**Linux terminal information**

* The Linux command is a utility of the Linux operating system.
* The commands are executed on the **Linux terminal**.
* The terminal is a command-line interface to interact with the system.
* Windows Mac Os terminal perform basic operations.
* Linux provide powerful terminal for advance operation/Cmd.
* *Commands in Linux are****case-sensitive****.*

*Open terminal shortcut press*

*Ctr + Alt + t*

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**File Management Commands**

user@host ~/somedir $

user@host somedir $

user@host /home/user/somedir $

* In file management there are showing user and host.
* we have two types of file path

**Absolute Path**

An absolute path is defined as the specifying the location of a file or directory from the root directory(/).

**Eg $mv txt1 /home/kiran/xyz**

**Cp /home/kiran/Desktop/pst/text1.txt /home/kiran/Documents/**

**Relative Path**

Relative path is defined as the path related to the present working directly(pwd).

**Eg $mv txt1 ../xyz**

*Cp text1.txt /home/kiran/Desktop/*

***Open terminal and perform below operations.***

**Hardware  and System Information commands**

**$lscpu**

**Provide** reports information about the cpu and processing units.

**$ hwinfo**

Hwinfo is another general purpose hardware  information.(***–short***)

**$ lspci**

**(GRUB)**The lspci command lists out all the pci buses and details about the devices connected to them

**$ lsscsi**

Lists outs the scsi/sata devices like hard drives and optical drives.

**$df –Th**

Showing the distributed file system and type.

**$df**

Its show disk utilization information.

**$cat /proc/cpuinfo**

$iostat

Its show CPU related information

**$ cat /proc/meminfo**

$vmstat

Its show memory related information

**$ cat /etc/os-release**

OS related information.

**$free**

Showing memo,swap-memo,cach information.

**$du**

Show dir space usage eg. ($du –sch xyz dir/file\_Name) (-h) .

**$sudo cfdisk**

Showing disk info.

**$lsblk**

list of blocks.

Linux Basic Commands

**$sudo**

**its command for sudo or root level access.**

 "$" indicates **start of command**. "#" indicates end of command and start of comment

**$sudo su**

**come to on root level access.**

**$su USER\_NAME (Need pass.)**

**$sudo su USER\_Name**

**come to particular user level access(No need Pass).**

**$uname**

**Print system information --help**

**$uptime**

**Show how long the system has been running**

**$date**

**Showing date**

**$cal**

**Showing calendar**

**$who**

**Who is login now (-H)**

Login name of the users

Terminal line numbers

Login time of the users in to system

Remote host name of the user

**$pwd**

**Present working directory.**

**$ls**

**Showing the list of Dir/files**

**$ll**

**When the long listing format is used, you can see the following file information:**

* + The file type.
  + The file permissions.
  + Number of hard links to the file.
  + File owner.
  + File group.
  + File size. (kb du –h)
  + Date and Time.
  + File name.

Mostly used command

**$cd**

**command is used to change the current directory.**

**$cd ..**

**command is used to change or come on previous directory.**

**$mkdir**

**command is used to create a new directory under any directory.**

**-p /a/b/c = create dir with under dir or sub dir**

**$rmdir**

**command is used to delete a directory. (sudo rmdir)**

**$cp**

**command is used to copy directory/files.**

**$rm**

**Remove files only with below options /flag**

**-r = remove dir with under sir.**