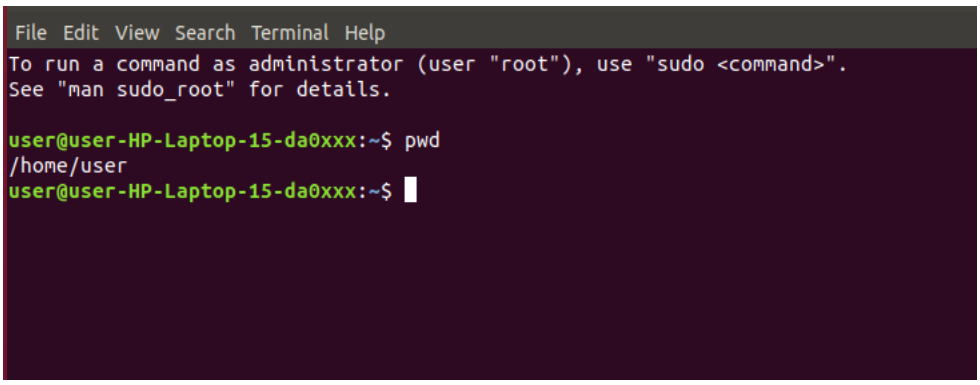
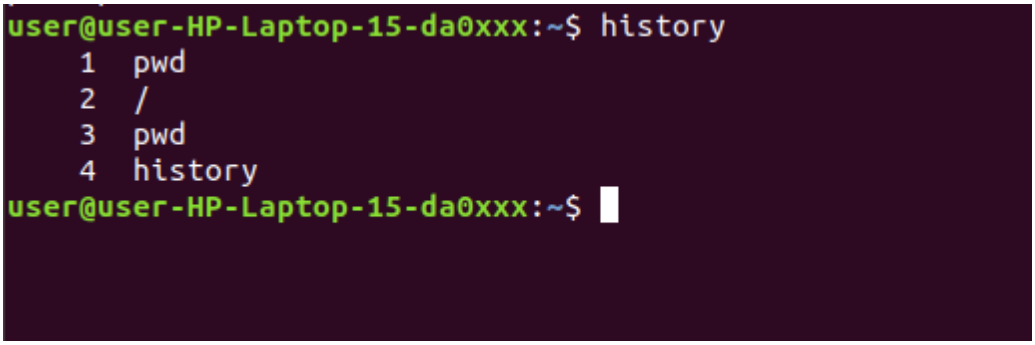
BASIC LINUX COMMANDS

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.



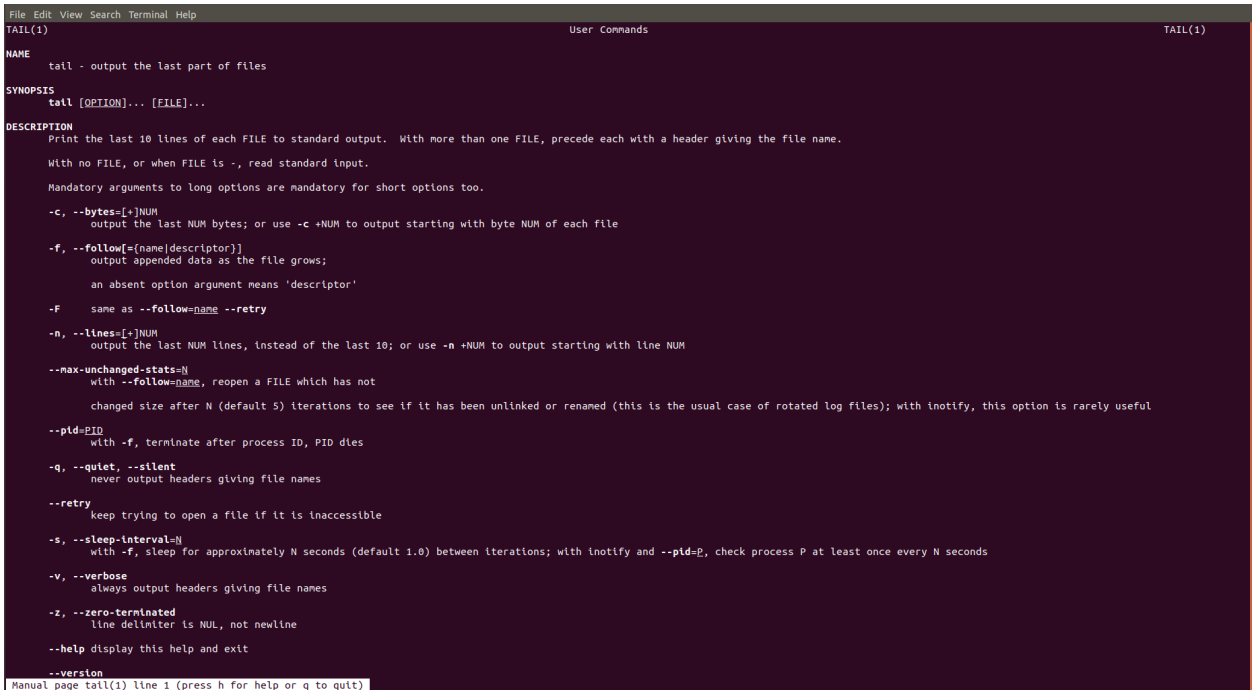
2. **history :** When you have been using Linux for a certain period of time, you will quickly notice that you can run hundreds of commands every day. As such, running history command is particularly useful if you want to review the commands you have entered before.



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

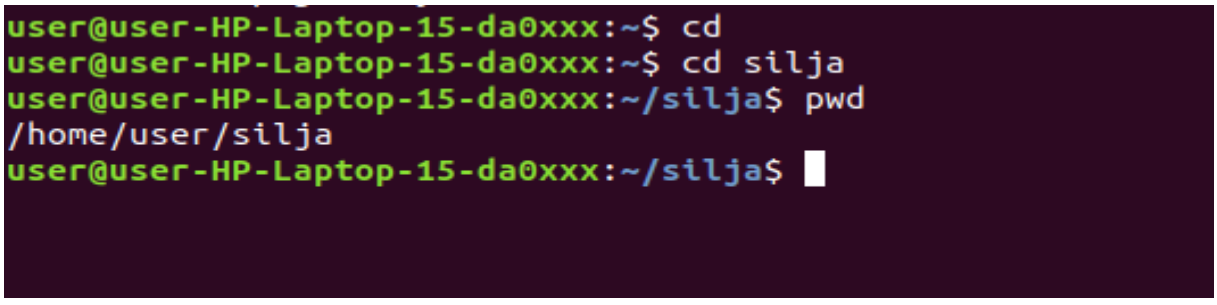
certain function of linux commands right from Linux's shell by using the man command. For instance, entering man tail will show the manual instruction of the tail command. Use the command: man man to start learning about man utility.

Eg:



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:

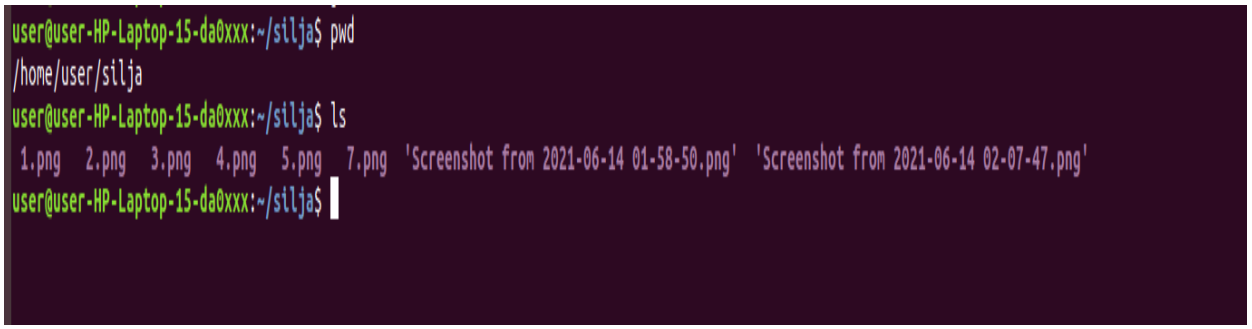


5. **ls** :The ls command is used to view the contents of a directory. By default, this command will display the contents of your current working directory.If you want to see the content of other directories, type ls and then the directory's path.

   There are variations you can use with the ls command:

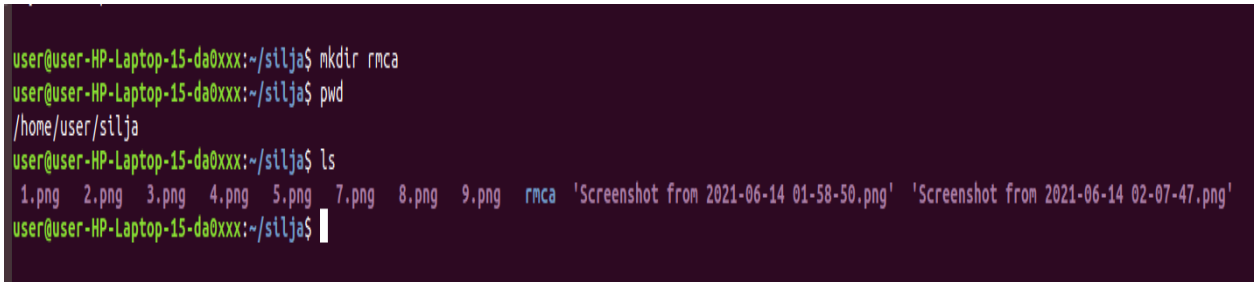
   - ls -R will list all the files in the sub-directories as well
   - ls –l – long listing
   - ls -a will show the hidden files
   - ls -al will list the files and directories with detailed information like the permissions, size, owner, etc.
   - ls -t lists files sorted in the order of "last modified"
   - 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:



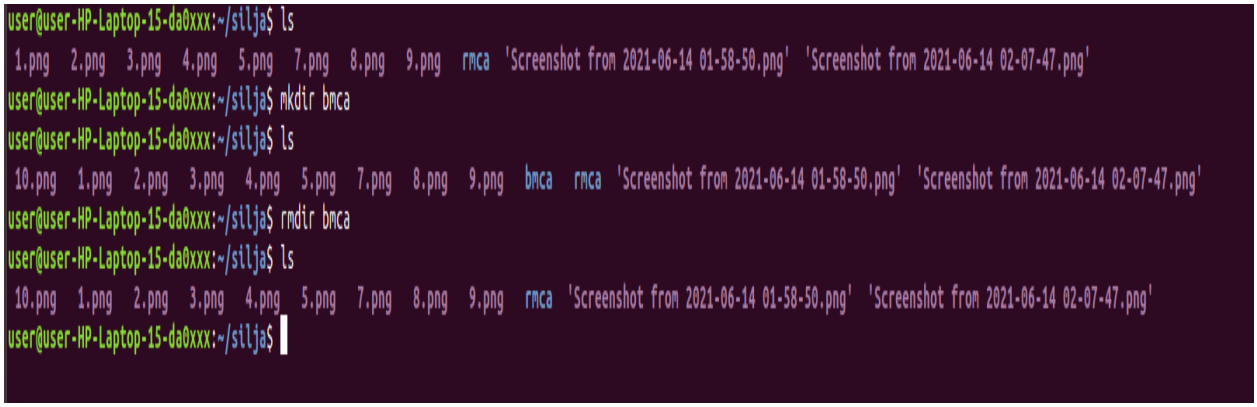
6. **mkdir :** Use mkdir command to make a new directory — if you type mkdir Music it will create a directory called Music.To generate a new directory inside another directory, use this Linux basic command.

Eg:



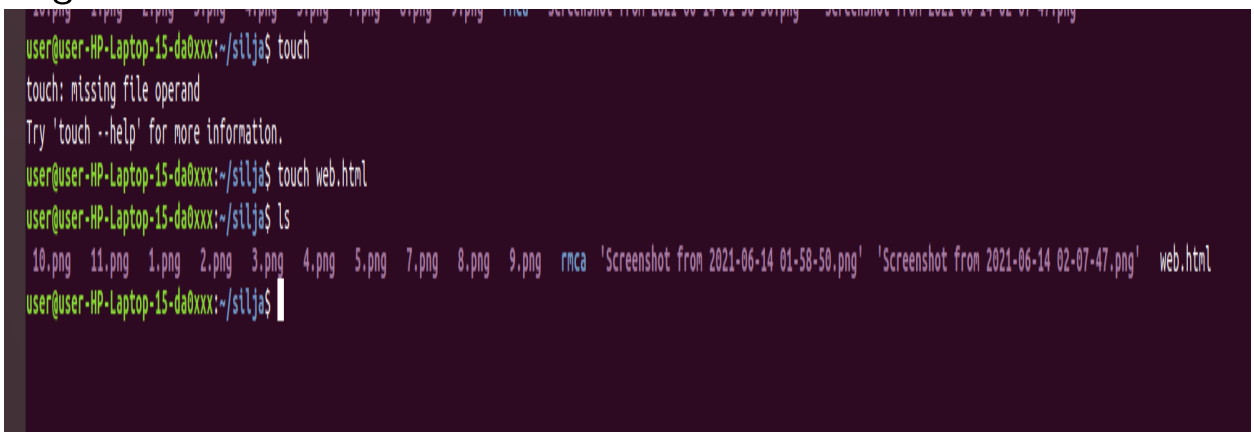
7. **rmdir :**If you need to delete a directory, use the rmdir command. However, rmdir only allows you to delete empty directories.

Eg:



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

Eg



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:

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: