Linux Commands

pwd

The pwd command stands for "print working directory." It displays the absolute path of the current working directory, which is the directory you are currently located in within the file system.

Example: Suppose you are in the directory /home/user/Documents, running the pwd command will output /home/user/Documents, indicating your current location.

ls

The ls command lists the files and directories in the current working directory. It provides a way to view the contents of a directory.

Example: Running ls in the /home/user/Documents directory might display a list of files such as file1.txt, file2.txt, and directory1.

cd

The cd command is used to change the current working directory. It allows you to navigate through the file system by moving into different directories.

Example: To move to the /home/user/Documents directory, you would run cd /home/user/Documents.

mkdir

The mkdir command creates a new directory with the specified name.

Example: Running mkdir new_directory will create a new directory named new_directory in the current working directory.

cat

The cat command is used to display the contents of a file. It can also be used to concatenate and display multiple files.

Example: cat file.txt will display the contents of the file.txt file on the terminal.

head and tail

These commands are used to display the beginning (head) or the end (tail) of a file. By default, they show the first or last 10 lines of a file, respectively.

Example (head): head file.txt will display the first 10 lines of file.txt.

Example (tail): tail file.txt will display the last 10 lines of file.txt.

The pipe |

The pipe symbol (|) is used to connect the output of one command as input to another command. It allows for the chaining of multiple commands together.

Example: ls | grep "example" will list the files and directories in the current directory (ls) and then filter the output to display only the lines containing the word "example" (grep).

grep

The grep command is used for searching files or input for lines that match a specific pattern or regular expression.

Example: grep "error" file.txt will search for lines in file.txt that contain the word "error" and display those lines.

The sed command

The sed command is a stream editor used for modifying text. It can perform operations such as find and replace, insert or delete lines, and more.

Example: sed 's/foo/bar/' file.txt will replace the first occurrence of "foo" with "bar" in file.txt.

du

The du command displays the disk usage of files and directories. It shows the amount of disk space occupied by each file or directory.

Example: du -h directory/ will display the disk usage of the files and directories within the "directory" directory in human-readable format.

history

The history command displays a list of previously executed commands in the current session. It provides a convenient way to view and reuse command history.

Example: Running history will display a numbered list of previously executed commands.

whoami

The whoami command simply outputs the username of the current user.

cp

Copies files and directories.

Example: cp file.txt destination/

rm

Removes (deletes) files and directories.

Example: rm file.txt

mv

Moves or renames files and directories.

Example (move): mv file.txt destination/

Example (rename): mv old_name.txt new_name.txt