1. Pwd : present working directory “ home/loginuser
2. Ls : list of files in current working directory
3. Ls -l : long list (like file permissions, size ,group under, date, user name etc)
4. Ls -a : shows hidden files (.env, .gitignore, .ssh etc file like dot extension files)
5. Ls -la : displays long list of all files including hidden
6. Ls -ltr : shows latest file (ls -l also we can write as ll -tr
7. Ls -ltra : showhs all files based on order and latest is first
8. $clear : clear the screen
9. Echo : something to print what you written (echo “ram” – ram)
10. apt : To install any software - (apt is installer for ubuntu, yum is used for centos or amazon linux)
11. sudo : is root permission
12. -y : ( apt git -y : -y means to avoid confirmation yes or no)
13. Editor in linux : vi ,vim, gedit, nano
14. Cat : to read the file or to view the file (we cant edit )
15. To filtering data : suppose I want print only lines with ram word in abc.txt file

$cat abc.txt | grep ram

to print irrespective case ,..like Ram ,or ram or RAM etc $cat abc.txt | grep -i ram

to print line contains any one word like ram and is -- $cat abc.txt | egrep -i “ram|is”

Print number of lines ..line contains ram or is : -- $cat abc.txt | egrep -i “ram|is” | wc -l

1. Print number of lines in a file $cat abc.txt | wc -l
2. File name change : $mv ram.txt data.txt
3. To copy the file : $cp file1.txt file2.txt (if u want to copy in diff folder give the full path)
4. To display top 10 lines $head file.txt (top 2 lines $head -2 file.txt)
5. Last 10 lines to display $tail file.txt (last 3 lines $ tail -3 file.txt)
6. Ip address of your machine $ifconfig or $ip adr (ifconfig for linux and ipconfig for windows)
7. If you give $ifconfig –it will display lot of lines and ipaddress too like as follows

Text, letter

Description automatically generated

I want to print only ipaddress line only $ifconfig | -w inet | head -1



In above text I want to print I want to print ip only

$ipconfig | -w inet | head -1 | awk ‘{print $2}’

1. If you are in windows, how to connect linux :Ssh tool to connect linux servers : putty ,mobaextra ,super putty

--if you are in windows using mobaextra/putty -- $$ssh -I keynmae.pem username@ip

--if you are in ubuntu OS : Just open the terminal $ssh -I keynmae.pem username@ip

--if you are in mac – open terminal $ssh -I keynmae.pem username@ip

$mkdir --used to create directory

$cd destination folder –change directory

$cd ~ --used to move home directory (cd tilde)

$cd . . 🡪 directory move to onelevel up

$vi abc.txt – file to create

$cat a.txt b.txt > c.txt 🡪 content in a file and b file copied in to c file

$mv a.txt b.txt 🡪rename the file from a to b

$ls -R -- > list of files in sudirceotry

$rm a.txt 🡪 file to remove

$rm -rf folder1 🡪 folder and files get deleted

$cp sourlocation destination 🡪 to copy the file from one location to other location

$ cp -R fodler1/ /folder 🡪 copy the content of one folder to other

$ps -f -- to find the processes are running currently

$ps -ef 🡪 to display more info about process

$kill <process-id> --to kill the process $kill -9 <process-id> --kill forcefully

Video2:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated with low confidence

Assume that we have log file as above ..i need to display ipaddress and call type (get call or post call like that )

Print get call ip’s --- $cat file.log | grep -i get | awk -F “-“ ‘{print $1}’

Print post call ip’s --- $cat file.log | grep -I post | awk -F “-“ ‘{print $1}’

In same log how to print each ip how many times display (assume that the above file have thousands of lines)

$cat file.log | grep -I get | awk -F “-“ ‘{print $1}’ | uniq -c

To sort the above list -- $cat file.log | grep -I get | awk -F “-“ ‘{print $1}’ | uniq -c | sort

1. How to find memory size $free -kh
2. Service or systemctl – if install a software a ssoftware to know that installed active, running or stop etc for that we use service or systemctl

Servcie –centois ---( to know the kenkins status : service Jenkins status)

systemctl –ubuntu (to know the kenkins status : systemctl status Jenkins)

1. $uname – to know the linux flavour (
2. $uname -a -- will give the complete linux flavour details

$ how to search a word

$what is chmod what is diff between powershell and shellscript

Hardlink – it acts as copy of a file …if we create a hardlink for a file..if we delete that file..still we can access that file

Softlink ---It acts as alias name of file .. if we create a softlink for a file..if we delete that file..we can not access the file

**Grep command**

$grep ram file1.txt 🡪 it display the every line that contains ram in file1

$ grep ram file1.txt file2.txt 🡪 It displays every line that contains ram in multiple files

$grep -w ram \* 🡪 It displayes all file names that have ram in that directory

$grep -i ram 🡪 Ignores case sensitive , Ram ,RAM ,ram – prints all

$grep -r ram \* 🡪 It search name in all subdirectories

$grep -v ram \* 🡪 Inverse search🡪 print files that doesn’t have word ram

$grep -x ram \* 🡪 It prints files ram only one word in that lines..

$grep -l ram \* 🡪 It prints list of file name that contains word ram

**Awk**

By default awk print the lines in file ..but we can print for certain criteria



Shell script:

$@ refers to all of a shell script's command-line arguments

By using -f and use loop and if it is said to true then it is file

To print the process id’s 🡪 $ps -ef |awk -F “ “ ‘{print $2}’

Print only errors from remote log 🡪 curl | grep

Set -x is used to run the shell script in debug mode.

Crontab 🡪 we can schedule job or script execution

$vi -r abc.txt -- open a file in read only mode

First line shell script $# ! /bin /bash --(#! Called shebang) – execute the script using bash shell

Shell script to print even numbers

Text

Description automatically generated

Table

Description automatically generated

1. pwd : Present working directory

2. cd : Change directory

3. mkdir :Create directory

4. touch :Create and update time stamp

5. vi/vim/gedit/nano : Editor in linux

6. cat : Read or view the file

7. head : Print first 10 line from a file

8. tail : Print last 10 line of a file

9. cp/scp : Copy the file

10. rm :Remove the file

11. ls : list of files

12. ll : long list of files its equal to ls -l

13. chmod : Change the access permission

14. chown: Change the owner of file

15. adduser /useradd/userdel/usermod : add user

16. groupadd : add group

17. passwd –change the password of user

19. which :used to search list of path

20. whereis : find binary/source file

21. whatis :overview of each command

22. whoami : currently logged in user

23. sort: sort the files

24. uniq :List uniq values

25. grep /egrep/fgrep : Filter or search command

26. du :disk space occupied

27. df :disk space available

28. free :summary of ram usage

29. uptime :How long linux system running

30. wget :Non interactive downloader

31. curl: Transfer data to or from servers

32. sudo :allow permissions elevated previliges

33. ifconfig : to know the ip address

34. ssh : protocol to securely connect

35. telnet: to connect remote system

37. ps :view the process information

38. kill :Terminate the process

39. cron : run command to scheduling

40. ping : verfieis servers up and running

41. su : used to execute command with others account previliges

42. mount/unmount: Attach the child file to a particular mount

43. fdisk :Create partitions and resize hard disk

44. umask: Set the default permissions

45. rmdir: Remove the directory

46. env : Display current environment

47. crontab : view the commands run by cron

48. mv: Move the files

49. apt-get : Install the software packages

50. yum : Install the software packages

51. apt : Install the software packages

52. tar : To zip or archive the fules

53. echo : To print the arguments in command line

54. exit : Used to exit from the current shell

55. export : Variables and functions to pass child process

56. top/htop : Used to show active elinux process

58. exec : execute the command

59. man : User manual of the command// --help

62. install : Used to copy the files and attributes

64. less : filtering and viewing the text files

65. last : Display last logged in user

66. ln : Used to create links to files

67. logout : To logout user

68. shutdown: It has two commands halt(stops os) and poweroff (turnff system)

70. Lsof :list of open files

71. more : view the content of text file one screen at a time

74. sed : Function like search and replace

75. awk : Used to process or manipulate the data

76. ssh -keygen : Genreate and manage authentication

78. ssh -copy -id : Allows to install the ssh key

79. uname : To check the system information

80. users : Show the usernames

82. zact : Display contents of Zip file

83. locate : find the files in linux using file name

84. zip/unzip : Compress the file package utility

85. hostname : To find computer name

86. wc : To find number of lines

87. diff : Compare the files line by line

88. time : Time taken by given command to run

89. seq: Generate numbers

90. date : Display the system date

91. cal: Claendar command to se ethe specific date

92. alias to replace one string to other

93. sleep : Dleayed for specified amount of time

94. who: Displayed user who currently logged in

95. w : count no of lines

96. rename : like mv command

97. merge’: Incorporate all changes from one file to other file

98. cmp: COmapre two files byte by byte

101. fg: switch the job running background to fore ground

Graphical user interface, text, application, chat or text message

Description automatically generated