

## Chapter - 6 Basic Ubuntu Linux Commands

1. We can also use **CTRL + ALT + t** together to open terminal window.
2. When we open terminal window, we will see a blinking cursor preceded by some letters and perhaps numbers and symbols, ending with a **\$**.
3. In Command prompt, the first word in that string of characters is username, followed by the symbol **@**.
4. Generally you start working in your home directory, which is represented by a **~** symbol.
5. The **command** prompt indicates that the interface is ready to interact with the user in the form of commands.
6. A **command** is basically a program that accomplishes certain task.
7. A **shell** is the command-line interface.
8. Some popular shells provided with Linux are **Bourne shell (sh), C shell (csh and tcsh), Korn shell (ksh) and bash (sh)**
9. The newer version of csh is **tcsh** which provides additional shell script programming features to address the limitation of csh.
10. **Bash** shell is a newer version of **Bourne** shell.
11. The value of default shell is stored in environment variable named **SHELL**.
12. To return to default shell, type **exit or Ctrl + d** at the command prompt.
13. Linux commands can be classified as **internal or external** based on whether its binary file exists or not.
14. The commands are directly executed by the shell are called **internal** commands.
15. To know whether a command is internal or external we can use the **type** command.
16. The **cal** command is used to display a calendar of any specific month or entire year.

17. In date command each format is preceded by  $\pm$  symbol, followed by % operator and a single character describing the format.
18. To display the current date in mm/dd/yy format use the command \$date +%D.
19. The bc command in Linux is a command line calculator.
20. The -l switch is used to include the standard math library in bc command.
21. The echo command can also be used to display values of variable.
22. clear or ctrl + l command is used to clear a screen of terminal window.
23. whatis command is used to get only small description of a command.
24. The man command is used to get total information about any command.
25. The / (forward slash) symbol represents the root directory.
26. The default working directory path is stored in system variable named HOME.
27. We can change a specific directory using cd command.
28. To again come back to the administrator directory or parent directory simply type the command cd ... Or Exit from one directory type cd .. command.
29. Command cd / is used to change directory to the root directory from any current path.
30. Directory generally works as a container.
31. > and >> sign are used as redirection operators in Linux OS.
32. The ls command gives us the list of the contents in the current or a specific directory.
33. In Linux any file name that is preceded by a '.' Is treated as a hidden file.
34. While working with more command press b to view previous page and press f to view next page content on screen.
35. The cmp command compares two files of any type and writes the results to the standard output.
36. An extension of the cmp command is the diff command.
37. In Linux, the file has three permissions r (read), w (write) and x (execute).

38. The file permissions can be given as **numeric** representation.
39. To change the file permission, **chmod** command is used.
40. In Linux the  $\leq$  symbol implies redirection operator of input.
41. The **|**(Pipe) symbol is used to provide the output of one command as an input to another command.
42. The process of converting output of one command into input of another command is known as **pipng**.
43. **Filters** are commands that accept data form the standard input, process or manipulate it and then write the results to the standard output.
44. The **head** command is used to display required number of lines at the beginning of the file based on user's requirement.
45. The **tail** command displays specified number of line form the end of file.
46. We can slice the data within the file vertically using the **cut** command.
47. Two files can be pasted together using the **paste** command.
48. The **sort** command is used to order the data stored within a file in ascending or descending sequence at the time of display.
49. The **tr** command allows us to work with individual characters within a line.
50. With the tr command **\_s** option squeezes the additional spaces visible in the actual file.
51. The **grep** command is used to find a pattern in a file.
52. The **find** command helps us to look for the location of the file or a directory that we have created.
53. The administrative privileges are available to only a user know as **superuser**.
54. The **adduser** command creates a new user on the system.
55. The **who** command when executed displays the list of all the users that are presently logged into the machine.