**LINUX COMMANDS**

* **cd /filename/filename/ : change directory or move to the specified location**
* **cd ~ : go to home directory**
* **cd ../filename/ : go one step back and move to the specified filename**
* **cd filename : go to the specified filename in the current directory**
* **cd - : switch back to previous step**
* **cd .. : go to parent directory**
* **cd ~/filename && ls : change to specified filename and list all the files**
* **cd ../../../filename/filename : go three steps back and move to the specified locations**
* **ls : displays all the files in the present location**
* **ls ./foldername : displays the files in the specified directory or folder**
* **ls -l : shows file or directory, size, modified date and time, file or folder name and owner of file and its permission**
* **ls -a : view hidden files**
* **ls -r : shows list of files in alphabetic reverse order**
* **ls -ltr : shows list of commands in latest modification**
* **ls -lS : shows by file size**
* **ls –help : list of ls commands and their usage**
* **su username : switch to specified user**
* **nano ./filename : opens a file in texteditor in just readable format (cant be edited)**
* **sudo nano ./filename : opens a file in text editor in writable format (editable)**
* **ctrl + o : save file in text editor**
* **ctrl + X : exit from text editor**
* **sudo !! : run the previous command with sudo**
* **apt -get : to install applications. Sometimes this doesn’t work because all directories may not have permission for applications**
* **sudo apt-get install application\_name : install specified application**
* **sudo apt -get remove application\_name : unistall the specified application**
* **apt -cache search application\_name\* : searches for applications that have the specified name in it**
* **apt -cache policy application\_name : searches for applications that have the specified name in it installed in your computer**
* **dpkg --get -selections : shows all the applications installed on your pc**
* **sudo dpkg -i /(location of the file)/full filename : installs the specified file**
* **sudo apt -get upgrade : shows the applications that are upgradable**
* **sudo chown user:group filename : changes the specified file with the specified username to the specified group**

**chown-change ownership**

* **4 – readable, 6 – readable and writable**
* **sudo chmod 646 filename : usually the file will be in 644, means user is able to read and write but group and public are only able to read.**

**This command changes the file for the public to read and write format**

**Chmod- to change permissions**

* **sudo chmod 664 filename : this means user and group can read and write**
* **rm filename : delete a file**
* **mkdir filename : create a file with specified filename**
* **sudo mkdir filename : creating a file as a admin with specified filename.**

**If you create a file as a admin it will have rwx that means the file is readable, writable and executable for user, executable and readable (xr) for group and executable (x) for public. If you create a file as admin (use sudo) then the user and group by default are going to be root**

* **sudo chown -R username:username ./foldername : this means all the files in the specified folder name comes under the ownership of specified username. Sudo is used because if you create a file with sudo it will be under root admin and it cannot be written. So using sudo we will change the ownership to the specified username.**

**-R means recursive.**

* **sudo chown username:username ./foldername : this changes the ownership of the specified directory but not the files**
* **touch filenmae1 filename filename 3 : create files/file**
* **rm ./\*.txt : remove all files that have txt(any specified) extension**
* **rm foldername/\* : remove all the files in the specified folder(or directory)**
* **rm -rf foldername : removes specified folder (or directory)**
* **cp filename1 ./foldername/filename2 : copy the contents from filename1 and put it in the specified location(folder name) and name it as filename2**
* **rm filename : remove the specified filename**
* **rm dir/filename : remove the specified file from the specified directory**
* **mv filename1 directory/filename1 : takes the filename1 from present location goes into the directory and puts it as filename1**
* **mv filename1 filename2 : renames filename1 by filename2, leaving no copy**
* **find /directory -type f -name “\*.txt” : finds and brings all the files with .txt from the specified directory. Under name you can give filename. In the place of name if you put iname it becomes case sensitive**
* **find . -size +100k : finds and brings files in the current directory which have size greater than 100kb. If you put – then files lower that 100k are displayed**
* **grep “function” filename1 filename2 filename3 : searches for function inside the specified filename/filenames and displays it**