of Process :-

- ① INIT Process → In Linux every process has process ID and its parent process. But INIT process has no parent process.  
After booting Linux system, firstly INIT process is runned so its process id is always one.
- ② ORPHAN Process → If Parent process is finished earlier than child process, then that child process is called orphan process.