Reset the password:-

------------------------------

1. Passwd: - when as a user we want change the password.

2. Passwd <user-name> :- we can change the password for specific user.

3. Passwd -e <username> :- it will expire the password .

File structure :-

-------------------------

1. Bin: - we will be having binaries files (commands & executable files).

2. Etc: - It is the file in this configuration files will be available.

3. Opt: - standard directory to install the 3rd party applications.

4. Home: - It is the default directory in this dir we will be having user files.

5. Var: - it is the sub directory of root directory.

6. /usr: - In this we will be having program files.

7. /tmp: - temporary files when we restart our system all the data will erase which is present inside the temp dir.

File permissions:-

---------------------------------------------------------------------

1. Owner- >7 Group->7 others ->7

(read4, write-2, execute-1) (Read-4, write-2, execute-1) (Read-4, write-2, execute-1)

Owner---read

Group ---read, write, execute

Others----execute

Signup ------- 4 7 1

read read,write,execute execute

1. Chmod 777 <file-name>

2. Chmod u=rwx,g+w,o+r <file-name>

To check the file content:-

---------------------------

1. File <file-name>

Filter commands:-

---------------------------------------------------------

To filter the data

Ex: - we will be having one database to use the data which are present inside the database we will be using sql Lang to retrieve the data

Similarly: - Linux we will be using filter commands

1. Univeristy: - so many colleges comes under university, I want only one college user,

Quiry:- vtu, Bms , Mech ,pradeep.

Filter commands: - to retrieve the specific task.

1. Head: - It will display the top 10 lines when we run only head <file-name> (default it will print 10lines)

-n :- It will print the number of lines

Syn: - head -(num) <file-name>

-C: - it will print the specified number of character.

Syn; - head -c<num> <file-name>

-v :- complete information

syn: head -v <file-name>

-q :- it will not print full details

Syn: head -q <file-name>

---------------------------------------------------------

Tail: - it will print the data from bottom -top order

-N: - It will print the number of lines

Syn: - head -(num) <file-name>

-C: - it will print the specified number of character.

Syn; - head -c<num> <file-name>

-V: - complete information

Syn: head -v <file-name>

-Q: - it will not print full details

Syn: head -q <file-name>

3. Pipeline: - it is the main part of filer commands catwhen we are using this command the previous command output will be input for next command

syn :- cat file.txt| head -4|tail-2

ex :- cat college | head -4 | tail -2

4.sort :- it will sort the data in asc/des order according to the ASCI-ii value

options :- sort <file-name>

i} sort -r <file-name> :- it will print the data in reverse order.

5.Uniq :- to print the uniq data without any duplicates (to avoid the duplicate data)

i) uniq <file-name>

ii) Uniq -c <file-name>:-It will count the number of occurrence of the duplicate data

iii) Uniq -d <file-name>:- Display the only duplicate content.

6. Grep: - global regular expression print the grep command filters the content of a file which makes our search easy

Ex:- grep <content/data> <file-name>

7. Sed:- stream editor

Replacing in nth line:-

1. Ex;- sed ‘3 s/sam/manu/’ sakmanu.txt

2. Ex: - sed ‘1, 3 s/sam/manu/’ sakmanu.txt

Printing only replaced data;-

Ex; - sed –n’s/sam/manu/p’ sakmanu.txt

Note: - if we not mention “/p” it will not print

Delete the line or content:-

1. Ex;-sed ‘2d’ sakmanu.txt

2. Ex;-sed ‘$d’ sakmanu.txt

Using pipe command:

Ex: echo hello | sed‘s/hello/done/’

8. Tr: - translate