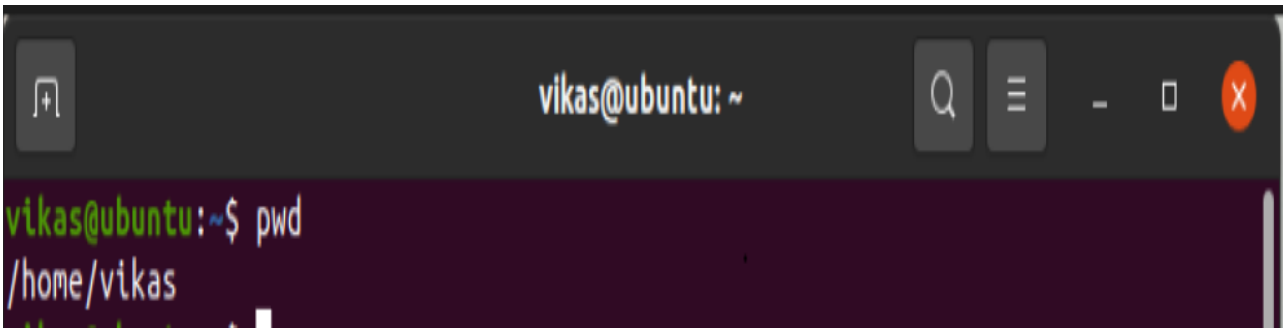
Linux Commands :-

1) pwd :-

When we first open the terminal, we are in the home directory of our system. To know which directory we are in then we can use the **“pwd”** command. It gives us the absolute path, which means the path that starts from the root.



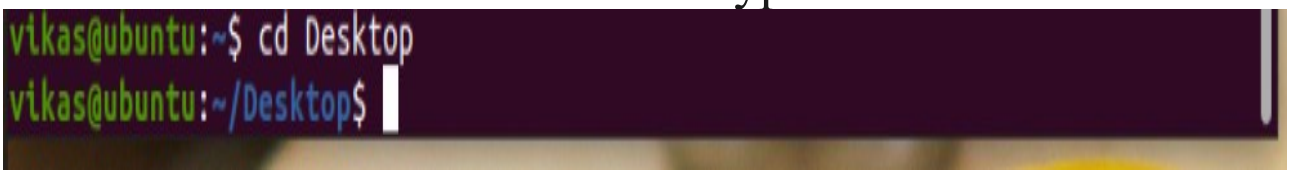
2) ls :-

We Use the **"ls"** command to know what files are in the directory we are in.
we can see all the hidden files by using the command **“ls -a”**.

```
vikas@ubuntu:~$ ls -a
.               .cache     .gnupg    .profile                  Templates
..              .config    .local    Public                    Videos
.bash_history   Desktop    .mozilla  snap
.bash_logout    Documents  Music     .ssh
.bashrc         Downloads  Pictures  .sudo_as_admin_successful
```

3) cd :-

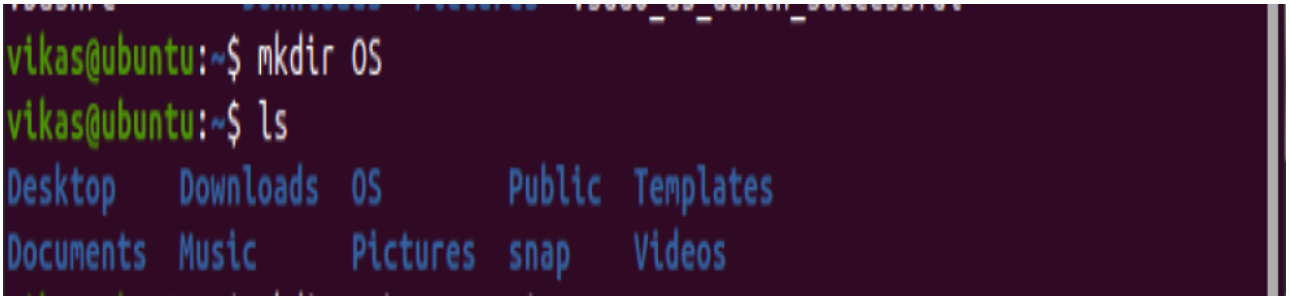
We Use the **"cd"** command to go to a directory. For example, if we are in the home folder and we want to go to the another folder then we can type **“cd filename”**.



To go back from a folder to the folder before that then we can type “**cd** ..” . The two dots represent back.

4) mkdir :-

We Use the **mkdir** command when we need to create a folder or a directory.



If we want to create a directory named “DIY Hacking”, then we can type “mkdir **DIY\ Hacking**”.

```
vikas@ubuntu:~$ mkdir OS\Programming
vikas@ubuntu:~$ ls
Desktop    Downloads  OS            Pictures  snap       Videos
Documents  Music      OSProgramming  Public    Templates
vikas@ubuntu:~$ mkdir OS\ programming
vikas@ubuntu:~$ ls
 Desktop     Downloads   OS               OSProgramming   Public   Templates
 Documents   Music       'OS programming'   Pictures        snap     Videos
```

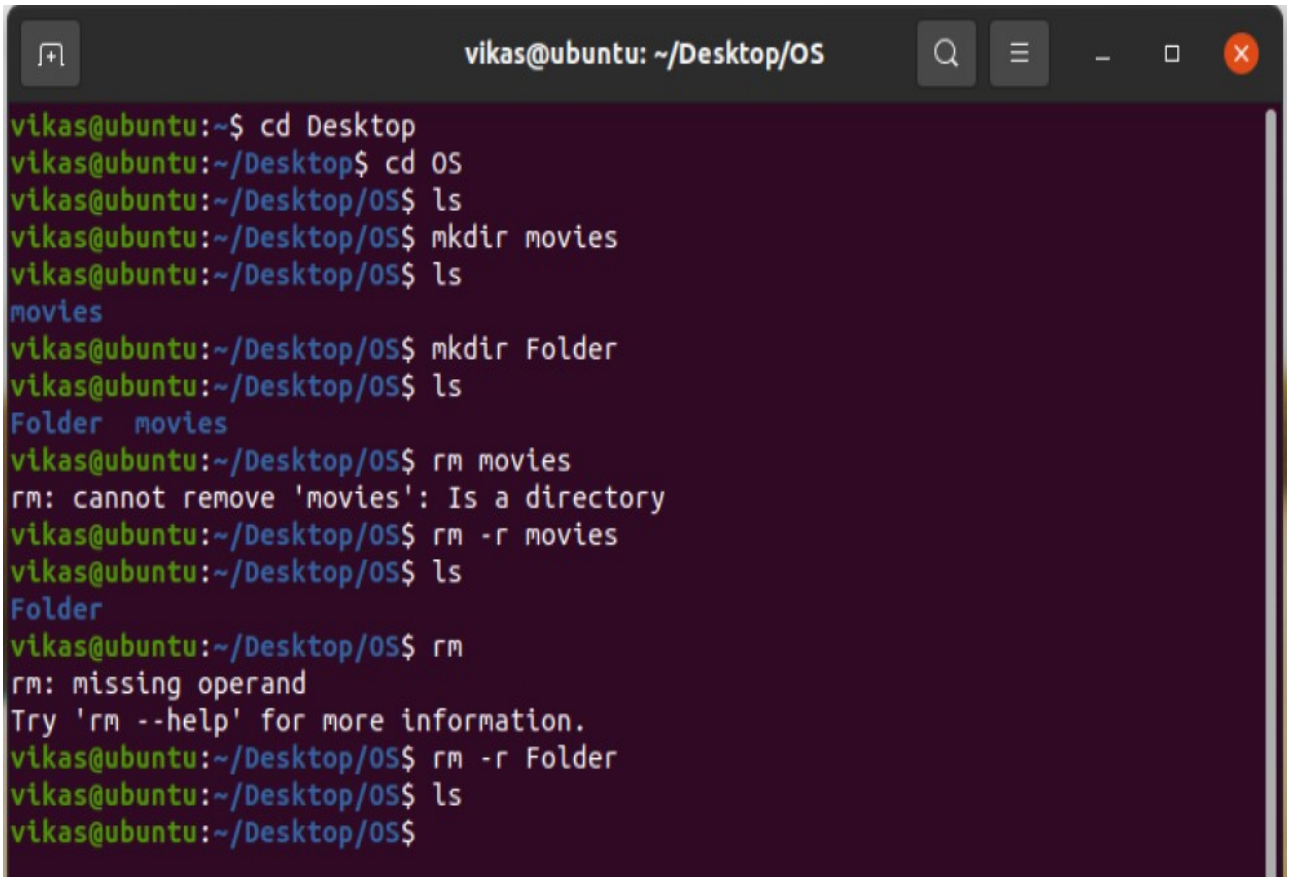
5) rmdir :-

We use **rmdir** to delete a directory. But **rmdir** can only be used to delete an empty directory.

```
vikas@ubuntu:~$ rmdir OS\Programming
vikas@ubuntu:~$ ls
 Desktop     Downloads   OS               Pictures   snap       Videos
 Documents   Music       'OS programming'   Public     Templates
vikas@ubuntu:~$ rmdir OS\ programming
vikas@ubuntu:~$ ls
Desktop    Downloads  OS        Public  Templates
Documents  Music      Pictures  snap    Videos
```

6) rm :-

We use the **rm** command to delete files and directories. We use "**rm -r**" to delete just the directory. It deletes both the folder and the files if we using using only the **rm** command.



7)Touch :-

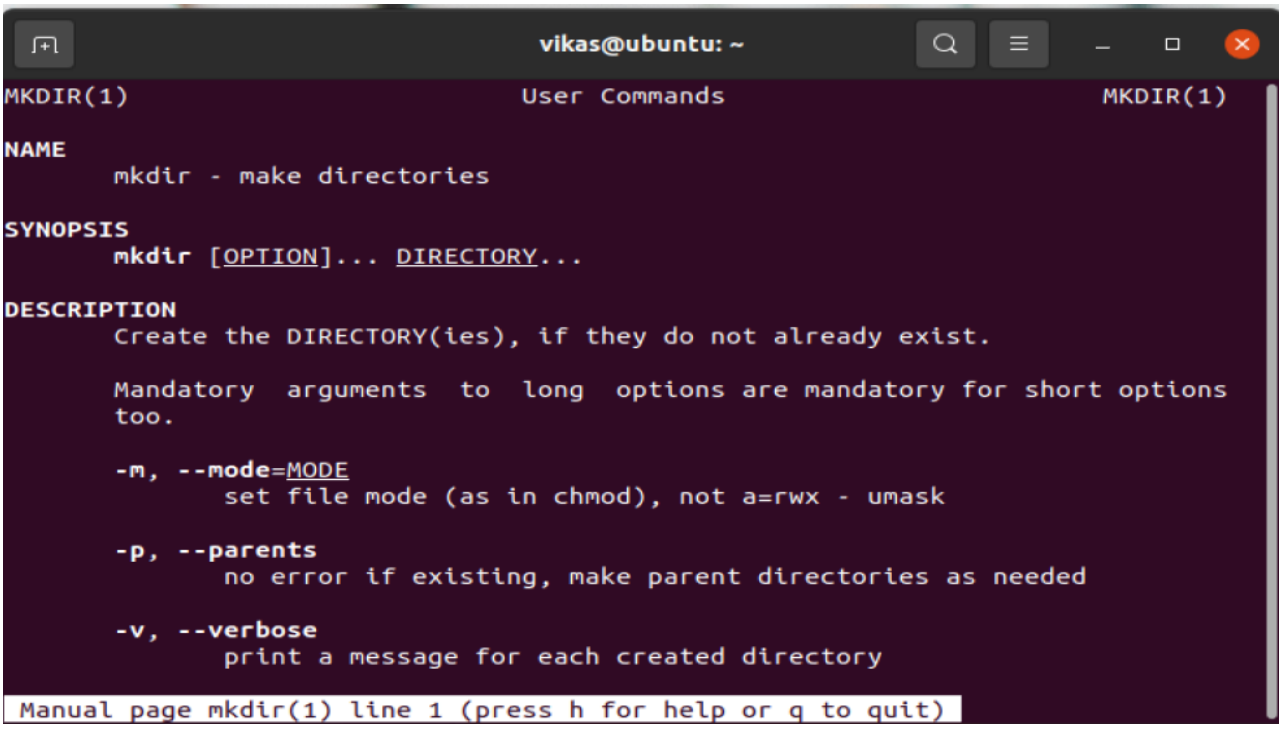
The **touch** command is used to create a file. It can be anything, from an empty txt file to an empty zip file.

8)man :-

To know more about a command and how to use it we use the **man** command . It shows the manual pages of the command.

For example, "**man cd**"

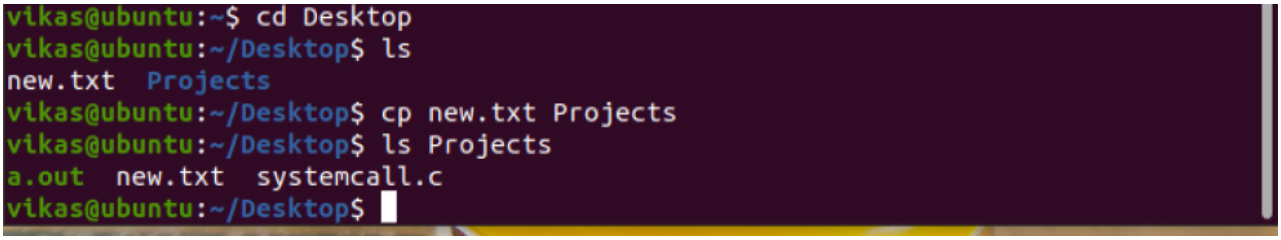
It show the manual pages of the **cd** command.



9) cp :-

We use the **cp** command to copy files through the command line. It takes two arguments :- first is the

location of the file to be copied and second is where to copy.



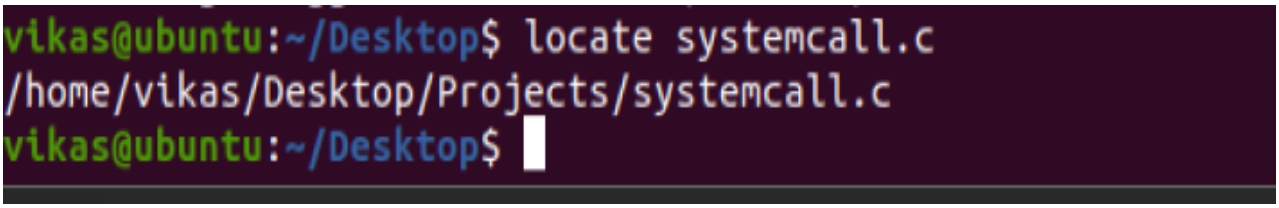
10) mv :-

We use the **mv** command to move files through the command line. We can also use the **mv** command to rename a file.

For example, if we want to rename the file "**text**" to "**new**", we can use "**mv text new**".

11) locate :-

The **locate** command is used to locate a file in a Linux system, just like the search command in Windows.



12) **sudo** :-

A widely used command in the Linux command line, **sudo** stands for "Super User Do". So, if we want any command to be done with administrative or root privileges then we can use the **sudo** command.

13) **apt-get** :-

We use **apt** to work with packages in the Linux command line. Use **apt-get** to install packages. This requires root privileges, so use the **sudo** command with it.

```
sudo apt install mlocate

vikas@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ sudo apt install mlocate
[sudo] password for vikas:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
Suggested packages:
  nocache
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  mlocate
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 55 not upgraded.
Need to get 50.1 kB of archives.
After this operation, 258 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal/main amd64 mlocate amd64 0.26-3ubuntu3 [50.1 kB]
Fetched 50.1 kB in 1s (35.8 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package mlocate.
(Reading database ... 187715 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../mlocate_0.26-3ubuntu3_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking mlocate (0.26-3ubuntu3) ...
Setting up mlocate (0.26-3ubuntu3) ...
update-alternatives: using /usr/bin/mlocate to provide /usr/bin/locate (locate)
in auto mode
Adding group `mlocate' (GID 133) ...
Done.
Initializing mlocate database; this may take some time... done
Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.1-1) ...
vikas@ubuntu:~/Desktop$
```

14) **echo** :-

The "**echo**" command helps us move some data, usually text into a file.

For example, if we want to create a new text file or add to an already made text file then we just need to type

“**echo hello, my name is Vikas>> new.txt**”.

15) cat :-

We use the **cat** command to display the contents of a file. It is usually used to easily view programs.

```
vikas@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ echo Hello, My name is VIKAS. >> newer.txt
vikas@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ cat newer.txt
Hello, My name is VIKAS.
vikas@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ echo I am Student of Netaji Subhas Unversity Of Technol
ogy. >> newer.txt
vikas@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ cat newer.txt
Hello, My name is VIKAS.
I am Student of Netaji Subhas Unversity Of Technology.
```

16) df :-

We use the **df** command to see the available disk space in each of the partitions in our system.

```
vikas@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ df
Filesystem     1K-blocks    Used Available Use% Mounted on
udev             973560       0    973560   0% /dev
tmpfs            200548    1608    198940   1% /run
/dev/sda5      19992176 7465928  11487656  40% /
tmpfs           1002728       0   1002728   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs              5120       4      5116   1% /run/lock
tmpfs           1002728       0   1002728   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/loop0        66432   66432         0 100% /snap/gtk-common-themes/1514
/dev/loop2       224256  224256         0 100% /snap/gnome-3-34-1804/66
/dev/loop4        52352   52352         0 100% /snap/snap-store/518
/dev/loop3        56832   56832         0 100% /snap/core18/1988
/dev/sda1        523248       4    523244   1% /boot/efi
/dev/loop5        56832   56832         0 100% /snap/core18/1997
/dev/loop6        33152   33152         0 100% /snap/snapd/11402
tmpfs            200544      44    200500   1% /run/user/1000
/dev/sr0         104626  104626         0 100% /media/vikas/CDROM
/dev/sr1        2809792 2809792         0 100% /media/vikas/Ubuntu 20.04.2.0 LTS amd64
/dev/loop7        33152   33152         0 100% /snap/snapd/11588
```

If we want it shown in megabytes then we can use the command "**df -m**".

```
vikas@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ df -m
Filesystem     1M-blocks  Used Available Use% Mounted on
udev                 951     0       951   0% /dev
tmpfs                196     2       195   1% /run
/dev/sda5          19524  7291     11219  40% /
tmpfs                980     0       980   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs                  5     1         5   1% /run/lock
tmpfs                980     0       980   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/loop0            65    65         0 100% /snap/gtk-common-themes/1514
/dev/loop2           219   219         0 100% /snap/gnome-3-34-1804/66
/dev/loop4            52    52         0 100% /snap/snap-store/518
/dev/loop3            56    56         0 100% /snap/core18/1988
/dev/sda1            511     1       511   1% /boot/efi
/dev/loop5            56    56         0 100% /snap/core18/1997
/dev/loop6            33    33         0 100% /snap/snapd/11402
tmpfs                196     1       196   1% /run/user/1000
/dev/sr0             103   103         0 100% /media/vikas/CDROM
/dev/sr1            2744  2744         0 100% /media/vikas/Ubuntu 20.04.2.0 LTS amd64
/dev/loop7            33    33         0 100% /snap/snapd/11588
```

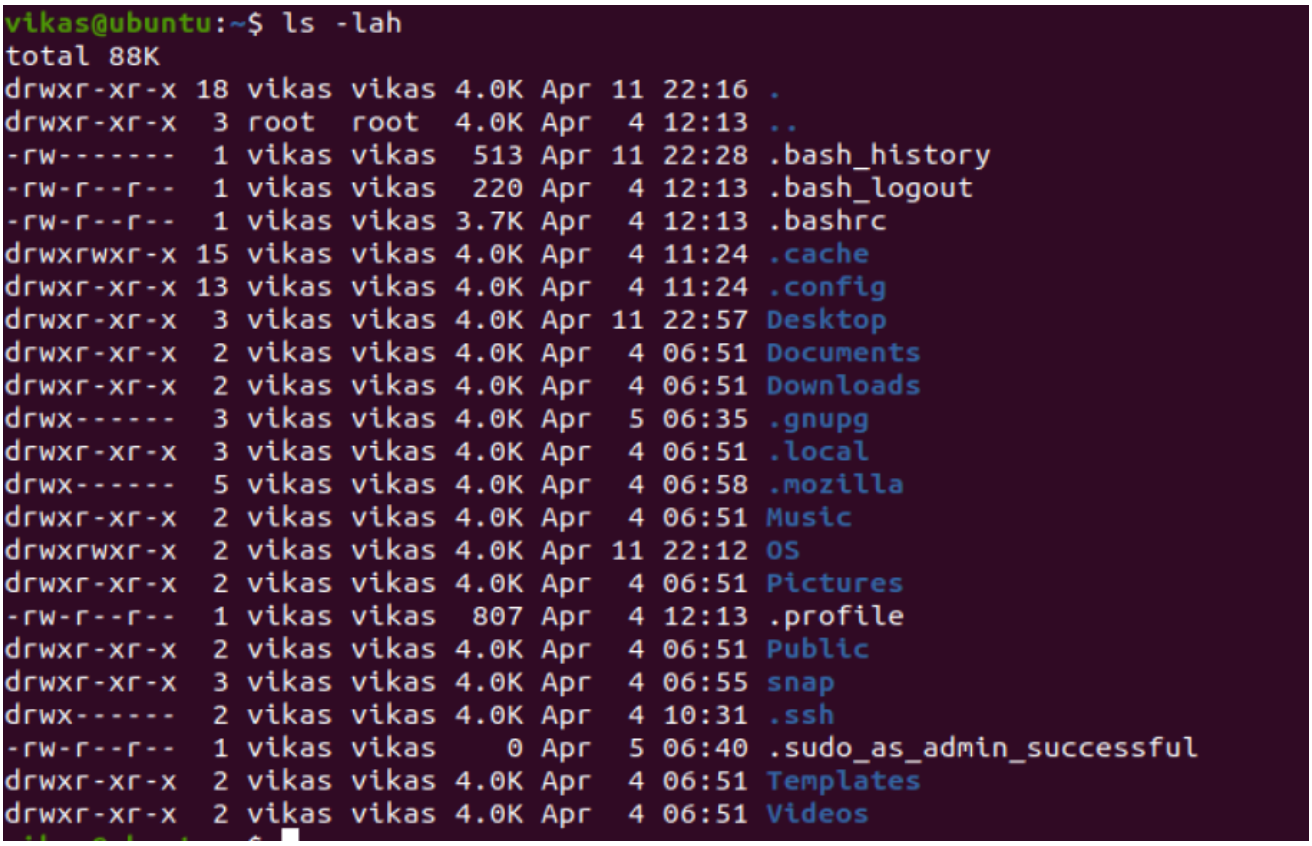
17) **du** :-

We use **du** to know the disk usage of a file in our system. If we want to know the disk usage for a particular folder or file in Linux then we type the command **df** and the name of the folder or file.

```
vikas@ubuntu:~$ du Documents
4       Documents
vikas@ubuntu:~$
```

18) ls -lah :-

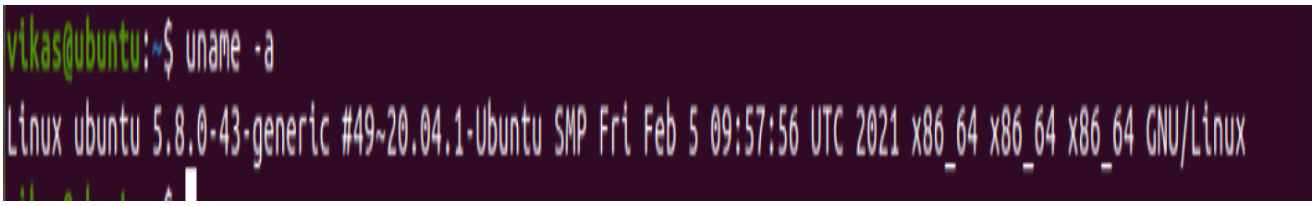
We use the command "**ls -lah**" to view the file sizes of all the files in a folder.



19) uname :-

We use **uname** command to show the information about the system our Linux distro is running.

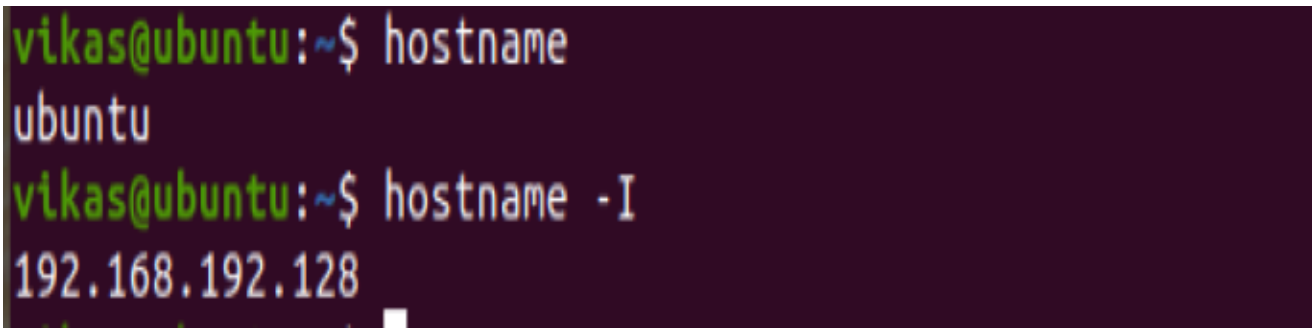
Using the command "**uname -a**" prints most of the information about the system. This prints the kernel release date, version, processor type, etc.



20) **hostname** :-

We use **hostname** to know your name in your host or network. It Basically displays our hostname and IP address. Just typing "**hostname**" gives the output.

"**hostname -I**" command gives our IP address in your network.



21) **clear** :-

We can use the **clear** command to clear the terminal if it gets filled up with too many commands.

22) exit :-

we can exit from the terminal by using the **exit** command.

23) sudo halt & sudo reboot :-

We can power off or reboot the computer by using the command **sudo halt** and **sudo reboot**.