1.ls : ls command is used to show all files and sub-directories of a directory which are not hidden.

syntax : ls and ls [option]

Options of ls Command :-

a. - l :- used for show details view of files such as permissions , linked user , groups etc.

b. -a :- List all files including hidden fills.hidden files are show as **.filename** structure.

c. -r :- show files and directories as reverse order.

d. -i : - Display i node Number of files and directories.

2. pwd : pwd command is used for get actual path of the current directory.

syntax : pwd

3. cd : cd command is used fro change current directory.

syntax : cd .. [is used for exit from a directory]

cd <dirname> [is used from enter a directory]

4. mkdir : mkdir command is used to create a new directory in linux.

syntax : mkdir <dirname>

mkdir [options] <dirname>

Options of mkdir command :

a. -v :- this option is display a messege after every successfull diretory cretion.

b. -m :- this function is used to set permission in files.

syntax :- mkdir -m a=rwx <filenames>

5. touch :- this command is used for create a file.When we use touch command to create a file then only file is create, we can't edit that file at the creation time .

syntax : touch <filename> and touch [options] <filename>

touch commands options :-

a. **-a :-** this command is allowed us to change access time only.

b. **-c :-** this command is used to check that file is created or not.

c. **-t** :- this command is used to create a new file with user defined date and time.This command is also used for change file date and time which is already exists.

syntax :- touch -t YYYYMMDDHHMM <filename>

d. -m :- this command is used to change file modification time.

6. rm :- rm stands for remove. If we need to remove any file or empty and non-empty directory then we need to use rm command fro perform that task.

syntax :- rm <filename> and rm [option] <filename>

rm command Options :-

a. -r :- r stands for reverse. This command is used to delete directory when it is not empty. This command 1st delete all files and sub-directories of the given parent directory and at last when all files and directories are deleted from parent directory then it also delete parent directory. Before deletion it will ask confirmation

from user.

b. -f :- This command is used to delete files and diretory forcefully.

It direct delete files and directory without any confirmation.

7. cat :- cat command is used for create file in linux.This is most used command for create a file. After crete a file we can also edit this file at creation time and CTRL + D used to save the file.

syntax :- cat > <filename> [" > " is a redirection operator]

cat [option] <filename>

cat command Options :-

a. -n :- this command is used for view file content with line number.

a . To view a single File : - cat <filename> or cat < <filename>

b. To View a multiple File : - cat <file1 file2>

c. To edit a Existing file :- cat >> <filename>

d. To merge multiple file into single file :

cat "file1" "file2" > "newFile"

e. To Reverse Line :- tac <filename>

f.To append the contents of one file to the end of another file :

cat <file1> >> <file2>

g. To Copy the contents of one file to another file :-

cat [soucrefilename] > [destinationfilename]

h. To Create a file : cat > [filename]

8. gedit :- gedit command is also used for create file. But In gedit when we run command it first ask for confirmation for create a new file , if file is created then the created file will automatically open in gedit text editor then we can edit this file.

syntax :- gedit <filename>

9.cp :- cp stands for copy. cp command is used to copy one file to another file and it will overrite the destination file.cp command also used for take backup of any file.

syntax :- cp [options] source destination

cp Options :-

a. -b :-b stands for backup . This command is used for take a backup of a file.

syntax :- cp -b <filename> <backup destination>

b. -f :- f stands for force. If the system is unable to open destination file for writing operation because the user doesnt have writing permission for this file then by using -f option with cp command, destination file is deleted first and then copying of content is done from source to destination file.

10. more :- more command is used to view the text files in the command prompt, displaying one screen at a time in case the file is large. The more command also allows the user do scroll up and down through the page.

syntax :-

more [-options] [-num] [+/pattern] [+linenum] [file_name]

-num :- number of line we want to display.

+/pattern :- find the any patter as a string

[+linenum]: use the line number from where we want to start displaying the text content.

key Controls :-

- Enter key: to scroll down line by line.
- Space bar: To go to the next page.
- b key: To go to back one page.

more Options :-

a. -d :- this command is used to help user navigate

b. -p : This option clears the screen and then displays the text

and others.

11. less :- Less command is a Linux utility that can be used to read the contents of a text file one page(one screen) at a time. It has faster access because if file is large it doesnt access the complete file, but accesses it page by page.

syntax :- less [option] <filename>

To view multiple file we can use this command :-

less <filename1> <filename2> <filename3>

a. -n :- print file text with line number.

b. -I :- ignore case sensitive.

12 . mv :- To move files the mv command is used, which is similar to the cp command, except that with mv the file is physically moved from one place to another, instead of being duplicated. It also used for renaming file.

To rename a file :

syntax : mv <oldfilename> <newfilename>

13. groupadd :- this command is used to add a new group in linux.

syntax :- groupadd <groupname>

14. useradd :- this command is used to add new user in linux.

syntax:- useradd <username>

15. passwd :- This command is used for change existing user password in linux.

syntax : passwd <username>

16.chown : chown command is used to change ownership of the file.The user must be exist which we want to add.

syntax : chown userownership:groupownership <filename>

16.chmod :- chmod command is used to change permission of the file in linux. In linux there are three type of permissions are available such as

read(r) , write(w) and execute(x).

If no options are specified, chmod modifies the permissions of the file specified byfilename to the permissions specified by permissions.
permissions defines the permissions for the owner of the file (the "user"), members of the group who owns the file (the "group"), and anyone else ("others").

syntax : chmod [options] [permissions] <filename>

Permission numbers are:

0 = --- , 1 = --x , 2 = -w- , 3 = -wx , 4 = r- , 5 = r-x , 6 = rw- , 7 = rwx

example : chmod 777 file1 [this action give all permission of user , groups and others]

17. usermod :- usermod command or modify user is a command in Linux that is used to change the properties of a user in Linux through the command line.
If we want to add a existing user in a new Existing group then we also use usermod commmand and also change their attributes like password orlogin directory etc.

The information of a user is stored in the following files:

1. /etc/passwd
2. /etc/group
3. /etc/shadow
4. /etc/login.defs
5. /etc/gshadow
6. /etc/login.defs

*******To add existing user to an exting group w new to use following command :

syntax :- usermod -G <groupname> <username> [user and group must be exists]

****** If User is not Exists and we want to add user in a group when we create a new user then we need to use following command :

Syntax :- useradd -G <groupname> <username> [group must be exist]

18.history :- If we want to check those commands which are used recently or past then we have to use history commsand.This command shows last 500 commands that we are used.

syntax :- history or history -n [n is number of last

19.string :- Linux strings command is used to return the string characters into files.

syntax : strings <filename> or strings <filepath>

20. reboot :- reboot command is used to reboot our linux system.

syntax :- reboot