

* Basic Linux commands (CLI - part2) - Lesson 9.

* Directory operations

①. Display which folder I am currently in.

`pwd`

`/home/yash.`

`pwd` = print working directory.

②. Display all the folders and files of the current working directory.

`ls`

`ls` - list folders and files.

`Desktop` `Documents` `Downloads`....

③. Change Directory.

`cd Documents`.

`: ~ / Documents $`

④ Create folder.

`mkdir python-project`.

`↓`
make
directory

`↑`
directory
name

* file operations.

① Create file.

`cd python-project`

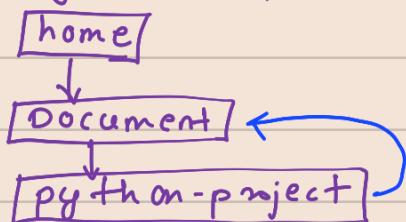
`touch main.py.`

→ touch filename

② remove files and folders.

`rm main.py`

③ navigate up the file system.



`cd ..`
`↓`
`~ / Documents $`

→ Go up a directory.

④ Delete a folder and all the files in it.

`rm -r python-project`

recursive. remove everything.

`rm -r dirname`

>Delete a non-empty directory and all the files in it.

`rmdir dirname`

Delete an empty directory.

⑤ Navigating to the root folder

`cd /`

:/\$ → now you are in root folder

`clear` → clears the terminal.

`pwd`.



`ls`.

bin etc lib64 mnt run

boot home

"everything in a Linux is a file."

→ Text document, pictures etc.

→ Directories.

→ command like `pwd`, `ls` etc.

→ Devices like mouse, Keyboard etc.

⑥ Navigating the file system.

`cd usr/local/bin`.

`cd ../../` → move two hierarchy up

or
`cd /usr` → the file system

Absolute path.

move to any location by providing full path

⑦ See the folders and files without changing the location

ls /etc/network

Our directory does not change.

If we do cd Do → and press Tab

it will show all the folders starting with Do

⑧ more file and Directory operations.

⑨ rename the folder

mv web-application java-app

↓
original name

↓
new name

⑩ copy the folder with all the files in it

cp -r java-app my-project

↓
original folder

↓
new folder

⑪ copy and rename file

cp Readme.md Readme-test.md

mv Readme.md Readme-dev.md

⑫ Some more useful commands

⑬ Show all the files in a particular folder.

ls Documents - it will show only folder name inside Documents. not the contents.

ls -R Documents.

↓
Recursive.

Documents.

java-app my-project

Documents /java-app:

Readme.md.

Documents / my-project :

Readme-dev.md

Readme-test.md

⑫ history → all the past commands typed in the current terminal session.

⑬ finding a command → Ctrl + R

⑭ stop current command - Ctrl + C
running in Terminal

⑮ copy and paste in Terminal.

Ctrl + Shift + V → paste copied text into Terminal.

⑯ Display hidden files

ls -a → shows all the files and folders (including hidden one).

⑰ Display contents of file (including hidden)

cat .bash-history → Display file content.
↓ file name.

These commands will be used most of times

* Why use CLI over GUI ?

① work more efficient.

- Instead of clicking through file system, work in 1 Terminal.

② easier for bulk operations.

③. CLI is more powerful.

* Display OS information

uname -a → show system and Kernel.

Display OS release.

cat /etc/os-release

Display CPU information.

lscpu

lsmem - memory information

* execute commands as a super user.
adduser admin

→ only root may add a user or group to the system.

? How to do

sudo adduser admin.

→ sudo ⇒ tells the system that I want to temporarily just for this one command become a super user

admin user created.

ls /home

→ yash admin

sudo ls -a /home/admin

sudo addgroup devops

* Switch the user in CL Terminal

su - admin

→ switch from yash to admin user.

su - yash

→ switch from admin to yash user.