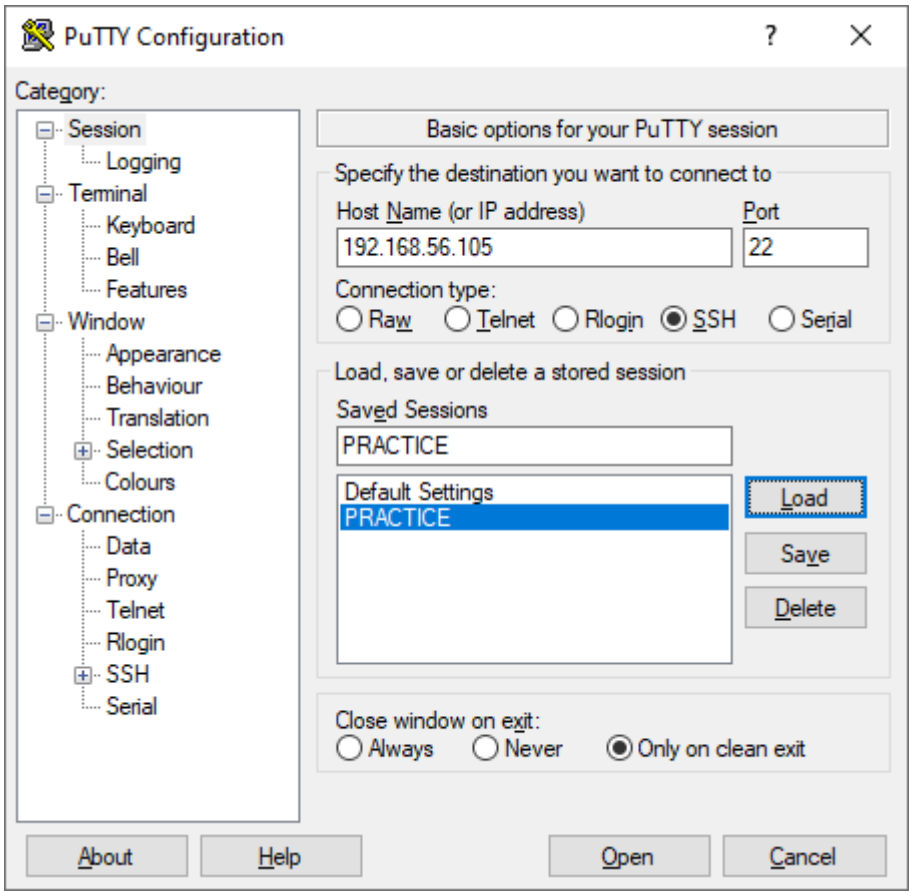
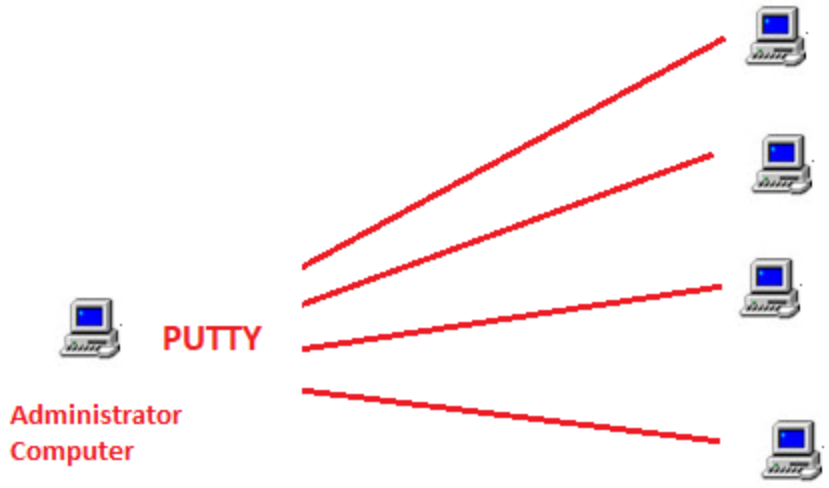
10-10-2020
https://youtu.be/30Wsc3zCWNk





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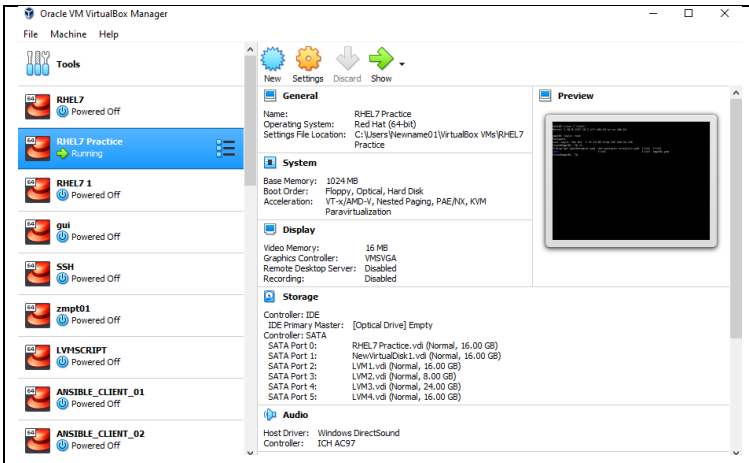
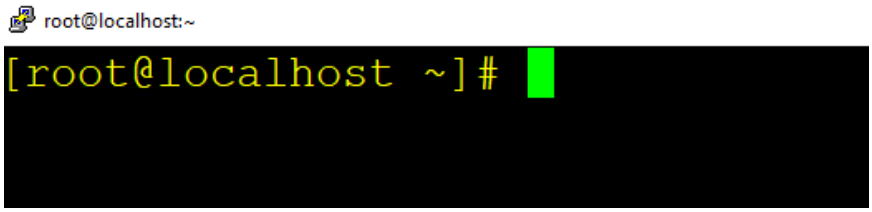


CLI – Command Line Interface

CLI – Command Line Interface



What is root

root – Administrator – Super user

- Root user has full access
- Root user cannot be renamed
- Never share the password with anybody
- Don’t put in email, chats or text messages, don’t share it

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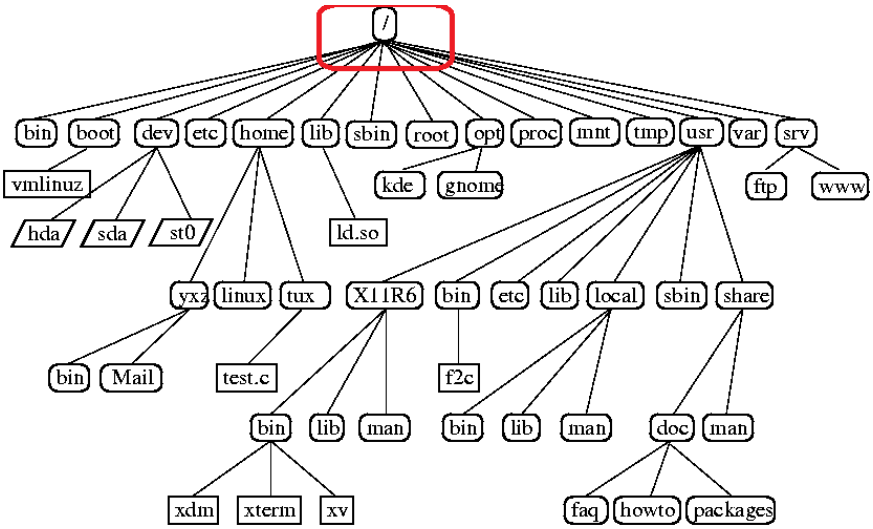
/root

- Root user home directory or
- When root user logs in to system this is his landing space

/

- Root directory
- This is the topmost directory



File = file
Directory = Folder

For Linux a file and a directory is also file

pwd

pwd

- Print working directory
- Present working directory

[root@localhost ~]# pwd
/root

clear

clear

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- Clears the screen

input
Input [root@localhost ~]# pwd < ---input command to OS
output
Output /root < --- Response from OS
cd
cd - allows you to change the directory [root@localhost ~]# cd / [root@localhost /]#
cd - Simply type cd and hit enter - You jump back to home directory [root@localhost /]# cd [root@localhost ~]#
ls
ls - this command list the content of the pwd directory [root@localhost ~]# ls anaconda-ks.cfg
ls –l - long list switch with ls command - it provides the details of the list contents

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```
[root@localhost ~]# ls -l
total 4
-rw-------. 1 root root 1407 Oct  4 16:07 anaconda-ks.cfg
```

Ls –a

- shows you the list of files as well as hidden files/ folder
- hidden file or folder starts with . (period)

```
.  anaconda-ks.cfg  .bash_logout   .bashrc  .tcshrc
.. .bash_history    .bash_profile  .cshrc
```

ls –la

- this combination of command provides the long list with hidden files

```
[root@localhost ~]# ls -la
total 28
dr-xr-x---.  2 root root  135 Oct  4 16:57 .
dr-xr-xr-x. 17 root root  224 Oct  4 15:50 ..
-rw-------.  1 root root 1407 Oct  4 16:07 anaconda-ks.cfg
-rw-------.  1 root root  209 Oct  4 17:54 .bash_history
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root   18 Dec 28  2013 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root  176 Dec 28  2013 .bash_profile
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root  176 Dec 28  2013 .bashrc
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root  100 Dec 28  2013 .cshrc
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root  129 Dec 28  2013 .tcshrc
```

history

history

- displays the history of commands you been using

```
[root@localhost ~]# history
   1  ip a
   2  cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/
   3  ls
   4  vi ifcfg-enp0s3
   5  clear
   6  ls
   7  vi ifcfg-enp0s3
   8  clear
   9  ls
```

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```
 10  vi ifcfg-enp0s8
 11  vi ifcfg-enp0s9
 12  vi ifcfg-enp0s3
 13  clear
 14  ls
 15  ls -l
 16  clear
 17  init 6
 18  ip a
 19  init 0
 20  ip a
 21  whoami
 22  ls
 23  lsblk
 24  init 0
 25  clear
 26  pwd
 27  clear
 28  pwd
 29  clear
 30  pwd
 31  cd /
 32  cd
 33  ls
 34  ls -l
 35  ls -a
 36  clear
 37  ls -a
 38  ls -la
 39  clear
 40  history
```

!34

- run the specific command number from the history

```
[root@localhost ~]# !34
ls -l
total 4
-rw-------. 1 root root 1407 Oct  4 16:07 anaconda-ks.cfg
```

Multiple Commands

Run multiple command

;

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[root@localhost ~]# ls -la;pwd;cd /

touch

touch

- it create a file for you

```
[root@localhost ~]# touch file1
[root@localhost ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  file1
[root@localhost ~]# ls -l
total 4
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 Oct 10 16:20 file1   < --- creates file
```

touch file2 file3 file4

- Create multiple files

```
[root@localhost ~]# touch file2 file3 file4
[root@localhost ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  file1  file2  file3  file4
[root@localhost ~]# ls -l
total 4
-rw-------. 1 root root 1407 Oct  4 16:07 anaconda-ks.cfg
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 Oct 10 16:20 file1
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 Oct 10 16:26 file2
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 Oct 10 16:26 file3
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 Oct 10 16:26 file4
```

touch .file5

- Creates a hidden file

```
[root@localhost ~]# ls –la
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root    0 Oct 10 16:27 .file5          < --- Hidden file is created
```

mkdir

mkdir folder1

- Creates the folder with specified name in pwd

```
[root@localhost ~]# mkdir folder1

[root@localhost ~]# ls –l
```

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drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Oct 10 16:29 folder1

mkdir folder2 folder3 folder4

- Creates multiple folders
-

drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Oct 10 16:29 folder1
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Oct 10 16:33 folder2
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Oct 10 16:33 folder3
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Oct 10 16:33 folder4

[root@localhost ~]# yum install tree -y

mkdir -p redhat/whitehat/blackhat

- Create directory inside directory
- -p means parent directory
- This will also check the existing directory, it ignores it its already there

[root@localhost ~]# mkdir -p redhat/whitehat/blackhat
[root@localhost ~]# tree
.
├── anaconda-ks.cfg
├── file1
├── file2
├── file3
├── file4
├── folder1
├── folder2
├── folder3
├── folder4
└── redhat
    └── whitehat
        └── blackhat

7 directories, 5 files

Changing directory using cd

- Changes the directory

[root@localhost ~]# cd redhat/whitehat/blackhat/

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Tab key auto completes the file or directory
[root@localhost blackhat]# pwd /root/redhat/whitehat/blackhat
cd [root@localhost blackhat]# cd [root@localhost ~]# pwd /root < ---takes you back to home directory
Jump to previous working directory [root@localhost ~]# cd - /root/redhat/whitehat/blackhat < ---Takes you back to previous working directory
[root@localhost blackhat]# ls -la total 0 drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Oct 10 16:40 . < --- Single dot is link to its self drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root 22 Oct 10 16:40 .. < --- two dots are link to parent directory
. - This is representation of present working directory - It is a link to current working directory - Hidden
.. - This the representation of parent directory - This will take you back one level up directory - Hidden
cd .. [root@localhost ~]# cd redhat/whitehat/blackhat/ /root/redhat/whitehat/blackhat [root@localhost blackhat]# cd .. [root@localhost whitehat]# pwd

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/root/redhat/whitehat

[root@localhost whitehat]# cd ..
[root@localhost redhat]# pwd
/root/redhat

[root@localhost redhat]# cd whitehat/blackhat/
[root@localhost blackhat]# pwd
/root/redhat/whitehat/blackhat

[root@localhost blackhat]# cd ../../..
[root@localhost ~]# pwd
/root

Relative Path

Relative path

└── redhat
  └── whitehat
    └── blackhat

[root@localhost ~]# cd redhat/whitehat/blackhat/ < ---used relative to go in the directory 'blackhat'
[root@localhost blackhat]# pwd
/root/redhat/whitehat/blackhat

Absolute Path

Absolute path

/root/redhat/whitehat/blackhat
[root@localhost blackhat]# cd /root/redhat
[root@localhost redhat]# pwd
/root/redhat

pwd provides you absolute path of the present working directory

remove

rm

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- Removes the file

```
[root@localhost ~]# rm anaconda-ks.cfg
rm: remove regular file ‘anaconda-ks.cfg’? y
```

rm –rf

- Removes file forcefully without confirmation

```
[root@localhost ~]# rm -rf file1
```

Wild Card *

Wild card

```
[root@localhost ~]# rm -rf fi*
[root@localhost ~]# ls
folder1  folder2  folder3  folder4  redhat
[root@localhost ~]# rm -rf fo*
[root@localhost ~]# ls
Redhat
```

Removing folder

```
[root@localhost ~]# rm folder1
rm: cannot remove ‘folder1’: Is a directory   < --- Folder has delete protection


[root@localhost ~]# rm -rf folder1/
[root@localhost ~]# ls
```

-rf – recursively and forcefully

Remove hidden files and folders

```
[root@localhost ~]# ls -a
.   .bash_history  .bash_profile  .cshrc  .tcshrc
..  .bash_logout   .bashrc        .file5

[root@localhost ~]# rm -rf .*
rm: refusing to remove ‘.’ or ‘..’ directory: skipping ‘.’        < ---this will not be removed
rm: refusing to remove ‘.’ or ‘..’ directory: skipping ‘..’       < ---this will not be removed
[root@localhost ~]# ls -a
. ..
```

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copy

cp

- Copy files and folders to specified location
- You can use absolute and relative path to copy

```
[root@localhost ~]# mkdir -p redhat/whitehat/blackhat
[root@localhost ~]# tree
.
├── file1
├── file2
└── redhat
    └── whitehat
        └── blackhat

3 directories, 2 files
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# cp file1 redhat/whitehat/blackhat/
[root@localhost ~]# tree
.
├── file1
├── file2
└── redhat
    └── whitehat
        └── blackhat
            └── file1

3 directories, 3 files
```

cp file1 redhat/whitehat/blackhat/

Command	source	destination
cp	File1	redhat/whitehat/blackhat/

cp file2 /root/redhat/whitehat/

- Copy using ablsoute path

```
[root@localhost ~]# cp file2 /root/redhat/whitehat/

[root@localhost ~]# tree
.
```

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```
├── file1
├── file2
└── redhat
    └── whitehat
        ├── blackhat
        │   └── file1
        └── file2
```

10-11-2020
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kluWB4pAuns

-bash-4.2# cp /etc/skel/.b* /root

cp /etc/skel/.b* .

```
[root@localhost ~]# ls -a
.  .bash_history  .bash_profile  file1  redhat
.. .bash_logout   .bashrc       file2
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# tree
.
└── redhat
    └── whitehat
        ├── blackhat
        │   └── file1
        └── file2
```

Copy files from foreign directory

```
[root@localhost ~]# cp redhat/whitehat/file2 .                          < ---using relative path
[root@localhost ~]# ls
file2  redhat

[root@localhost ~]# cp /root/redhat/whitehat/blackhat/file1 /root < ---using absolute path
[root@localhost ~]# ls
file1  file2  redhat
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# cd redhat/whitehat/
```

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```
[root@localhost whitehat]# cp file2 ../..                    < ---Using relative path
[root@localhost whitehat]# cd

[root@localhost ~]# ls
file1  file2  redhat
```

Copy directory

```
[root@localhost ~]# cp -rf redhat ibm          < --- -rf  is needed for directory, recursively, force

[root@localhost ~]# ls
file1  file2  ibm  redhat
[root@localhost ~]# tree
.
├── file1
├── file2
├── ibm
│   └── whitehat
│       ├── blackhat
│       │   └── file1
│       └── file2
└── redhat
    └── whitehat
        ├── blackhat
        │   └── file1
        └── file2

6 directories, 6 files
```

Copy directory into another directory

```
[root@localhost ~]# mkdir archive
[root@localhost ~]# cp -rf ibm archive
[root@localhost ~]# ls -l archive/
total 0
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root 22 Oct 11 15:59 ibm
[root@localhost ~]# ls archive/
ibm
[root@localhost ~]# cd archive/
[root@localhost archive]# ls
Ibm
```

Move

Moving file

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```
[root@localhost ~]# ls
archive  file1  file2  ibm  redhat
[root@localhost ~]# mv file1 archive
```

Command	Source	Destination
mv	File1	archive

```
[root@localhost ~]# ls
archive  file2  ibm  redhat
[root@localhost ~]# cd archive/
[root@localhost archive]# ls
file1  ibm
```

Moving directory

```
[root@localhost archive]# cd
[root@localhost ~]# mv -f redhat archive
```

Command	Source	Destination
mv –f	redhat	archive

```
[root@localhost ~]# ls
archive  file2  ibm
```

Rename

Renaming file

```
[root@localhost ~]# mv file2 xfile
```

Command	Old name	New name
mv	file2	xfile

```
[root@localhost ~]# ls
archive  ibm  xfile
```

Renaming directory

```
[root@localhost ~]# mv ibm aws
```

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Command	Old name	New name
mv	Ibm	aws

[root@localhost ~]# ls
archive aws xfile

man

man

[root@localhost ~]# man
What manual page do you want?

man - an interface to the on-line reference manuals

echo

echo

- Repeats after the command and displays on screen

[root@localhost ~]# echo

[root@localhost ~]# echo this is linux course
this is linux course

[root@localhost ~]# echo this is linux course and I am enjoying this course
this is linux course and I am enjoying this course

Redirectors

Redirectors

0<	Standard input
1>	Standard out put echo this is linux course and I am enjoying this course 1> file1

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2>	Standard error lkskfsl 2> file2

1>

[root@localhost ~]# echo this is linux course 1> file1

Command	Content	Redirector – output	File name
Echo	this is linux course	1>	File1

0<

[root@localhost ~]# cat 0< file1 < --- 0< is a input redirection
this is linux course

Command	Redirector – input	File name
Cat	0<	File1

[root@localhost ~]# cat < file1 < --- < is a input redirection
this is linux course

[root@localhost ~]# cat file1 < --- is a input redirection
this is linux course

final word: you don't really need to specify 0< or <, the system will automatically read the file

2>

- This will catch only the errors and redirects to the file
- You can also redirect errors to **/dev/null** – discarded location, not retrievable

[root@localhost ~]# dfkjlks
-bash: dfkjlks: command not found

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[root@localhost ~]# dfkjlks 2>/dev/null

cat

cat – concatenate

- Most basic use is to read a file

Read the file

[root@localhost ~]# cat file1
this is linux course

read **multiple** files at the same time

[root@localhost ~]# cat file1 file2
this is linux course
ls: cannot access nothing: No such file or directory

redirect the output another file
[root@localhost ~]# cat file1 file2 > file3 < --- redirects using >, over writes existing content also creates new file if does not exits

[root@localhost ~]# cat file3
this is linux course
ls: cannot access nothing: No such file or directory

Add to

[root@localhost ~]# cat file1 file2 >> file3 < --- user double >> to add to file
[root@localhost ~]# cat file3
this is linux course
ls: cannot access nothing: No such file or directory
this is linux course
ls: cannot access nothing: No such file or directory

Enter into quick edit mode

[root@localhost ~]# cat > file4 <--- over rides the content, also create new file if it does not exits
This is line1
this is line2
this is line3

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```
[root@localhost ~]# cat file4
This is line1
this is line2
this is line3
```

Add additional lines

```
[root@localhost ~]# cat >> file4          < ---add additional lines
this is line4
this is line5

[root@localhost ~]# cat file4
This is line1
this is line2
this is line3
this is line4
this is line5
```

grep

grep

- Filters the line with matching word in it

```
[root@localhost ~]# cat file4
This is line1
this is line2
this is line3
this is line4
this is line5
This is Linux
This is Redhat Linux
This is linux course
this is interesting

[root@localhost ~]# cat file4 | grep linux          < ---greps match, case sensitive
This is linux course

[root@localhost ~]# cat file4 | grep -i linux       < ---ignores the case
This is Linux
This is Redhat Linux
This is linux course
```

You can use grep directly without cat

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```
[root@localhost ~]# grep -i linux file4
This is Linux
This is Redhat Linux
This is linux course
```

pipe

|

- Pipe is used for running multiple commands
-
- Primary command | secondary command | third command

```
[root@localhost ~]# cat file4
This is line1
this is line2
this is line3
this is line4
this is line5
This is Linux
This is Redhat Linux
This is linux course
this is interesting

[root@localhost ~]# cat file4 | grep -i linux
This is Linux
This is Redhat Linux
This is linux course

[root@localhost ~]# cat file4 | grep -i linux | grep Red
This is Redhat Linux
```

Multiple word search

```
[root@localhost ~]# cat file4 | grep -i 'linux\|line4'

this is line4
This is Linux
This is Redhat Linux
This is linux course
```

wc

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wc

- This is a word count
-

[root@localhost ~]# wc file4
 9 29 146 file4

Number of lines	Words	Characters includes spaces	Name of the file
9	29	146	File4

[root@localhost ~]# cat file4
This is line1
this is line2
this is line3
this is line4
this is line5
This is Linux
This is Redhat Linux
This is linux course
this is interesting

[root@localhost ~]# wc -l file4 < --- -l is for lines
9 file4

[root@localhost ~]# wc -c file4 < --- -c is for characters
146 file4

[root@localhost ~]# wc -w file4 < --- -w is for words
29 file4

head

Head

- Read top ten lines of the file

[root@localhost ~]# head file4
This is line1
this is line2
this is line3
this is line4
this is line5
This is Linux
This is Redhat Linux
This is linux course

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this is interesting
this is line10

[root@localhost ~]# head -5 file4
[root@localhost ~]# head -12 file4
[root@localhost ~]# head -100 error.log

tail

Tail

- This command reads bottow ten lines

[root@localhost ~]# tail file4
this is line5
This is Linux
This is Redhat Linux
This is linux course
this is interesting
this is line10
this is line11
this is line12
this is line13
this si line14

[root@localhost ~]# tail -5 file4
[root@localhost ~]# tail -12 file4
[root@localhost ~]# tail -100 error.log

more

more

- Primary use is to read huge file
- This will load the entire file into memory
- Use ‘enter’ on keyboard to scroll line by line
- Use ‘spacebar’ on keyboard to scroll page by page
- ‘q’ to quit the file
- Not good when memory is low

/var/log
[root@localhost log]# more messages

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less

Less

- This is similar to more command
- But it will only load the output as needed into memory
- Use ‘enter’ on keyboard to scroll line by line
- Use ‘spacebar’ on keyboard to scroll page by page
- ‘q’ to quit the file
- good when memory is low

/var/log
[root@localhost log]# less messages

sort

Sort

- sorts the file alphabetically

[root@localhost ~]# sort file5

[root@localhost ~]# sort -n file5 < --- sorts using numbers

uniq

Uniq

- removes duplicates
-

```
[root@localhost ~]# cat > file5
apple
apple
berry
berry
strawberry
pineapple
pineapple
mango
[root@localhost ~]# uniq file5
apple
berry
strawberry
pineapple
mango
```

date

Date

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```
[root@localhost ~]# date
Sat Oct 17 15:25:19 EDT 2020
```

cal

Cal

```
[root@localhost ~]# cal
   October 2020
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
          1  2  3
 4  5  6  7  8  9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30 31

[root@localhost ~]# cal 12 1969
   December 1969
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
   1  2  3  4  5  6
 7  8  9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29 30 31
```

who

who

- Displays users logged into system
-

```
[zafar@assignment01 ~]$ who
zafar    pts/0       2020-10-17 15:29 (73.110.42.133)
adil     pts/1       2020-10-17 15:34 (162-226-246-197.lightspeed.cicril.sbcglobal.net)
zafar    pts/2       2020-10-17 15:34 (73.110.42.133)
```

last

last

- Displays the login and reboot

```
[root@localhost ~]# last
root     tty1                    Sat Oct 17 14:59   sti
root     pts/0       192.168.56.1     Sat Oct 17 14:59   sti
reboot   system boot  3.10.0-1062.el7. Sat Oct 17 14:57 - 15:
```

free

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Free –h

- Displays the System RAM and SWAP[virtual memory] information

```
[root@localhost ~]# free -h
              total        used        free      shared  buff/cache   available
Mem:           991M        142M        744M        6.8M        103M        723M
Swap:          1.6G          0B        1.6G
```

du

du

- Disk usage information of the file or folder

```
[root@localhost ~]# du -h file4
4.0K    file4
```

top

Top

- Displays the real time information about the system
- Cpu, memory, processes

```
top - 15:51:08 up 53 min,  2 users,  load average: 0.00, 0.01, 0.05
Tasks:  99 total,   2 running,  97 sleeping,   0 stopped,   0 zombie
%Cpu(s):  0.3 us,  0.7 sy,  0.0 ni, 99.0 id,  0.0 wa,  0.0 hi,  0.0 si,  0.0 st
KiB Mem :  1014824 total,   761684 free,   146624 used,   106516 buff/cache
KiB Swap:  1679356 total,  1679356 free,        0 used.   740012 avail Mem

  PID USER      PR  NI    VIRT    RES    SHR S %CPU %MEM     TIME+ COMMAND
 1868 root      20   0  161888   2172   1544 R  0.7  0.2   0:00.34 top
   25 root      20   0       0      0      0 S  0.3  0.0   0:04.63 kworker/0:1
    1 root      20   0  127964   6536   4108 S  0.0  0.6   0:01.97 systemd
```

lscpu

Lscpu

- List the number of CPU system has

```
[root@assignment01 ~]# lscpu
Architecture:          x86_64
CPU op-mode(s):        32-bit, 64-bit
Byte Order:            Little Endian
CPU(s):                2
```

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which

Which

- Displays if the command or package is installed

```
[root@localhost ~]# which tree
/usr/bin/tree


[root@localhost ~]# which firefox      < ---Not installed
/usr/bin/which: no firefox in (/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/root/.local/bin:/root/bin)
```

gzip

Gzip

- Zips and compresses the file
- It adds the extension with .gz

```
[root@localhost ~]# gzip error.log

[root@localhost ~]# du -h error.log.gz
4.0K    error.log.gz
```

gunzip

Gunzip

- Unzips and uncompresses the file

```
[root@localhost ~]# gunzip error.log.gz
[root@localhost ~]# ls -l
total 92
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 72295 Oct 11 17:30 error.log
```

tar

Tar

- It saves the folder to single file
- It does not compress the tar file
- It keeps the orginal folder and creates is a new file

```
[root@localhost ~]# mkdir folder1


[root@localhost folder1]# ls -lh
```

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```
total 4.6M
-rw-------. 1 root root 4.6M Oct 17 16:12 messages
[root@localhost folder1]# cp messages messages2
[root@localhost folder1]# cp messages messages4
[root@localhost folder1]# cp messages messages3
[root@localhost folder1]# cp messages messages5
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# du -h folder1/
23M     folder1/
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# tar -cvf folder1.tar folder1
folder1/
folder1/messages
folder1/messages2
folder1/messages4
folder1/messages3
folder1/messages5
```

-cvf for the folder

```
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root       90 Oct 17 16:13 folder1
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 24074240 Oct 17 16:18 folder1.tar
```

- This makes copying or moving folder easy
- This keeps the data integrity of the content, especially copied over network

*** you can used gzip and gunzip to compress and uncompress the folder

```
[root@localhost ~]# gzip folder1.tar

[root@localhost ~]# du -h fo*
23M     folder1
1.3M    folder1.tar.gz
```

stat

Stat

- Displays detailed information

```
[root@localhost ~]# stat file1
  File: ‘file1’
  Size: 21            Blocks: 8          IO Block: 4096   regular file
Device: fd00h/64768d    Inode: 16797776    Links: 1
Access: (0644/-rw-r--r--)  Uid: (    0/    root)   Gid: (    0/    root)
```

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Context: unconfined_u:object_r:admin_home_t:s0
Access: 2020-10-17 16:26:24.332018946 -0400
Modify: 2020-10-11 16:37:25.730845836 -0400
Change: 2020-10-11 16:37:25.730845836 -0400
Birth: -

inode

Inode

- It is table on the disk holding the file information
- Owner of the file
- Group of the file
- Type of the file
- Permissions
- Date and time of the file modified and accessed
- Number of links
- Size of the file
- Block information

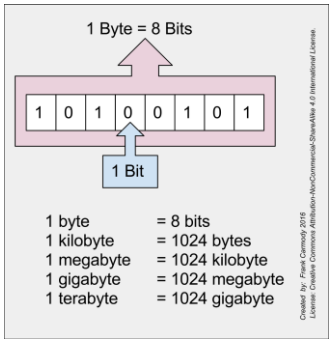
To find inode of a file

[root@localhost ~]# ls -i file1
16797776 file1

Block Information

Block information

One bit is bit = 1 bit
Eight bit is byte = 1 byte
Kilo bytes = 1024 = 1 kilo byte
4096 bytes = 4kb



4096 = 4kb minimum useable

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File Size	Disk Space used 4K
0	4 kb
1 kb	4kb
2 kb	4 kb
4 kb	4 kb
6 kb	8 kb
13 kb	16 kb
21	24 kb

find

Find

- It fins the files in specified directory
- You can use absolute or relative path
- You can use name or inode number

Using name

```
[root@localhost ~]# find / -name file1
/root/file1
/root/folder1/file1

[root@localhost ~]# find / -inum 16797776   < --- Using inum
/root/file1
```

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