Linux Commands

1. **pwd** - used to find the current location of working directory.

2. **mkdir** - it is used to create the directory.

3. **rmdir** - it is used to delete the existing directory.

4. **ls** - it is used to display the list of content of the directory.

5. **cd** - it is used to change the current directory.

6. **touch** - it is used to create the empty files. We can create multiple empty files by executing at once.

7. **cat** - It can be used to create a file, display content of file.

8. **rm** - The rm command is used to remove a file.

9. **cp** - The cp command is used to copy a file or directory.

10. **mv** - The mv command is used to move a file or a directory form one location to another location.

11. **head** - The head command is used to display the content of a file.

12. **tail** - it displays the last ten lines of the file content.

13. **tac** - it displays the file content in reverse order (from the last line).

14. **more** - The more command is quite similar to the cat command, as it is used to display the file content in the same way that the cat command.

15. **less** - The less command is similar to the more command. It also includes some extra features such as 'adjustment in width and height of the terminal.

16. **su** - The su command provides administrative access to another user.

17. **id** - The id command is used to display the user ID (UID) and group ID (GID).

18. **useradd** - used to add or remove a user. Useradd.

19. **passwd** - The passwd command is used to create and change the password for a user.

20. **groupadd** - The groupadd command is used to create a user group.

21. **cut** - The cut command is used to select a specific column of a file.

22. **grep** -The grep is the most powerful and used filter in a Linux system.It is useful for searching the content from a file.

23. **comm** - The 'comm' command is used to compare two files or streams.

24. sed - The sed command is also known as stream editor.

25. **tr** - The tr command is used to translate the file content like from lower case to upper case.

26. **Uniq** - The uniq command is used to form a sorted list in which every word will occur only once.

27. **Wc** - The wc command is used to count the lines, words, and characters in a file.

28. **od** - The od command is used to display the content of a file in different s, such as hexadecimal, octal, and ASCII characters.

    od -b <fileName> // Octal format

    od -t x1 <fileName> // Hexa decimal format

    od -c <fileName> // ASCII character format

29. **sort** - The sort command is used to sort files in alphabetical order.

30. **gzip** - The gzip command is used to truncate the file size. It is a compressing tool. It replaces the original file by the compressed file having .gz extension.

31. **gunzip** - The gunzip command is used to decompress a file. It is a reverse operation of gzip command.

32.**find** - The find command is used to find a particular file within a directory.

33. **locate** -The locate command is used to search a file by file name.

34. **Date** - The date command is used to display date, time, time zone, and more.

35. **cal** -The cal command is used to display the current month's calendar with the current date highlighted.

36. **sleep** - The sleep command is used to hold the terminal by the specified amount of time. By default, it takes time in seconds.

37. **time** -The time command is used to display the time to execute a command.

38. **zcat** -The zcat command is used to display the compressed files.

39. **df** - The df command is used to display the disk space used in the file system.

40. mount- The mount command is used to connect an external device file system to the system's file system.

41. **df** -H --The -H option show sizes in powers of 1000.

42. **dpkg -l |grep<packagename>** --to know that a particular pakage is installed or not.

43. **du** –it display directory space usage.

44. **Ping** –it test network connectivity ping domain name.

45. **history** - it display command history.

46. **Nano/vi** - it is a text editors for creating or editing files.

47.**echo** : display a message or enable/disable the echoing of commands.

echo "InfiniteComputerSolutions".

48. **kill** -it is used to terminate a process.

49. **Ps** – it display information about running processes.

50. **Lsusb** - it display information about USB devices.

51. **ifconfig/ip** - it displays network configuration.

52. **Chmod** - it changes the file permissions.

53. **du** - it displays the directory space usage.

APT Commands in Linux for Package Management.

1.**sudo apt update :**

Update the local package index with the latest information from the repositories.

2. **sudo apt install [package name] :**

This Command Installs a new package which is required.

3. **sudo apt remove [package] /apt-get purge :**

This Command will Uninstall a package, but retains its configuration files.

4. **sudo apt upgrade :**

This Command Upgrade all packages to their latest available versions.

5. **sudo apt autoremove :**

Remove all packages that were installed automatically as dependencies and are no longer required.

6. **apt list --installed :**

It is used to know the installed packages in linux.

7. **apt search <searchterm> :**

This command searches for packages that match the specified search term.

8. **apt show <package name>:**

This command provides detailed information about a specific package.

9. **sudo apt clean :**

This command cleans the local repository of retrieved package files. Use

this if you need to free up disk space.

10. **sudo dpkg --list | grep <software_name> :**

    This command is used to know the installed software.

Text-Processing in Linux

Text processing in Linux involves manipulating text data to extract meaningful information or to transform it into a desired output.

- **Cat** : Concatenate and display file --cat file1.txt file2.txt.
- **Wc** : Count lines, words, and characters in a file-- wc file.txt.
- **Rev** : Reverse lines of a file--rev file.txt.
- **Grep** :Search for patterns in file--grep "pattern" file.txt.
- **Sort** : Sort lines of text files--sort file.txt.
- **Uniq** :Remove duplicate lines from a sorted file--sort file.txt | uniq.
- **Cut** : Extract columns of text from files-- cut -f1,3 file.txt.
- **Sed** : Stream editor for filtering and transforming text --sed 's/old/new/' file.txt.
- **Awk** :Pattern scanning and processing language--awk '{print $1, $3}' file.txt.
- **Tr** :Translate or delete characters-----tr 'a-z' 'A-Z' < file.txt.
- **nl** :Number lines in a file--nl file.txt.
- **Head**:Display the first few lines of a file----head file.txt.
- **Tail** :Display the last few lines of a file----tail file.txt.
- **Wc** :Count lines, words, and characters in a file--wc file.txt.