

ASSINGNMENT -2

Syntax with example for each and every commands

1.File management

i) /bin :- This is the directory which contains binary files executable files

ii)/etc :- linux system configuration files will be available

iii)/home:- whenever we create the user at that time linux system will create one directory with the name of user in this directory

iv)/tmp :- Temporary files if the system get restarts all the data will be cleared

v)/opt :- It is completely dedicated to install 3rd party application

vi)/usr :- usr is nothing but user ,in this location user programs and files

vii)/var:- It is the sub directory of root

viii) ls – performs file listing or to list files and directory is command is used

2. File permissions

Only read permission to group

Chmod 747 < file name>

Chmod <group name> + <permission name> <file name>

Chmod g+r file

Chmod <group name> - <permission name> <file name>

Chmod u-w file

777 – rwxrwxrwx

576- rx-rwx-rw

657-rw-rx-rwx

3) Networking commands

Ifconfig. , ip. , traceroute. , ping. , netstat. , ss , dig, nslookup

ip

Syntax :- ip a ,ip addr

Example:- ip a show eth0

ip a show lo

ip a show wlan0

tracert

syntax : tracert <destination>

Example : tracert skillrary.com

Ping

Syntax : ping <destination>

Example : \$ ping facebook.com

4)filter commands :-

Linux filter commands

1) Cat

2) Cut

3) Grep

4) Comm

5) Sed

6) Tee

7) Uniq

Syntax :

Cat <filename> | cat or tac|

Example :

Cat weeks.txt |tac|cat|

Linux cut commands

Syntax : cut Option[file]...

Options : -b ,--bytes = LIST

-c ,---characters = LIST

-d , --delimiter = DELIM

-f , ---fields = LIST

Examples of the cut command

Cut by using byte

Cut -b <byte number> <file name>

Example: cut -b 2 exm.txt

5)FILE COMPRESSIONS

SYNTAX: Compress options ...[file]...

Example : compress -v foo

Compress -f abc.com

Gzip -d abc

6)disk utility

Sudo fdisk -l

Sudo sfdisk -l

Sudo cfdisk

Sudo parted -l

Lsblk

Blkid

Sudo df -ht