System Administration and maintenance

tty command: There a command exists called **tty** which displays information related to **terminal**.

Options:

- **-s, –silent, –quiet:** Prints nothing, only returns an exit status.
- **–help**: It will display the help message and exit.
- **–version :** Prints the version information and exits.

ls command in Linux/Unix

ls is a Linux shell command that lists directory contents of files and directories.

$ ls [*options*] [*file|dir*]

ls –a: list of hidden files

ls -la : list long format including hidden files

ls –l: list with long format - show permissions

ls –t: sort by time & date

try Commands

>$who : print user who are working

>$whoami : current user

>$**pwd** : **pwd** stands for **P**rint **W**orking **D**irectory

//pwd -L: Prints the symbolic path.

//pwd -P: Prints the actual path.

>$rm : remove files or directory

>$mkdir : create directory

>$rmdir : remove directory

>$cd : The **cd command** is used to change the current directory

cd's syntax is
cd [option] [directory name]

>$cd /

>$cd direct1

>$cd ..

>$mv : **mv** stands for **move**. mv is used to move one or more files or directories from one place to another.

(i) It rename a file or folder.

(ii) It moves group of files to different directory

Syntax:-

>**$**mv [Option] source destination

> $mv -i file1.txt file2.txt
mv: overwrite 'b.txt'? y

>$cp :

ls
chapter1
cp chapter1 chapter2
ls
chapter1 chapter2

Combining Commands:

Each command has to be separated from the other by ;(semicolon):

>$**read** : read name; echo "hello $name"

>$wc note ; ls -1 note

You may even group them together within parentheses. The combined output of the two commands is now sent to the file newlist.
The ; here is known as a *metacharacter*.

>$(wc note ; ls -1 note) >newlist

>$**grep command** : **Grep** is an acronym that stands for **G**lobal **R**egular **E**xpression **P**rint.

grep start chapter1
Grep will display every line where there is a match for the word **chapter1**.

>$**sort** : The 'sort' command sorts the file content in an alphabetical order.

sort <fileName>

If a file has more than one column, column number is used to sort a specific column

sort -k<columnNumber> <fileName>

      sort -k1 city

sort -k2 city

Numeric sorting is different from alphabetical sorting. For numeric sorting option **'n'** is used along with the column number if required.

sort -n -k<columnNumber> <fileName>

sort -n -k2 number

Command	Function
[ctrl-h]	Erases text (The erase character)
[Ctrl-c] or [Delete]	Interrupts a command (The interrupt character)
[Ctrl-d]	Terminates login session or a program that expected its input from the keyboard (The eof character)
[Ctrl-s]	Stops scrolling of screen output and unlocks keyboard
[Ctrl-q]	Resumes scrolling of screen output and unlock keyboard
[Ctrl-u]	Kills command line without executing it (The line-kill character)
[Ctrl-\]	Kill running command but creates a core file containing the memory image of the program
[Ctrl-z]	Suspends process and returns shell prompt; use fg to resume job (the suspend character)
[Ctrl-j]	Alternative to [Enter]
[Ctrl-m]	As above

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