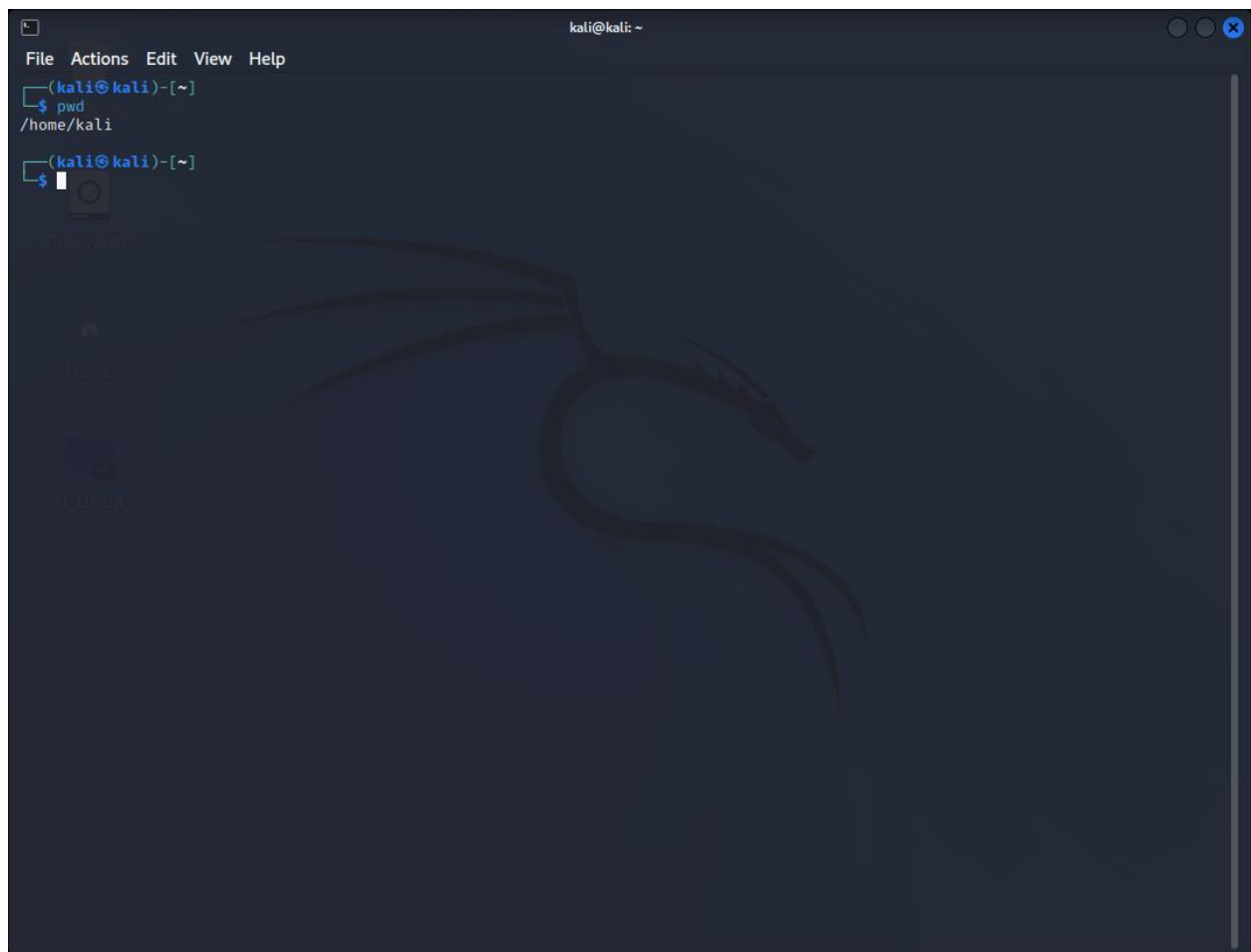


COMMANDS :

1. pwd

This command writes to standard output the full path name of your current directory(from the root directory).

All directories are separated by /(slash). The root directory is represented by the first / , and last directory named is your current directory .

A screenshot of a Kali Linux terminal window. The window has a dark blue background with a faint Kali Linux logo. The title bar at the top reads 'kali@kali: ~'. The menu bar includes 'File', 'Actions', 'Edit', 'View', and 'Help'. The terminal shows the prompt '(kali@kali)~' followed by the command '\$ pwd' and its output '/home/kali'. Below the output, there is a small icon of a computer monitor and a list of desktop icons labeled 'Desktop', 'Home', and 'Documents'.

```
kali@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
(kali@kali)~  
$ pwd  
/home/kali  
(kali@kali)~  
$
```

```
kali@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
PWD(1) User Commands PWD(1)  
  
NAME  
    pwd - print name of current/working directory  
  
SYNOPSIS  
    pwd [OPTION] ...  
  
DESCRIPTION  
    Print the full filename of the current working directory.  
  
    -L, --logical  
        use PWD from environment, even if it contains symlinks  
  
    -P, --physical  
        avoid all symlinks  
  
    --help display this help and exit  
  
    --version  
        output version information and exit  
  
    If no option is specified, -P is assumed.  
  
    NOTE: your shell may have its own version of pwd, which usually su-  
    persedes the version described here. Please refer to your shell's  
    documentation for details about the options it supports.  
  
AUTHOR  
    Written by Jim Meyering.  
  
REPORTING BUGS  
    GNU coreutils online help: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>  
    Report any translation bugs to <https://translationproject.org/team/>  
  
COPYRIGHT  
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    GPL version 3 or later <https://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>.  
    This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.  
    There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.  
  
SEE ALSO  
    getcwd(3)  
  
Manual page pwd(1) line 1/49 88% (press h for help or q to quit)
```

2. Ls

It is a Linux shell command that lists directory contents of files and directories . This is one of the basic commands known to all linux users

```
kali@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
kali@kali ~  
$ pwd  
/home/kali  
kali@kali ~  
$ ls  
Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos  
kali@kali ~  
$ ls -a  
. .config .face.icon .mozilla Templates .Xauthority  
.. Desktop .gnupg Music .vboxclient-clipboard.pid .xsession-errors  
.bash_logout .dmrc .ICEauthority .Pictures .vboxclient-display-svga-x11.pid .xsession-errors.old  
.bashrc Documents .java .profile .vboxclient-draganddrop.pid .zsh_history  
.bashrc.original Downloads .lessht .Public .vboxclient-seamless.pid .zshrc  
.cache .face .local .sudo_as_admin_successful Videos  
kali@kali ~  
$
```

```
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
LS(1) User Commands LS(1)
NAME
  ls - list directory contents
SYNOPSIS
  ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
DESCRIPTION
  List information about the FILES (the current directory by default). Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX
  nor --sort is specified.

  Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

  -a, --all
      do not ignore entries starting with .

  -A, --almost-all
      do not list implied . and ..

  --author
      with -l, print the author of each file

  -b, --escape
      print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters

  --block-size=SIZE
      with -l, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them; e.g., '--block-size=M'; see SIZE format below

  -B, --ignore-backups
      do not list implied entries ending with ~

  -c
      with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last modification of file status information); with -l: show ctime
      and sort by name; otherwise: sort by ctime, newest first

  -C
      list entries by columns

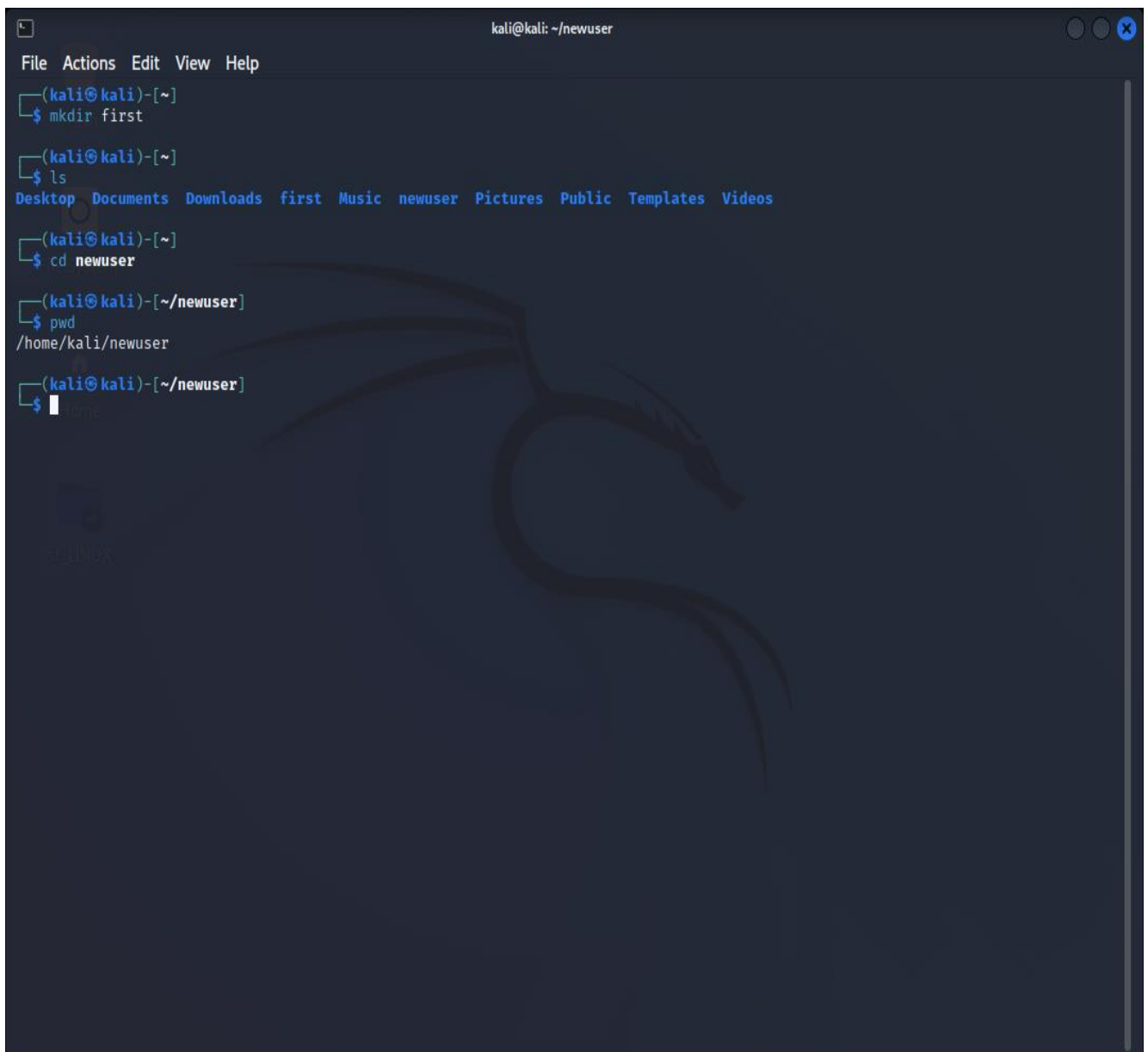
  --color[=WHEN]
      colorize the output; WHEN can be 'always' (default if omitted), 'auto', or 'never'; more info below

  -d, --directory
      list directories themselves, not their contents

  -D, --dired
      generate output designed for Emacs' dired mode
Manual page ls(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

3. mkdir :

it allows the users to create or make new directories . mkdir stands for “making directory”. With mkdir , you can set permissions , create multiple directories (folders) at once .

A terminal window titled 'kali@kali: ~/newuser' with a menu bar (File, Actions, Edit, View, Help) and a Kali Linux dragon logo watermark. The terminal shows the following commands and output:

```
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ mkdir first  
  
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ ls  
Desktop Documents Downloads first Music newuser Pictures Public Templates Videos  
  
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ cd newuser  
  
(kali@kali)-[~/newuser]  
$ pwd  
/home/kali/newuser  
  
(kali@kali)-[~/newuser]  
$
```

```
kali@kali: ~/newuser
File Actions Edit View Help
MKDIR(1) User Commands MKDIR(1)

NAME
  mkdir - make directories

SYNOPSIS
  mkdir [OPTION]... DIRECTORY...

DESCRIPTION
  Create the DIRECTORY(ies), if they do not already exist.

  Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

  -m, --mode=MODE
      set file mode (as in chmod), not a=rwx - umask

  -p, --parents
      no error if existing, make parent directories as needed

  -v, --verbose
      print a message for each created directory

  -Z
      set SELinux security context of each created directory to the default type

  --context[=CTX]
      like -Z, or if CTX is specified then set the SELinux or SMACK security context to CTX

  --help
      display this help and exit

  --version
      output version information and exit

AUTHOR
  Written by David MacKenzie.

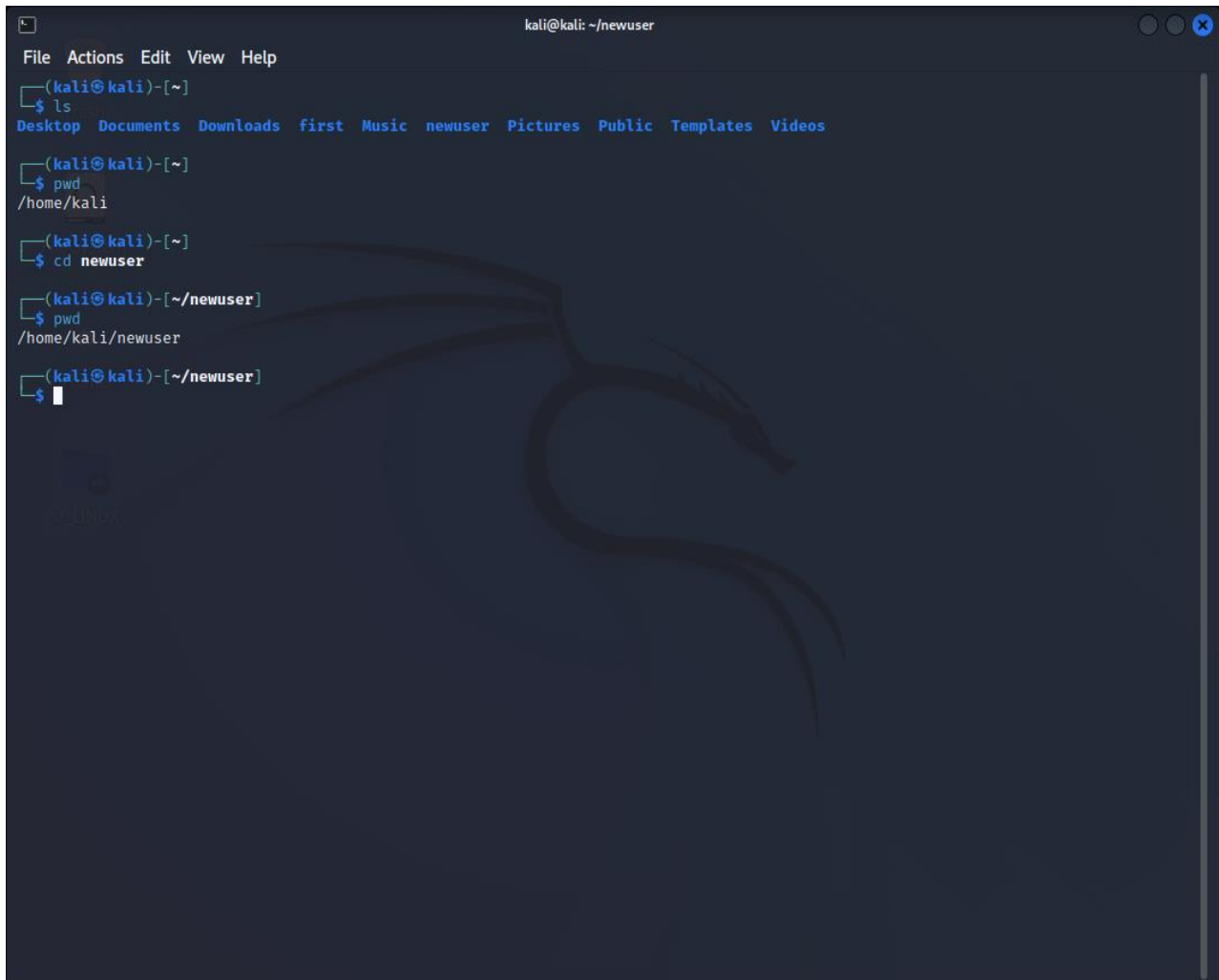
REPORTING BUGS
  GNU coreutils online help: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
  Report any translation bugs to <https://translationproject.org/team/>

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  law.

Manual page mkdir(1) line 1/52 85% (press h for help or q to quit)
```

4. cd :

it is known change directory command . it is used to change current working directory . it can be used in shell scripts and batch files .

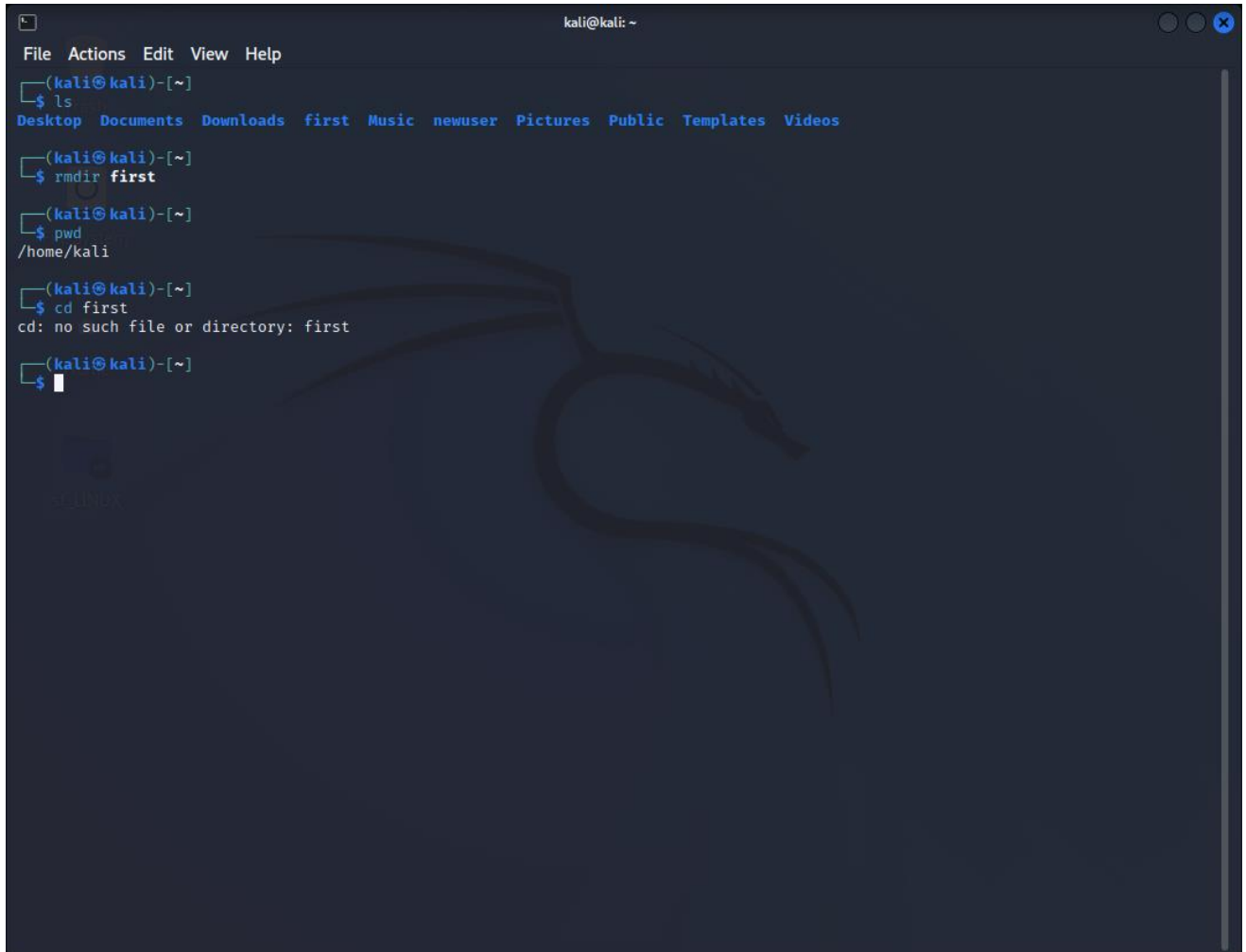
A terminal window titled 'kali@kali: ~/newuser' with a menu bar (File, Actions, Edit, View, Help) and window controls. The background features a faint Kali Linux dragon logo. The terminal shows the following sequence of commands and outputs:

```
(kali@kali)~[~]  
$ ls  
Desktop Documents Downloads first Music newuser Pictures Public Templates Videos  
(kali@kali)~[~]  
$ pwd  
/home/kali  
(kali@kali)~[~]  
$ cd newuser  
(kali@kali)~/newuser  
$ pwd  
/home/kali/newuser  
(kali@kali)~/newuser  
$
```

5. rmdir :

it is used to remove empty directories from filesystem in linux.
The rmdir command removes each and every directory specified in the command line only if these directories are

empty. So if the specified directory has some directories or files in it then this cannot be removed using rmdir command .

A terminal window titled 'kali@kali: ~' with a menu bar (File, Actions, Edit, View, Help) and a Kali Linux dragon logo watermark. The terminal shows the following sequence of commands and outputs:

```
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ ls  
Desktop  Documents  Downloads  first  Music  newuser  Pictures  Public  Templates  Videos  
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ rmdir first  
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ pwd  
/home/kali  
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ cd first  
cd: no such file or directory: first  
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$
```



```
kali@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
RMDIR(1) User Commands RMDIR(1)  
  
NAME  
rmmdir - remove empty directories  
  
SYNOPSIS  
rmmdir [OPTION]... DIRECTORY...  
  
DESCRIPTION  
Remove the DIRECTORY(ies), if they are empty.  
  
--ignore-fail-on-non-empty  
ignore each failure that is solely because a directory  
is non-empty  
  
-p, --parents  
remove DIRECTORY and its ancestors; e.g., 'rmmdir -p a/b/c' is similar to 'rmmdir a/b/c a/b a'  
  
-v, --verbose  
output a diagnostic for every directory processed  
  
--help display this help and exit  
  
--version  
output version information and exit  
  
AUTHOR  
Written by David MacKenzie.  
  
REPORTING BUGS  
GNU coreutils online help: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>  
Report any translation bugs to <https://translationproject.org/team/>  
  
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This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it. There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.  
  
SEE ALSO  
rmmdir(2)  
  
Full documentation <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/rmdir>  
Manual page rmdir(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

6. man :

This command is used to display the user manual of any command that we can run on the terminal . It provides a detailed view of the command which includes NAME ,

SYNOPSIS, DESCRIPTION, OPTIONS, EXIT STATUS , RETURN VALUES, ETC

```
kali@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
PWD(1) User Commands PWD(1)  
  
NAME  
pwd - print name of current/working directory  
  
SYNOPSIS  
pwd [OPTION] ...  
  
DESCRIPTION  
Print the full filename of the current working directory.  
  
-L, --logical  
    use PWD from environment, even if it contains symlinks  
  
-P, --physical  
    avoid all symlinks  
  
--help display this help and exit  
  
--version  
    output version information and exit  
  
If no option is specified, -P is assumed.  
  
NOTE: your shell may have its own version of pwd, which usually supersedes the version described here. Please refer  
to your shell's documentation for details about the options it supports.  
  
AUTHOR  
Written by Jim Meyering.  
  
REPORTING BUGS  
GNU coreutils online help: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>  
Report any translation bugs to <https://translationproject.org/team/>  
  
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This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it. There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by  
law.  
  
SEE ALSO  
getcwd(3)  
  
Full documentation <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/pwd>  
or available locally via: info '(coreutils) pwd invocation'  
Manual page pwd(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

```
kali@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
MAN(1) Manual pager utils MAN(1)  
  
NAME  
man - an interface to the system reference manuals  
  
SYNOPSIS  
man [man options] [[section] page ...] ...  
man -k [apropos options] regexp ...  
man -K [man options] [section] term ...  
man -f [whatis options] page ...  
man -l [man options] file ...  
man -w|-W [man options] page ...  
  
DESCRIPTION  
man is the system's manual pager. Each page argument given to man is normally the name of a program, utility or function. The manual page associated with each of these arguments is then found and displayed. A section, if provided, will direct man to look only in that section of the manual. The default action is to search in all of the available sections following a pre-defined order (see DEFAULTS), and to show only the first page found, even if page exists in several sections.  
  
The table below shows the section numbers of the manual followed by the types of pages they contain.  
  
1 Executable programs or shell commands  
2 System calls (functions provided by the kernel)  
3 Library calls (functions within program libraries)  
4 Special files (usually found in /dev)  
5 File formats and conventions, e.g. /etc/passwd  
6 Games  
7 Miscellaneous (including macro packages and conventions), e.g. man(7), groff(7), man-pages(7)  
8 System administration commands (usually only for root)  
9 Kernel routines [Non standard]  
  
A manual page consists of several sections.  
  
Conventional section names include NAME, SYNOPSIS, CONFIGURATION, DESCRIPTION, OPTIONS, EXIT STATUS, RETURN VALUE, ERRORS, ENVIRONMENT, FILES, VERSIONS, CONFORMING TO, NOTES, BUGS, EXAMPLE, AUTHORS, and SEE ALSO.  
  
The following conventions apply to the SYNOPSIS section and can be used as a guide in other sections.  
  
bold text type exactly as shown.  
italic text replace with appropriate argument.  
[-abc] any or all arguments within [ ] are optional.  
-a|-b options delimited by | cannot be used together.  
argument ... argument is repeatable.  
[expression] ... entire expression within [ ] is repeatable.  
Manual page man(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```