

BASIC LINUX COMMANDS

1. **pwd (Print Working Directory):** Use the pwd command to find out the path of the current working directory (folder) you're in. The command will return an absolute (full) path, which is basically a path of all the directories that starts with a forward slash (/). An example of an absolute path is /home/username.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~$ pwd
/home/user
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~$
```

2. **history :** When you have been using Linux for a certain period of time, you will quickly notice that you can run hundreds of commands every day. As such, running history command is particularly useful if you want to review the commands you have entered before.

```
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~$ history
 1  pwd
 2  /
 3  pwd
 4  history
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~$
```

3. **man :** by using this command you can easily learn how to use

certain function of linux commands right from Linux's shell by using the man command. For instance, entering man tail will show the manual instruction of the tail command. Use the command: man man to start learning about man utility.

Eg:

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
TAIL(1) User Commands TAIL(1)

NAME
    tail - output the last part of files

SYNOPSIS
    tail [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION
    Print the last 10 lines of each FILE to standard output.  With more than one FILE, precede each with a header giving the file name.
    With no FILE, or when FILE is -, read standard input.
    Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

    -c, --bytes[=+NUM]
        output the last NUM bytes; or use -c +NUM to output starting with byte NUM of each file

    -f, --follow[=(name|descriptor)]
        output appended data as the file grows;
        an absent option argument means 'descriptor'

    -F      same as --follow=name --retry

    -n, --lines[=+NUM]
        output the last NUM lines, instead of the last 10; or use -n +NUM to output starting with line NUM

    --max-unchanged-stats=N
        with --follow=name, reopen a FILE which has not
        changed size after N (default 5) iterations to see if it has been unlinked or renamed (this is the usual case of rotated log files); with inotify, this option is rarely useful

    --pid=PID
        with -f, terminate after process ID, PID dies

    -q, --quiet, --silent
        never output headers giving file names

    --retry
        keep trying to open a file if it is inaccessible

    -s, --sleep-interval=N
        with -f, sleep for approximately N seconds (default 1.0) between iterations; with inotify and --pid=P, check process P at least once every N seconds

    -v, --verbose
        always output headers giving file names

    -Z, --zero-terminated
        line delimiter is NUL, not newline

    --help
        display this help and exit

    --version
        output version information and exit

Manual page tail(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

4. **cd** :To navigate through the Linux files and directories, use the cd . It requires either the full path or the name of the directory, depending on the current working directory that you're in.

Eg:

```
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~$ cd
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~$ cd silja
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ pwd
/home/user/silja
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$
```

5. **ls** :The ls command is used to view the contents of a directory. By default, this command will display the contents of your current working directory.If you want to see the content of other directories, type ls and then the directory's path.

There are variations you can use with the ls command:

- ls -R will list all the files in the sub-directories as well
- ls -l – long listing
- ls -a will show the hidden files
- ls -al will list the files and directories with detailed information like the permissions, size, owner, etc.
- ls -t lists files sorted in the order of “last modified”
- ls -r option will reverse the natural sorting order. Usually used in combination with other switches such as ls -tr. This will reverse the time-wise listing.

Eg:

```
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ pwd
/home/user/silja
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ ls
1.png 2.png 3.png 4.png 5.png 7.png 'Screenshot from 2021-06-14 01-58-50.png' 'Screenshot from 2021-06-14 02-07-47.png'
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$
```

6. **mkdir** : Use mkdir command to make a new directory — if you type mkdir Music it will create a directory called Music.To generate a new directory inside another directory, use this Linux basic command.

Eg:

```
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ mkdir rmca
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ pwd
/home/user/silja
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ ls
1.png 2.png 3.png 4.png 5.png 7.png 8.png 9.png rmca 'Screenshot from 2021-06-14 01-58-50.png' 'Screenshot from 2021-06-14 02-07-47.png'
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$
```

7. **rmdir**: If you need to delete a directory, use the **rmdir** command. However, **rmdir** only allows you to delete empty directories.

Eg:

```
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ ls
1.png 2.png 3.png 4.png 5.png 7.png 8.png 9.png rmca 'Screenshot from 2021-06-14 01-58-50.png' 'Screenshot from 2021-06-14 02-07-47.png'
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ mkdir bmca
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ ls
10.png 1.png 2.png 3.png 4.png 5.png 7.png 8.png 9.png bmca rmca 'Screenshot from 2021-06-14 01-58-50.png' 'Screenshot from 2021-06-14 02-07-47.png'
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ rmdir bmca
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ ls
10.png 1.png 2.png 3.png 4.png 5.png 7.png 8.png 9.png rmca 'Screenshot from 2021-06-14 01-58-50.png' 'Screenshot from 2021-06-14 02-07-47.png'
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$
```

8. **touch**: The **touch** command allows you to create a blank new file through the Linux command line.

Eg

```
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ touch
touch: missing file operand
Try 'touch --help' for more information.
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ touch web.html
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ ls
10.png 11.png 1.png 2.png 3.png 4.png 5.png 7.png 8.png 9.png rmca 'Screenshot from 2021-06-14 01-58-50.png' 'Screenshot from 2021-06-14 02-07-47.png' web.html
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$
```

9. **rm** : The rm command is used to delete directories and the contents within them. If you only want to delete the directory — as an alternative to rmdir — use rm -r. Be very careful with this command and double-check which directory you are in. This will delete everything and there is no undo. To remove a file use rm filename.

Eg:

```
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ ls
10.png  1.png  5.png  fix          tes
11.png  2.png  7.png  rmca         tx.txt
12.png  3.png  8.png  'Screenshot from 2021-06-14 01-58-50.png'  web.html
13.png  4.png  9.png  'Screenshot from 2021-06-14 02-07-47.png'
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ cat tes
helooooo
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ touch
touch: missing file operand
Try 'touch --help' for more information.
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ rm tes
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ ls
10.png  12.png  14.png  2.png  4.png  7.png  9.png  rmca          'Screenshot from 2021-06-14 02-07-47.png'  web.html
11.png  13.png  1.png  3.png  5.png  8.png  fix    'Screenshot from 2021-06-14 01-58-50.png'  tx.txt
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$
```

10. **Cat**: cat (short for concatenate) is one of the most frequently used commands in Linux. It is used to list the contents of a file on the standard output stdout . To run this command, type cat followed by the file's name and its extension.

Eg:

```
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ ls
10.png  1.png  5.png  fix          tes
11.png  2.png  7.png  rmca         tx.txt
12.png  3.png  8.png  'Screenshot from 2021-06-14 01-58-50.png'  web.html
13.png  4.png  9.png  'Screenshot from 2021-06-14 02-07-47.png'
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$ cat tes
helooooo
user@user-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~/silja$
```