**LINUX COMMANDS :**

1. **Directory commands:**
2. **mkdir:**

**-** The mkdir command in Linux is used to create a new directory (folder).

**Syntax :** mkdir folder\_name

**Ex:** mkdir Technman\_Training

1. **cd .. :**

* It changes the current working directory to its parent directory.

1. **cd / :**

* This command changes the current working directory to the root directory.

1. **cd ~ :**

* Change to the home directory of the user (/home/user)

1. **rmdir :**

* Deletes directory it is empty, else not.

Synatx : rmdir folder\_name

Ex: rmdir Training

1. **pwd :**

* Shows the whole path of current working directory.

1. **ls:**

* Lists all directories of pwd.

1. **File Commands:**

**1)mv:**

- We can use to rename a file, move file to a directory, move multiple file to a directory

Syntax:  
 - mv old\_file\_name new\_file\_name

- mv file\_absolute\_path directory\_absolute\_path

- mv file1 file2 directory\_absolute\_path

**2)rm:**

- Can remove a file or multiple files.

CAUTION: It will still remove the file if has contains( That is how it differs from rmdir)

**Syntax:  
rm file\_name**

**3)cp:**

- Used to copy file from one to another location.

**Syntax :**

- cp existing\_file\_name copy\_file\_name(If you want to copy in a same destination)

- cp existing\_file\_name absolute\_path\_of\_directory

**4)touch**

- Used to create a new file

**5)nano :**

- It likes Nodepad type text editor

- Syntax : nano file\_name

**6)cat :**

- Used to show content of a file, append and overwrite file.

Syntax:

* cat file\_name (See content of a file)
* - cat > file\_name( Overwrite with new content)
* $$ Hello I am Gopi
* $$ ^C
* - cat >> file\_name( Append a new content)

**7)head :**

- Used to show specific number of lines of a file

head -n 5 file\_name( it will show first 5 lines)

**8)tail.**

1. **Search commands:**

**1)find:**

- find . -name “b\*.txt” (find file in pwd)

- find / -name “b\*.txt” (find file in root directory)

**2)locate:** The locate command in Linux is used to find the location of files and directories on the system

**3)grep:**

- use to find pattern where it exist in any file or files

- Syntax: grep file\_name “Pattern”

**4) awk:**

- It provides a wide range of features for text processing and is particularly useful in command-line data manipulation tasks.

- Ex:

awk ‘{print $1, $2}’ file\_name (print data of column1 and column2).

1. **User Commands:**
2. **Chmod :**

* Used to change file permissions.
* r – 4, w – 2, x – 1, no permission – 0
* - --- --- --- (1. User permission, 2.Guest permission, 3. Others Permission)
* Ex : chmod 666 file\_name(6=2+4(give r,w to each))

1. **Networking Commands:**
2. **top:**

* The top command in Linux is a real-time system monitoring tool that provides an interactive and dynamic view of the system's processes. It displays a continuously updated list of processes, along with various system-related information such as CPU usage, memory usage, and system uptime.

1. **kill:**

* The kill command in Linux is used to terminate or send signals to processes.

Syntax:  
- kill PID, kill -9 PID(forcefully kill )

EX: Whenever we rerun our program in SpringBoot, Sometimes it shows that, this port is currently working. To kill that process we use this command.

1. **netstat:**

* The netstat command in Linux is used to display network-related information such as open ports, active network connections, routing tables, interface statistics, masquerade connections, and multicast memberships.

EX: -a, --all: Show both listening and non-listening socke

-t, --tcp: Display TCP connections.

-u, --udp: Display UDP connections.