**# Introduction to Basic Linux Commands**

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## 1. Introduction

Linux is a powerful and versatile operating system used by millions of users worldwide. To make the most of Linux, it's essential to understand some basic commands. This document will introduce you to fundamental Linux commands that will help you navigate the file system, manage files and directories, view and edit text files, and perform various system tasks.

## 2. Navigating the File System

### `pwd` - Print Working Directory

Example:

pwd

The `pwd` command displays the current working directory, showing you the full path to your current location in the file system.

### `ls` - List Files and Directories

Example:

ls

The `ls` command lists the files and directories in the current directory.

### `cd` - Change Directory

Example:

cd directory\_name

The `cd` command is used to change the current working directory.

## 3. File and Directory Manipulation

### `mkdir` - Make Directory

Example:

mkdir directory\_name

The `mkdir` command is used to create a new directory.

### `cp` - Copy

Example:

cp source destination

The `cp` command is used to copy files or directories.

### `mv` - Move

Example:

mv source destination

The `mv` command is used to move or rename files and directories.

### `rm` - Remove

Example:

rm file\_name

The `rm` command is used to remove (delete) files and directories.

## 4. Viewing and Editing Files

### `cat` - Concatenate and Display

Example:

cat file\_name

The `cat` command is used to display the contents of a file.

### `nano` - Text Editor

Example:

nano file\_name

The `nano` command opens a simple text editor for editing files.

## 5. Working with Text

### `echo` - Display Message

Example:

echo "Hello, Linux!"

The `echo` command is used to display a message on the terminal.

### `grep` - Search for Text

Example:

grep pattern file\_name

The `grep` command is used to search for a specific pattern or text in files.

## 6. User Permissions

### `chmod` - Change File Permissions

Example:

chmod permissions file\_name

The `chmod` command is used to change the permissions of a file or directory.

### `chown` - Change File Owner

Example:

chown new\_owner:new\_group file\_name

The `chown` command is used to change the owner of a file or directory.

## 7. System Information

### `uname` - Display System Information

Example:

uname -a

The `uname` command displays basic system information.

### `df` - Display Free Disk Space

Example:

df -h

The `df` command shows information about disk space usage.