Assignment :

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syntax with example for each and every commands

1.File management

2.File permissions

3.Networking commnads

4.filter commands

5.file compression

6.disk utility

1. **File management**

1. /bin

ls

It contains the binary and executable files

2. /etc

ls

It is where the linux system’s configuration

3. cat /etc/shells

To know the details about shells

4. cd /home

Whenever we create the user at the time linux system will create one directory with the name of the user.

5. cd /tmp

Temporary files, if the system gets restarted all the data will be cleared.

6. ls

To perform Files listings or to list files and directories ls command is used

7. $ls -l

8. $touch filename

touch command can be used to create a new file. It will create and open a new blank file if the file with a filename does not exist. And in case the file already exists then the file will not be affected.

1. **File permissions**

chmod <groupName>+<permissionName> <fileName>

Example: chmod u+x file

chmod <groupName>-<permissionName> <fileName>

Example: chmod g-x file

chmod u-w file

777 = rwxrwxrwx

765 = rwxrw-r-x

654 = rw-r-xr--

1. **Networking commands**

Ifconfig

Example: ifconfig eth0

ifconfig lo

ifconfig wlan0

ifconfig eth0 <address> netmask <address>

To enable or disable an interface

ifup eth0

To disable an interface

ifdown eth0

To set the size of MTU

ip a

ip addr

ip a show eth0

ip a show lo

ip a show wlan0

traceroute

Linux traceroute is one of the most useful commands in networking. It is used to troubleshoot the network. It detects the delay and determines the pathway to your target. It basically helps in the following ways:

It provides the names and identifies every device on the path.

It follows the route to the destination

It determines where the network latency comes from and reports it.

traceroute <destination>

traceroute google.com

ping <destination>

ping google.com

1. **filter commands**

cat <fileName> | cat or tac | cat or tac |. . .

cat weeks.txt | tac | cat | cat | tac

cut OPTION... [FILE]...

Options:

The following command line options are used by the cut command to make it more specific:

-b, --bytes=LIST: It is used to cut a specific section by bytes.

-c, --characters=LIST: It is used to select the specified characters.

-d, --delimiter=DELIM: It is used to cut a specific section by a delimiter.

-f, --fields=LIST: It is used to select the specific fields. It also prints any line that does not contain any delimiter character, unless the -s option is specified.

-n: It is used to ignore any option.

--complement: It is used to complement the set of selected bytes, characters or fields

-s, --only-delimited: It is used not to print lines that do not have delimiters.

--output-delimiter=STRING: This option is specified to use a STRING as an output delimiter; The default is to use "input delimiter".

-z, --zero-terminated: It is used if line delimiter is NUL, not newline.

--help: It is used to display the help manual.

--version: It is used to display the version information.

cut -d- -f(columnNumber) <fileName>

cut -d- -f2 marks.txt

cut -d- -f1 marks.txt

5. file compression

compress [OPTION]... [FILE]

Example: compress -v example.xls

compress -c example.xls > new.Z

compress -rv abc

compress -f asc.txt

6. disk utility

sudo fdisk -l

sudo sfdisk -l -uM

sudo cfdisk /dev/sdb

sudo parted -l

pydf

lsblk