

# Discovering Linux Commands

Welcome to the world of Linux commands. With a few simple strokes of the keyboard, you can unlock a world of possibilities on your computer. In this presentation, we will explore the best Linux commands that will help you work more efficiently and effectively.

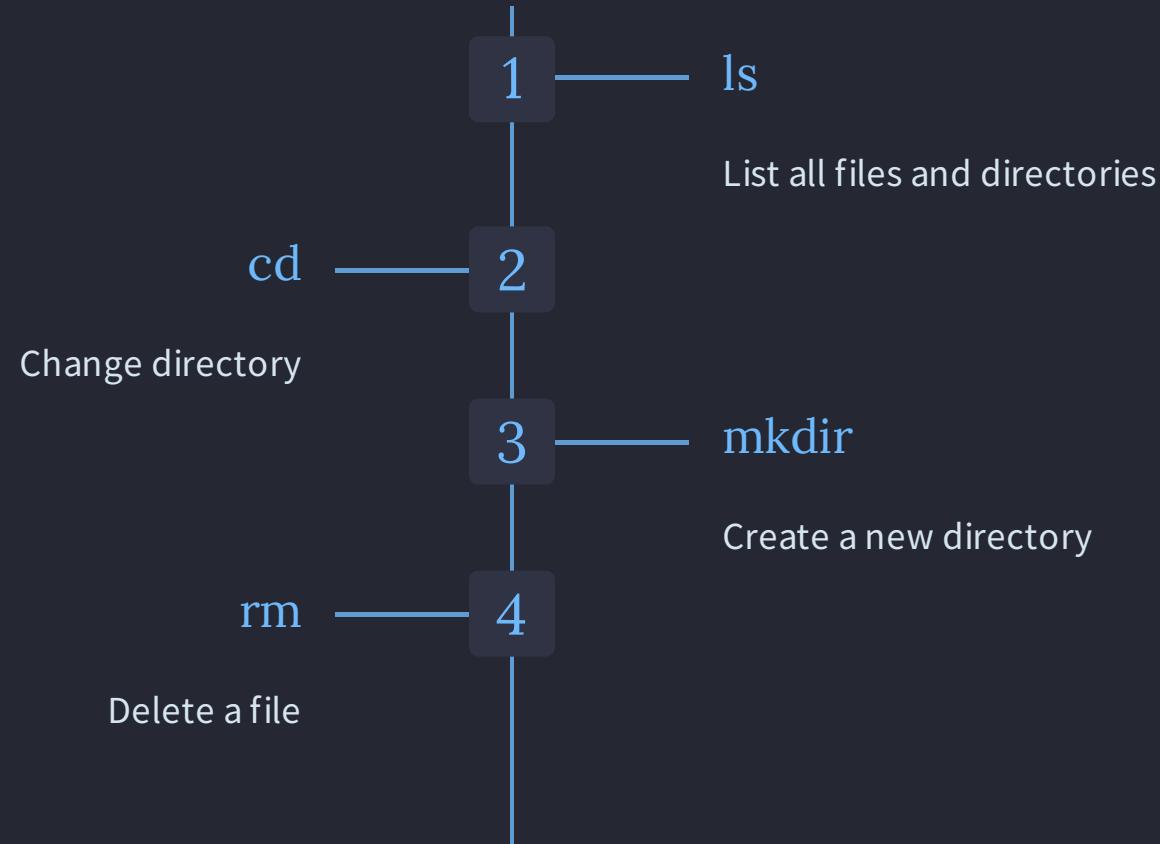
A by ARRAMREDDY ROSHINI

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```

# Basic Commands



# Navigation Commands

Commands for Navigating the Linux Filesystems	
COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
Pwd	"Print Working Directory". Shows the current location in the directory tree.
Cd <directory>	"Change Directory" e.g. cd /usr/src/linux
Cd ~	"~" is an alias for your home directory. (Shortcut to HOME)
Cd ..	Move up one Directory.
Cd -	Return to previous directory.
Ls	List all files in the current directory, in column format.
Ls <directory>	List all the files in the specified directory.
Ls -l	List files in "long" format, one file per line.
Wc	Print the number of newlines, words, and bytes in files e.g.: wc -l file.txt
Sort	Sort lines of text files

format	time
cp [origin] [destination]	prints the command on a given file that match the given pattern
tr -s [pattern]	replaces all concurrent duplicates of a given pattern
mv [origin] [destination]	moves or renames the given file
pwd	get the current directory you're in
mkdir [name]	create a folder
mkdr -p [name]	create a folder and all its parents, if needed
chmod 755 [name]	change a file's permissions - allows the user to read, write and execute, and anyone else to just read and execute
cut -f [field] -d [separator]	allows you to print specific fields from an origin that have a given separator
400 [name]	Only the owner will be able to read the file
chown [usergroup] [name]	changes the owners of a given file or folder
chown -R [usergroup] [name]	changes the owners of a given file or folder, and all of its parents
uname -v	gets the OS kernel's name (Linux, Darwin...)
uname -m	gets the machine's architecture (if not within an emulator)
uname -r	gets the kernel version
uname -a	shows all the details of your computer

```
#!/bin/bash -e
# This script prints the contents of a file without an editor
cat > [file] << EOF
hello world
this is a file's content
blah blah blah
hello again
bye for now
EOF
# In order to append to a file instead of replacing all of its contents, add two output cones instead of only one (>).
cat > [file] << EOF
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# Command pipeline concatenation example
curl https://developer.android.com/studio/#downloads | grep ".apk" | grep href | head -n1 | cut -f2 -d"\"" | tr -d '\"'
# This command will:
# - download the downloads page for Android Studio
# - find for the lines that contain ".apk" within
```

pwd

Show current directory path

cd ..

Move one directory up

tree

Display the directory structure

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locate

Find a file by name

# File and Directory Management

`cp`

Copy a file to a new location

`mv`

Move a file to a new location

`tar`

Create a compressed archive file

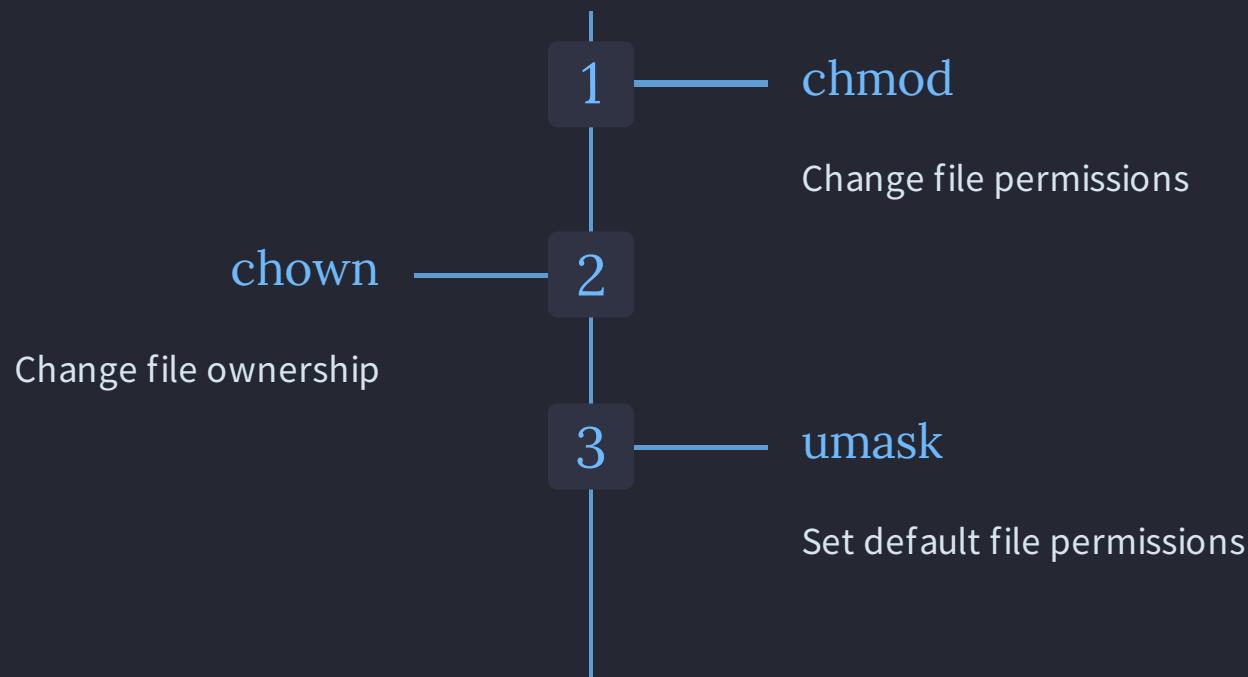
`grep`

Search for a pattern in a file



Made with Gamma

# Permission Management



# Text Processing

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang='en'>
<head>
<title>PowerTOP report</title>
<meta http-equiv='Content-Type' content='text/html; charset=utf-8'>
<script type='text/javascript'>

var powertop = {
blocks: [
summary: 'Summary',
cpuidle: 'CPU Idle',
cpufreq: 'CPU Frequency',
software: 'Software Info',
devinfo: 'Device Info',
tuning: 'Tuning',
ahci: 'AHCI'
];
cadd: function(idx, c){
var el = document.getElementById(idx);
if (!el) {
var cn = el.className;
if (cn.indexOf(c) != -1)
return;
cn += ' ' + c;
}
}


```

cat

Display the contents of a file

```
udos@DESKTOP-UVQD1BV:~$ vi --help
Vi - Vi Improved 8.0 (2016 Sep 12, compiled Jun 06 2019 17:31:41)

usage: vim [arguments] [file ..]      edit specified file(s)
or: vim [arguments] -       read text from stdin
or: vim [arguments] -t tag        edit file where tag is defined
or: vim [arguments] -q [errorfile]  edit file with first error

Arguments:
--          Only file names after this
-v           Vi mode (like "vi")
-e           Ex mode (like "ex")
-E           Improved Ex mode
-s           Silent (batch) mode (only for "ex")
-d           Diff mode (like "vindiff")
-y           Easy mode (like "evim", modeless)
-R           Readonly mode (like "view")
-Z           Restricted mode (like "rvim")
-a           Modifications (writing files) not allowed
-M           Modifications in text not allowed
-b           Binary mode
-l           Lisp mode
-C           Compatible with Vi: 'compatible'
-N           Not compatible: 'incompatible'
-v[N][fname] Be verbose [level N] [log messages to fname]
-D           Debugging mode
-n           No swap file, use memory only
-r           List swap files and exit


```

sort

Sort lines in a text file



The image shows three separate help pages from the Gamma terminal, each with a red circular icon in the top right corner:

- cat**: Shows the command to display the contents of a file.
- sort**: Shows the command to sort lines in a text file.
- uniq**: Shows the command to remove duplicates from a text file.

uniq

Remove duplicates from a text file



# Network and System Administration

1 ping

Send packets to a host to check connectivity

2 ifconfig

Display network interface configuration

3 top

Monitor system processes and resource usage

4 service

Manage system services

# Tips and Tricks

Use "Ctrl+R" to  
search your  
command history

Use "Ctrl+C" to  
interrupt a  
running command

Use "man" to get  
help on any  
command

# Summary

Basic Commands	Navigation Commands	File & Dir. Management
Permission Management	Text Processing	Network & Sys. Admin.

Linux commands provide a powerful and efficient way to manage your computer. By mastering these essential commands, you can take full control of your system and achieve your goals with ease. Thank you for joining us on this journey of exploration!