Basic commands:

1: MKDIR -to create a directory.

2: PWD -to know the path of the directory.

3: LS- to list the directories/files.

4: RMDIR – To remove empty directory.

5: RM – delete files

6: RM-R-to delete directory with files

7: CP- to copy content in the files (from one file to another).

8: Encryption of a file: SUDO apt install vim

9: vim -x filename [enter password]

10: cat filename [gets encrypted... display some improper message].

11: for Decryption [vim filename] (asks for password then displays data)

12: ECHO–to write data in the file.

13: CAT-to display the file content.

14: Touch-to create a file.

15: (: WQ)-to exit.

16: MV-to move files.

17: LOCATE –to locate a file in the system (it will give path address)

18: LS-LAH – to view the file sizes of the files in folder.

19: DF-M – to see the available disk space.

20: File file1.txt: tells the type of the file whereas ​

21: ls-al: It returns the list of all directories and also the hidden file starting with “.”

22: tail –c 3 file1.txt: Last 3  Characters from the last line

23:bzip2 –z filename: it will compress the file

24:bzip2–d filename.bz2 : it will decompress the file

25: cat file1 file2>file3: It first concatenates the contents of the files and It first concatenates the contents of the files and also We can see the content of the file using “cat file3” command

26: EXP 20+30: evaluates the Expression (mathematical expression)

27: FACTOR N: it gives the prime factors of a number

28: pr –n file1.txt : It formats the file and prints every line from the content of the file  with a line number​

29: cal: It is a calendar  that print the calendar for a particular month and year

30: cmp: Used to compare the two files byte by byte and helps you to find out whether the two files are identical or not

31: rm –r:  is used to remove a directory including all its subdirectories

32: last-:display a list of last logged users

33. man-[any command]: view the on-line reference manual pages for commands

34. more filename: enables you to view through relatively lengthy text files one screenful at a time.

35. mv :used to rename files or directories

36. rm –rf directory:removes the directory even if there are sub-directories

37. sum: used to show the checksum and block counts for each each specified file on the command line.

38. tac filename : concatenates and displays files in reverse. It simply prints each file to standard output, showing last line first.

39. tail –n filename: return the n number of lines from last line of a file

40. uname: displays system information such as operating system, network node hostname kernel name, version and release etc.

42 . wc :count the no of lines or characters in a file