1. pwd command

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.

```
→  ~ pwd
/home/bharath
→  ~
```

2. cd command

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

Let's say you're in /home/bharath and you want to go to sample, a subdirectory of bharath. To do so, simply type the following command: *cd sample*

```
→  ~ pwd
/home/bharath
→  ~ cd sample
→  sample
→  sample pwd
/home/bharath/sample
→  sample
```

Another scenario is if you want to switch to a completely new directory, for example, /home/bharath/sample2. In this case, you must type cd followed by the directory's absolute path: cd /home/bharath/sample2.

```
→  sample pwd
/home/bharath/sample
→  sample cd /home/bharath/sample2
→  sample2 pwd
/home/bharath/sample2
→  sample2
```

There are some shortcuts to help you navigate quickly:

cd .. (with two dots) to move one directory up

cd to go straight to the home folder

cd- (with a hyphen) to move to your previous directory

On a side note, Linux's shell is case sensitive. So, you must type the name's directory exactly as it is.

```
→  sample cd ..
→  ~ cd sample
→  sample cd -
~
→  ~ cd sample2
→  sample2 cd -
~
→  ~
```

3. ls command

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. For example, enter ls /home/bharath to view the content of Documents.

There are variations you can use with the ls command:

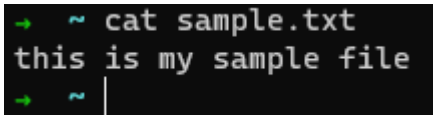
ls -R will list all the files in the sub-directories as well

ls -a will show the hidden files

ls -al will list the files and directories with detailed information like the permissions, size, owner, etc.

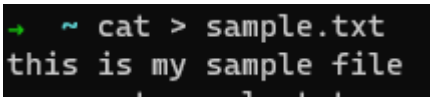
4. cat command

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 (sdout). To run this command, type cat followed by the file's name and its extension. For instance: *cat sample.txt*.



Here are other ways to use the cat command:

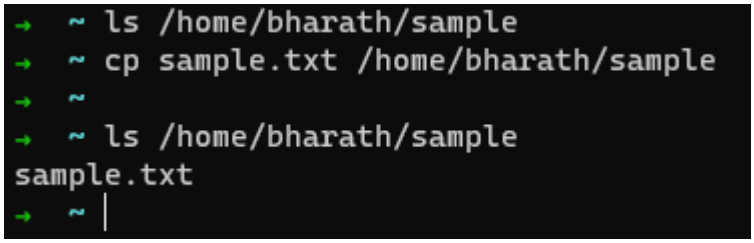
cat > filename creates a new file



To exit press Ctrl + D

5. cp command

Use the cp command to copy files from the current directory to a different directory. For instance, the command *cp sample.txt /home/bharath/sample* would create a copy of sample.txt (from your current directory) into the sample directory.



6. mv command

The primary use of the mv command is to move files, although it can also be used to rename files.

```
→  ~ ls /home/bharath/sample
sample.txt
→  ~
→  ~ ls /home/bharath/sample2
→  ~
→  ~ mv /home/bharath/sample/sample.txt /home/bharath/sample2
→  ~
→  ~ ls /home/bharath/sample2
sample.txt
→  ~
→  ~ ls /home/bharath/sample
→  ~
→  ~
```

The arguments in mv are similar to the cp command. You need to type mv, the file's name, and the destination's directory. For example: mv file.txt /home/username/Documents.

To rename files, the Linux command is *mv sample.txt rename_sample.txt*

```
→  ~ ls sample.txt
sample.txt
→  ~  mv sample.txt rename_sample.txt
→  ~ ls sample.txt
ls: cannot access 'sample.txt': No such file or directory
→  ~ ls rename_sample.txt
rename_sample.txt
→  ~
```

7. mkdir command

Use mkdir command to make a new directory — if you type mkdir sample it will create a directory called sample.

```
→  ~ mkdir sample3
→  ~
→  ~ ls sample3
→  ~
```

There are extra mkdir commands as well:

8. rmdir command

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

```
→  ~ rmdir sample3
→  ~ ls
rename_sample.txt  sample  sample2
→  ~
```

9. rm command

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.

```
→  ~ rmdir sample2
rmdir: failed to remove 'sample2': Directory not empty
→  ~ rm -r sample2
→  ~ ls
rename_sample.txt  sample
→  ~
```

Note: Be very careful with this command and double-check which directory you are in. This will delete everything and there is no undo.

10. touch command

The touch command allows you to create a blank new file through the Linux command line. As an example, enter touch /home/bharath/sample/sample.txt to create an text file under the sample directory.

```
→  ~ ls sample
→  ~ touch /home/bharath/sample/sample.txt
→  ~ ls sample
sample.txt
→  ~
```