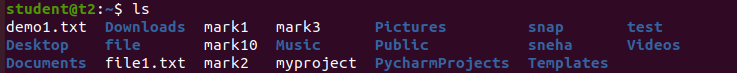
1. Pwd -The pwd command writes to standard output the full path name of your current directory (from the root directory)

$pwd

C:\Users\user\Downloads\1.png

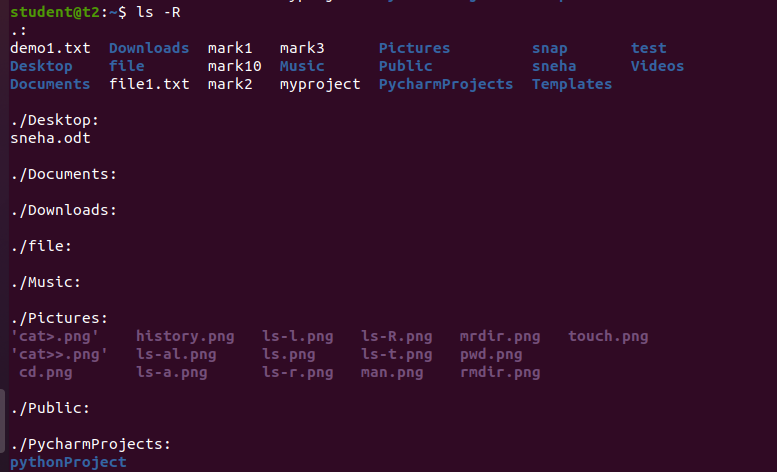
1. ls- It's used to display a list of files and sub-directories in the current directory.

$ ls



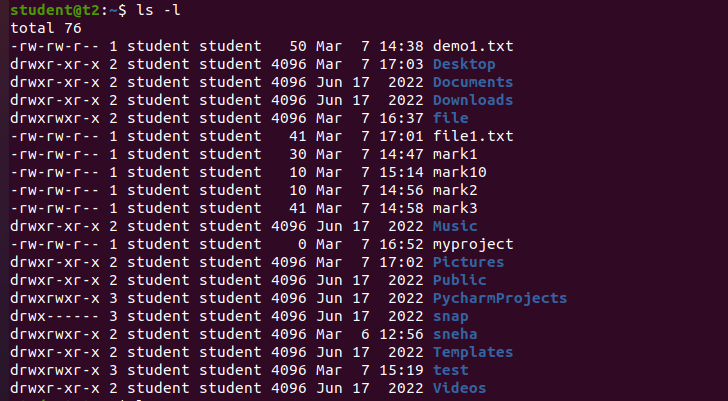
1. ls –R

list all files and directories with their corresponding subdirectories



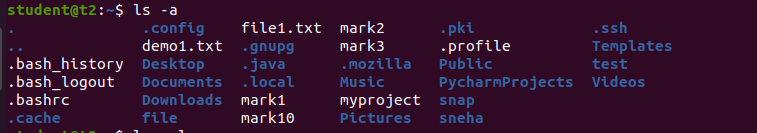
1. ls –l

It will show the list in a long list format.



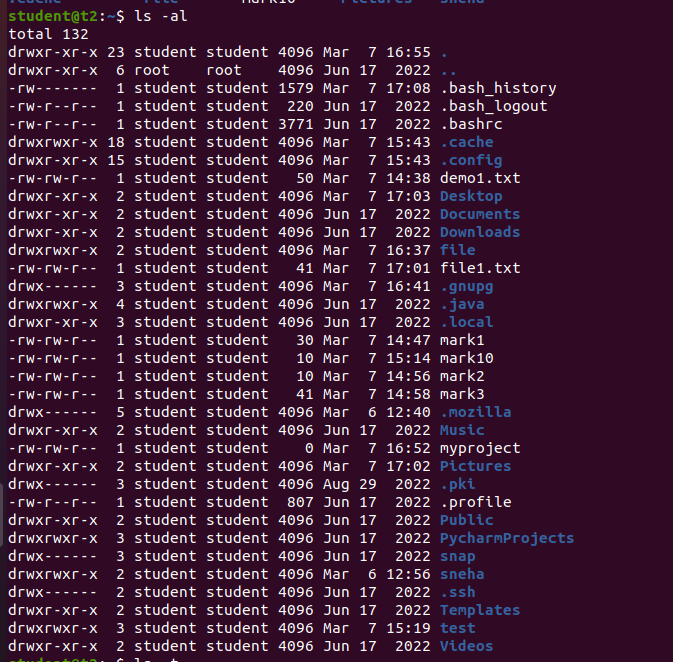
1. ls –a

list files or directories including hidden files or directories.



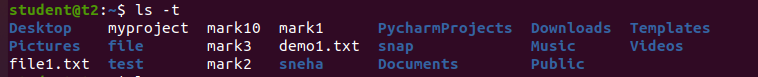
1. ls –al

list files or directories in a table format with extra information including hidden files or directories:



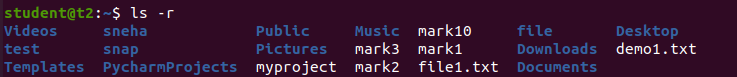
1. ls –t

sort by time & date.



1. ls -r

It is used to print the list in reverse order.



1. mkdir

The mkdir stands for 'make directory'. With the help of mkdir command, you can create a new directory wherever you want in your system.

$mkdie binya

C:\Users\user\Downloads\3 (1).png

1. cd

The "cd" stands for 'change directory. cd command is used to change the current working directory

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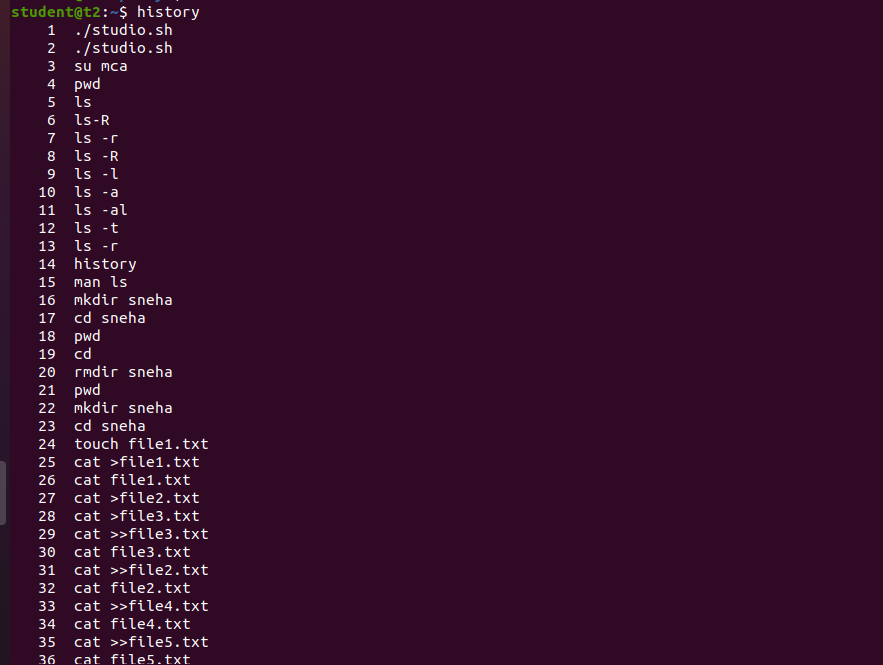
1. cd ..

this command is used to move to the parent directory of current directory, or the directory one level up from the current directory. “..” represents parent directory.

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1. history

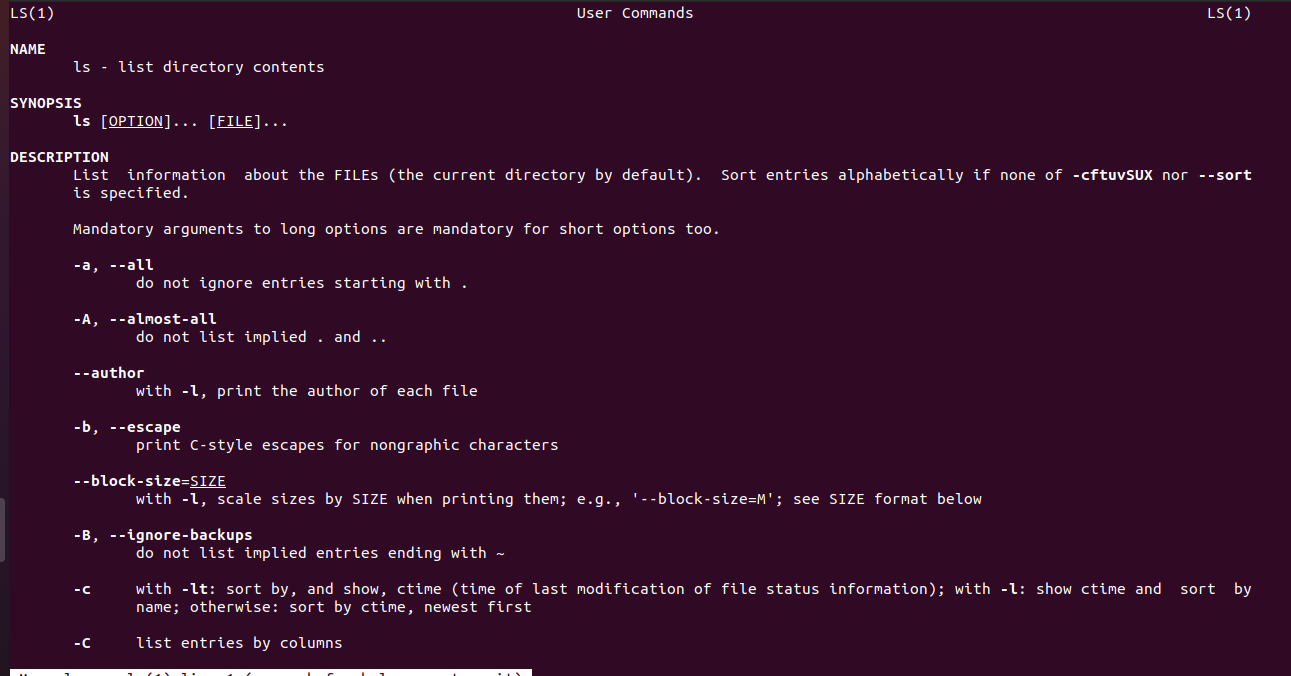
history command is used to view the previously executed command.



1. man

The man command is a built-in manual for using Linux commands. It allows users to view the reference manuals of a command or utility run in the terminal.

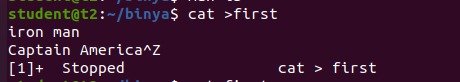
C:\Users\user\Downloads\7man1.png



1. cat >filename

To create a file.

$cat >first



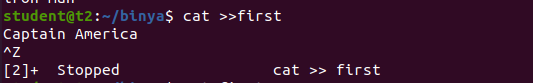
1. cat filename

This command displays the contents

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1. cat >>filename

The 'cat' command with double greater than sign (>>) append (add something in the last of a file) something in your already existing file.



1. cat –n filename

To display line numbers.

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1. cat –b filename

To remove numbering of the empty line

