**BASIC LINUX COMMANDS**  
I will be going through some Linux commands that helped me understand the basics. Linux can be daunting. That’s why with every command I will show you a straightforward application of it. Other than this document being a simple intro to Linux commands, it also helps me in a revision. Writing these helps me retain the commands and their application.

**Note** – These are the most basic applications of these commands. You can alter every command even more but I have kept it simple for this document.

1. **Man** – This command is the explanation of other commands. You can type **man <command name>**, and it will give you what that command does. For example, if we use “**man cat**” you will get the below output. It explains that the cat command concatenates files. That is, you can read files using it.  
   A screenshot of a computer

   Description automatically generated
2. **Ls** – This command helps us list the current directory’s contents. Pro tip, use “**ls – al**”. This will display the hidden files as well. The – a helps see us hidden files whereas l helps us see more information like directory permissions, owner, group, size, etc.  
   A screenshot of a computer

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3. **Cd** – This command stands for change directory. Want to change to downloads directory. Simply type cd Downloads. You can type **cd ..**  
   This helps you move one directory back. Use mkdir to make a new directory.   
   **Pro tip-** To move back to the foremost directory just type in “~” and hit enter.  
   A screenshot of a computer program

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4. **Pwd** – Stands for print working directory. There might be times when your directory inside directory and you lose your way. Just type pwd and It print the path.A screenshot of a computer

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5. **Rmdir** – Helps you remove the directory. Now if you just use “**rmdir new\_directory**”, it will delete the directory only if it's empty. Hence I like to use “**rm -rf new\_directory**”. Be careful since this command will delete everything inside and including that directory.  
   A screen shot of a computer

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6. **Nano and cat** – Both of these commands are handy. Nano works like a text editor meanwhile if you use “**cat name\_of\_file.txt**” you can read the files contents. After writing your contents in nano use ctrl+s to save and then ctrl+x to exit.  
   A screenshot of a computer program

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7. **Sudo -I**, Later on if you're doing some advanced Linux you might need to change to root user. To have this privilege simply use the command “sudo -I”  
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8. **Find** – firstly we can use **find -name ‘.txt’** to find all the files in that directory with a .txt ending. Or we can use find “**find folder folder\_1 ‘\*.mp3’**. This command will search for files ending with .mp3 in the directories folder and folder\_1.  
   A screenshot of a computer screen

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9. **Gzip** – This command Is used for zipping and unzipping files. Remember use “**gzip -c Hammaz> Hammaz.gz**, if you just type gzip Hammaz, it will work but you will lose the original file.   
   To unzip, use **gzip -d Hammaz.gz**  
   A screenshot of a computer program

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10. **Head and less** – These both commands are used to see the top 10 lines from above (for head) and 10 lowermost lines for tail.
11. **Grep** – this is my favorite command since we can search for any word in a file. Just type **grep “awg” new**. Replace awg with the text you want to find and new with the file name.  
    A screenshot of a computer program

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12. **Echo** - whatever you type, this command gives you back. You can also type something and add that to a new file.   
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These are just 12 commands. I will be adding more commands soon. These commands are really easy to grab for people who are just starting in Linux. It also works as a simple refresher.