**Basic Commands of Linux**

**1. pwd** — When you first open the terminal, you are in the home directory of your user. To know which directory you are in, you can use the **“pwd”** command. It gives us the absolute path, which means the path that starts from the root. The root is the base of the Linux file system. It is denoted by a forward slash( / ). The user directory is usually something like "/home/username".

**2. ls**— Use the **"ls"** command to know what files are in the directory you are in. You can see all the hidden files by using the command **“ls -a”**

**3. cd** — Use the **"cd"** command to go to a directory

**4. mkdir & rmdir**— Use the **mkdir** command when you need to create a folder or a directory.

**5. rm** - Use the **rm** command to delete files and directories.  Use "**rm -r**" to delete just the directory. It deletes both the folder and the files it contains when using only the **rm** command.

**6. touch** — The**touch** command is used to create a file. It can be anything, from an empty txt file to an empty zip file. For example, “**touch new.txt**”

**7. man & --help** — To know more about a command and how to use it, use the **man** command. It shows the manual pages of the command. For example, “**man cd**” shows the manual pages of the **cd**command. Typing in the command name and the argument helps it show which ways the command can be used (e.g., **cd –help**).

**8. cp** — Use the **cp**command to copy files through the command line. It takes two arguments: The first is the location of the file to be copied, the second is where to copy.

**9. mv** — Use the **mv** command to move files through the command line. We can also use the **mv** command to rename a file. For example, if we want to rename the file “**text**” to “**new**”, we can use “**mv text new**”. It takes the two arguments, just like the**cp** command.

**10. locate** — The **locate** command is used to locate a file in a Linux system, just like the search command in Windows. This command is useful when you don't know where a file is saved or the actual name of the file.

**11. echo**— The "**echo**" command helps us move some data, usually text into a file.

**12. cat**— Use the **cat** command to display the contents of a file. It is usually used to easily view programs.

**13. sudo** — A widely used command in the Linux command line, **sudo** stands for "SuperUser Do". So, if you want any command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the **sudo** command.

**14. df**— Use the **df**command to see the available disk space in each of the partitions in your system. You can just type in **df** in the command line and you can see each mounted partition and their used/available space in % and in KBs. If you want it shown in megabytes, you can use the command “**df -m**”.