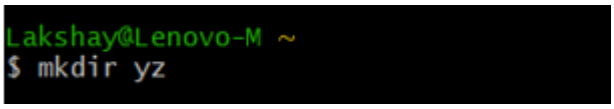
1. **pwd Command**

The pwd command is used to display the location of the current working directory.

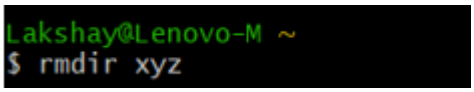
2. **mkdir Command**

The mkdirr command is used to create a new directory under any directory.



3. **rmdir Command**

The rmdir command is used to delete a directory.



4. **ls Command**

The ls command is used to display a list of content of a directory.

5. **cd Command**

The cd command is used to change the current directory.

```
Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~
$ cd yz

Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~/yz
$ pwd
/home/Lakshay/yz
```

6. **touch Command**

   The touch command is used to create empty files. We can create multiple empty files by executing it once.

```
Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~/yz
$ touch abc

Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~/yz
$ touch abc1 abc2
```

7. **cat Command**

The cat command is a multi-purpose utility in the Linux system. It can be used to create a file, display content of the file, copy the content of one file to another file, and more.

```
Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~/yz
$ cat>> file4
abc3
[1]+  Stopped                 cat >> file4
```

8. **rm Command**

   The rm command is used to remove a file.

```
Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~/yz
$ rm file4
```

9. **ping Command**

   Used for checking network connectivity.

```
Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~/yz
$ ping

Usage: ping [-t] [-a] [-n count] [-l size] [-f] [-i TTL] [-v TOS]
            [-r count] [-s count] [[-j host-list] | [-k host-list]]
            [-w timeout] [-R] [-S srcaddr] [-c compartment] [-p]
            [-4] [-6] target_name

Options:
    -t             Ping the specified host until stopped.
                   To see statistics and continue - type Control-Break;
                   To stop - type Control-C.
    -a             Resolve addresses to hostnames.
    -n count       Number of echo requests to send.
    -l size        Send buffer size.
    -f             Set Don't Fragment flag in packet (IPv4-only).
    -i TTL         Time To Live.
    -v TOS         Type Of Service (IPv4-only. This setting has been deprecated
                   and has no effect on the type of service field in the IP
                   Header).
    -r count       Record route for count hops (IPv4-only).
    -s count       Timestamp for count hops (IPv4-only).
    -j host-list   Loose source route along host-list (IPv4-only).
    -k host-list   Strict source route along host-list (IPv4-only).
    -w timeout     Timeout in milliseconds to wait for each reply.
    -R             Use routing header to test reverse route also (IPv6-only).
                   Per RFC 5095 the use of this routing header has been
                   deprecated. Some systems may drop echo requests if
                   this header is used.
    -S srcaddr     Source address to use.
    -c compartment Routing compartment identifier.
    -p             Ping a Hyper-V Network Virtualization provider address.
    -4             Force using IPv4.
    -6             Force using IPv6.
```

10. grep Command

This command used in searching and matching text files

```
Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~
$ grep "hello" yz
grep: yz: Is a directory
```

```
Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~
$ grep -r "hello" yz
```

11. cd COMMAND:

cd command is used to change the directory.

SYNTAX:

cd [directory | ~ | ./ | ../ | -]

```
Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~
$ cd yz

Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~/yz
$ pwd
/home/Lakshay/yz
```

12. rm COMMAND:

rm command is used to remove/delete the file from the directory.

SYNTAX:

rm [options..] [file | directory]

OPTIONS:

- -f: Remove all files in a directory without prompting the user.
- -i:Interactive. With this option, rm prompts for confirmation before
- removing any files.

```
Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~/yz
$ rm file4
```

13. mv COMMAND:

mv command which is short for move. It is used to move/rename file from one directory to another. mv command is different from cp command as it completely removes the file from the source and moves to the directory specified, where cp command just copies the content from one file to another.

SYNTAX:

mv [-f] [-i] oldname newname

OPTIONS:

- -f:This will not prompt before overwriting (equivalent to --reply=yes).

mv -f will move the file(s) without prompting even if it is writing over an existing target.

- -i Prompts before overwriting another file.

```
Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~/yz
$ mv abc2 abc6
```

14. cat COMMAND:

cat command is used to create a new file and to display the contents of already existing file.

SYNTAX:

(i) For displaying contents of file

cat [FILENAME]

(ii) For creating new file

Cat > filename

```
Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~/yz
$ cat>> file4
abc3
[1]+  Stopped                 cat >> file4
```

15. **cmp COMMAND:**

cmp command compares two files and tells you which line numbers are different.

SYNTAX:

cmp [options..] file1 file2

OPTIONS:

- c: Output differing bytes as characters.
- l:Print the byte number (decimal) and the differing byte values (octal) for each difference.
- s :Prints nothing for differing files, return exit status only.

```
Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~
$ cat > file1
bhavay

Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~
$ cat > file2
mehta

Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~
$ cmp file1 file2
file1 file2 differ: char 1, line 1
```

16. **cp COMMAND:**

cp command copy files from one location to another. If the destination is an existing file, then the file is overwritten; if the destination is an existing directory, the file is copied into the directory (the directory is notoverwritten).

SYNTAX:

cp [OPTIONS]... SOURCE DEST

```
Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~
$ cp file1 desktop
```

17. bc COMMAND:

bc command is used for command line calculator. It is similar to basic calculator. By using which we can do basic mathematical calculations.

SYNTAX:

bc [OPTIONS]

```
Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~
$ bc
bc 1.07.1
Copyright 1991-1994, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2012-2017 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
This is free software with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
For details type `warranty'.
25*25
625
```

18. echo COMMAND:

echo command prints the given input string to standard output.

SYNTAX:

echo [options..] [string]

```
Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~
$ echo "Bhavay"
Bhavay
```

19. paste COMMAND:

paste command is used to paste the content from one file to another file. It is also used to set column format for each line.

SYNTAX:

paste [options]

OPTIONS:

- -s Paste one file at a time instead of in parallel.
- -d Reuse characters from LIST instead of TABs

```
Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~
$ paste yz aabb
paste: aabb: No such file or directory
```

20. wc COMMAND:

wc command counts the characters, words or lines in a file depending upon the option.

SYNTAX:

wc [options..] Filename

OPTIONS:

- -l filename will print total number of lines in a file.
- -w filename will print total number of words in a file.
- -c filename will print total number of characters in a file.

```
Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~/yz
$ wc abc6
0 0 0 abc6
```

21. cal COMMAND:

cal command will print the calendar of current month by default.

SYNTAX:

cal [options..]

example: cal 8 1965

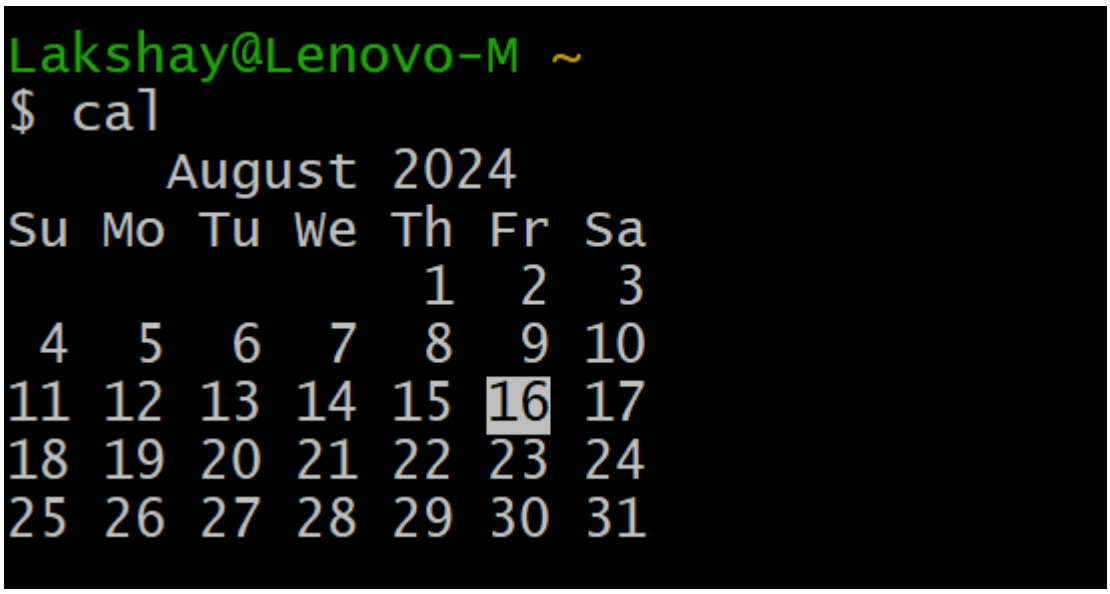
This will print calendar of august of 1965.

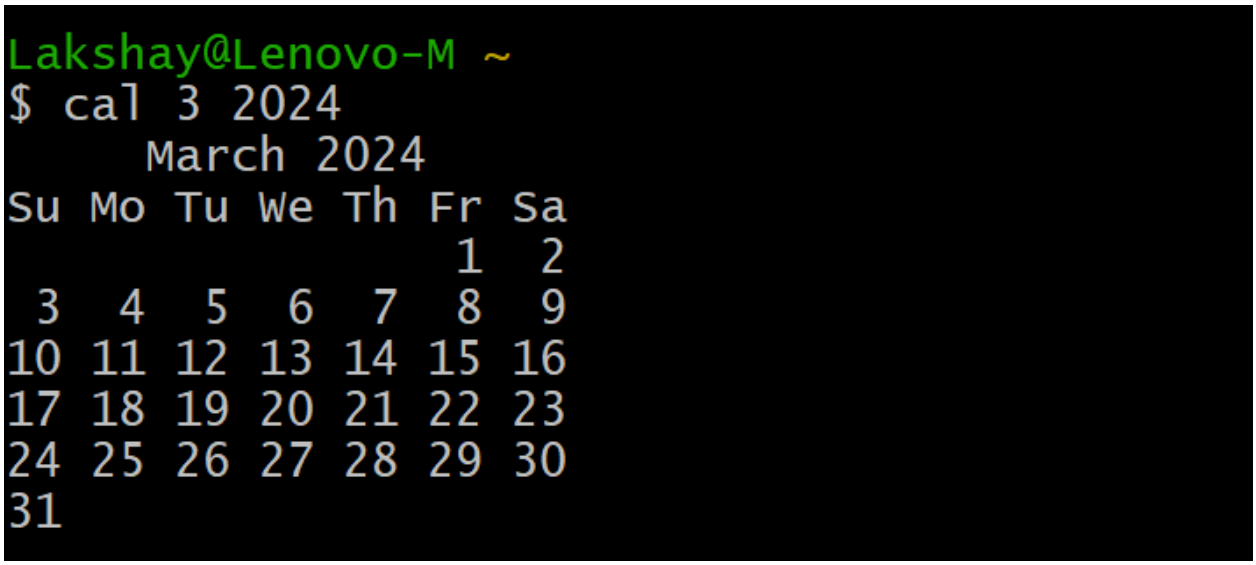
```
   August 1965

 S  M Tu  W Th  F  S

 1  2  3  4  5  6  7
```

```
 8  9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30 31
```





22. **clear COMMAND:**

clear command clears the screen and puts cursor at beginning of first line.

```
Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~
$ paste aabb yz
paste: aabb: No such file or directory

Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~
$ cat > file1
bhavay

Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~
$ cat > file2
mehta

Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~
$ cmp file1 file2
file1 file2 differ: char 1, line 1

Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~
$ cp file1 desktop

Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~
$ clear
```

will clear all the commands

23. tty COMMAND:

Tty command will display your terminal

SYNTAX:

tty options

OPTIONS:

- -l will print the synchronous line number.
- -s will return only the codes: 0 (a terminal), 1 (not a terminal), 2 (invalid options) (good for scripts)

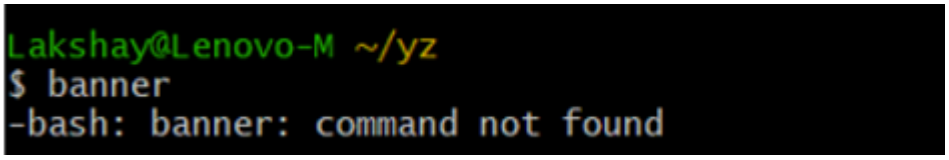
```
Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~/yz
$ tty
/dev/pty0
```

24. banner COMMAND:

Banner word

eg: banner wait

```
#     #     ##        #      #####
#     #    #  #       #        #
#     #   #    #      #        #
# ## #   ######      #        #
##   ##   #    #      #        #
#     #   #    #      #        #
```

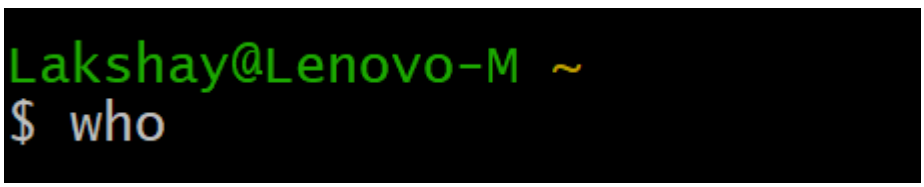


25. **who COMMAND**:

who COMMAND: tells you who's logged on, and where they're coming from. Useful if you're looking for someone who's actually physically in the same building as you, or in some other particular location.

SYNTAX:

Who



26. date COMMAND:

Date command prints or sets the system date and time

SYNTAX:

date [options..]

```
Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~/yz
$ date
Thu Aug 15 22:44:10 IST 2024
```

```
Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~
$ date
Fri Aug 16 09:19:32 IST 2024
```

27. **chmod COMMAND:**

Changes the permissions of a file or directory.

SYNTAX:

chmod [options..] mode filename

example: chmod 644 filename

This command will give all permissions to the owner (i.e read, write and execute) while read and execute permissions only to others and group.

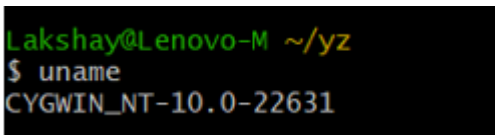
```
Lakshay@Lenovo-M ~
$ chmod 644 yz
```

28. uname COMMAND:

Print information about the current system.

SYNTAX:

uname [Options..]

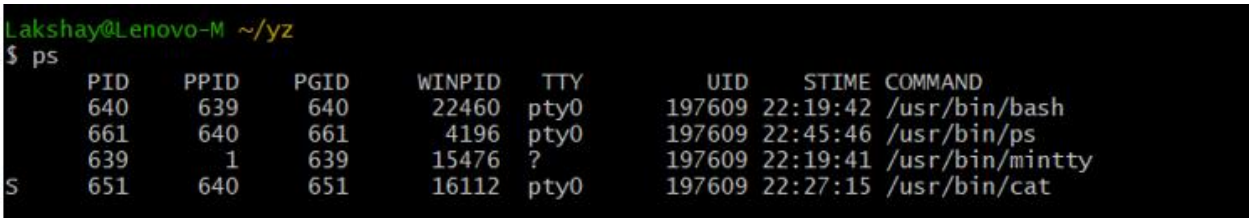


29. ps COMMAND:

The **ps** command displays active processes.

SYNTAX:

ps [Options..]

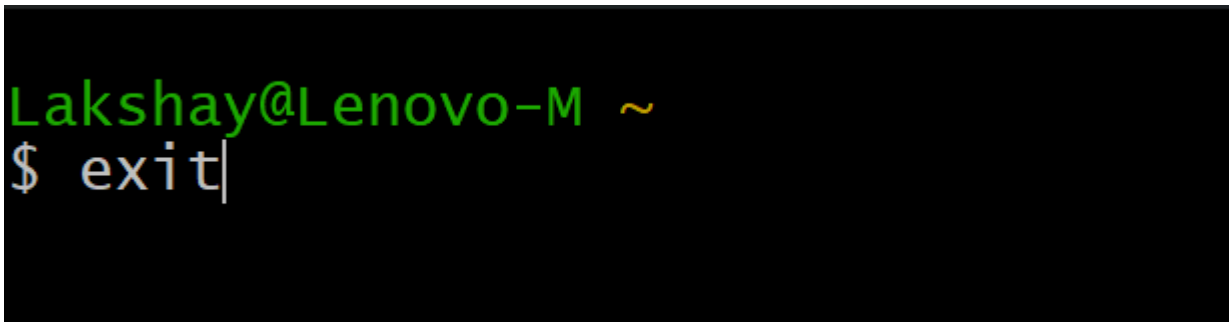


30. **exit COMMAND:**

Issuing the **exit** command at the shell prompt will cause the shell to exit.

SYNTAX:

exit



Will close the current terminal