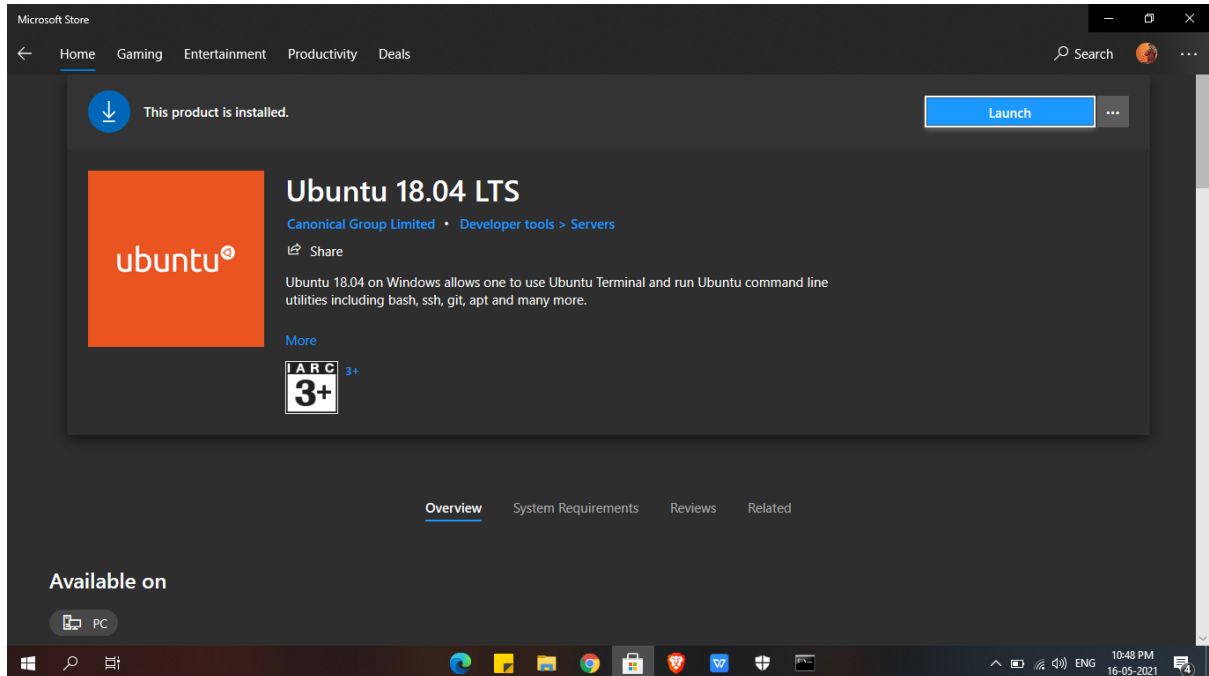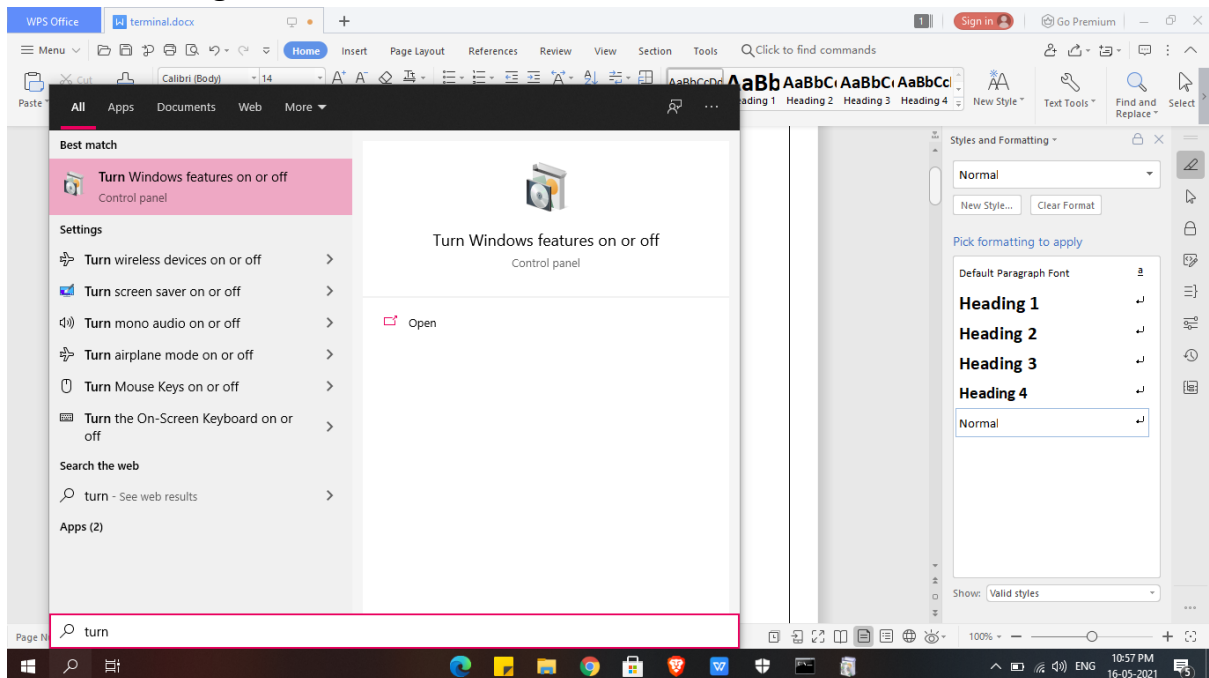# TERMINAL COMMANDS

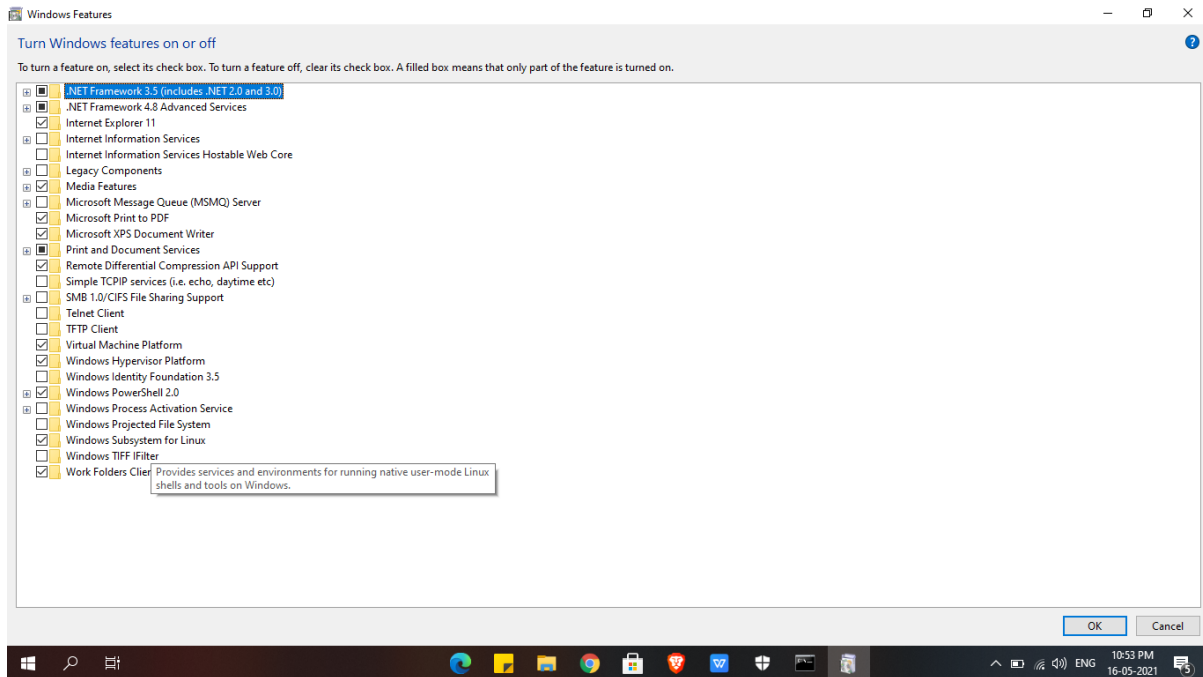- ## Installation of wsl in windows

First get to the windows store and install ubuntu18.0 LTS
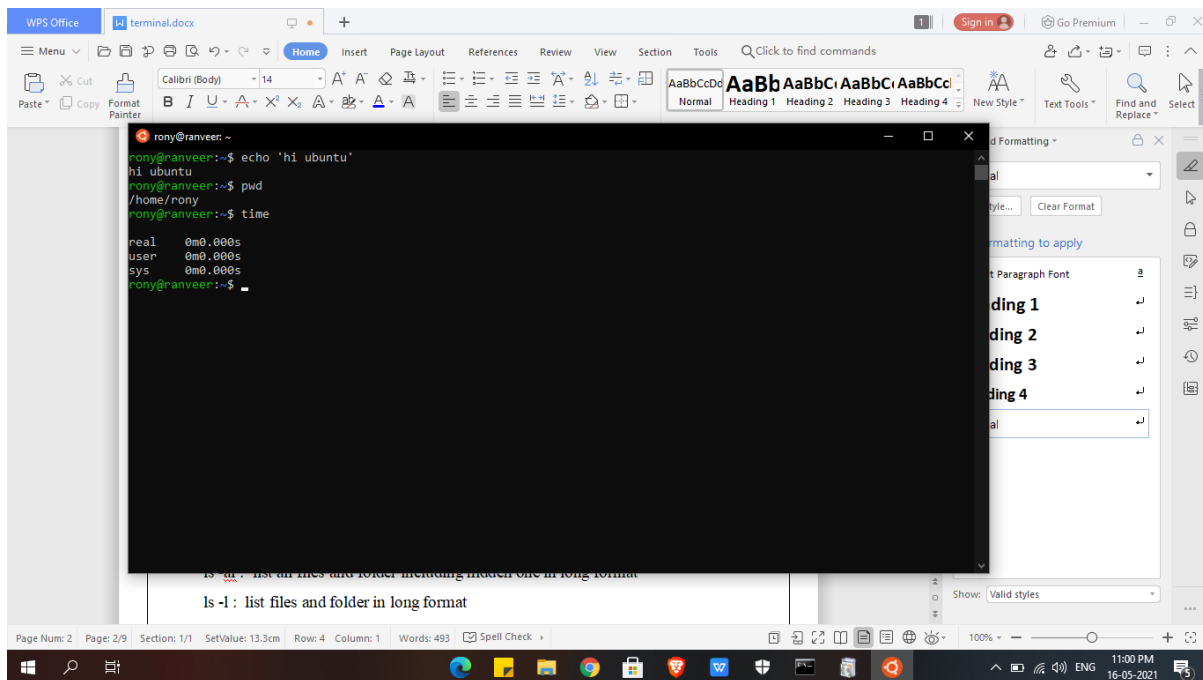

After installing it make sure u enable the wsl from turn on and off

Enabling windows subsystem for linux

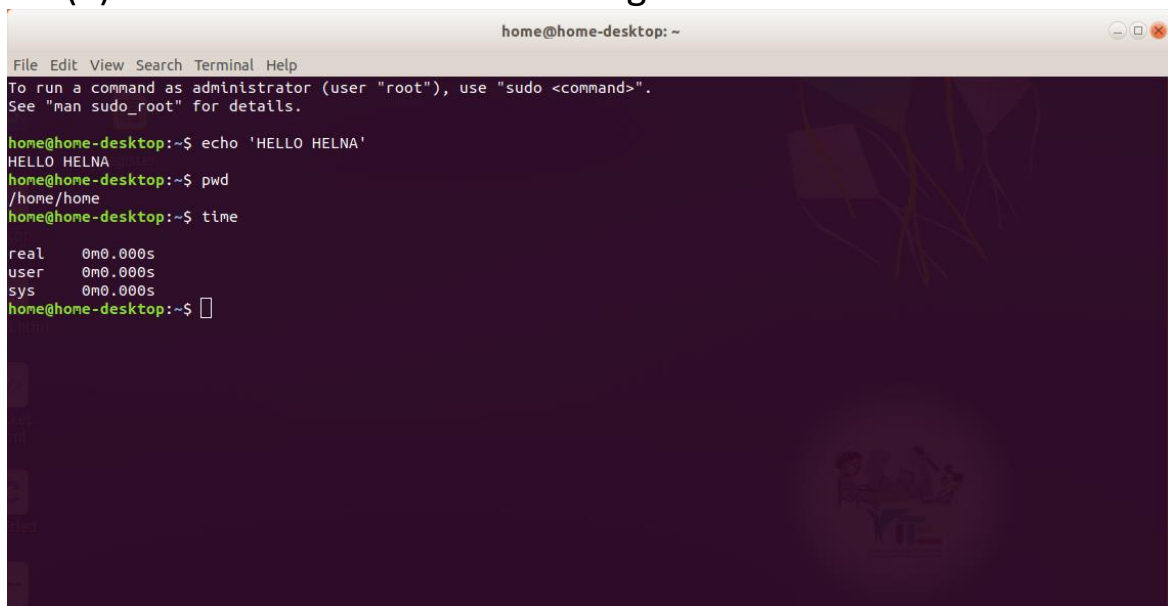Now u can search ubuntu 18.0 LTS and use it.

LINUX TERMINAL COMMANDS

- ls

(a)ls ~   jump all file present in system or all home directory
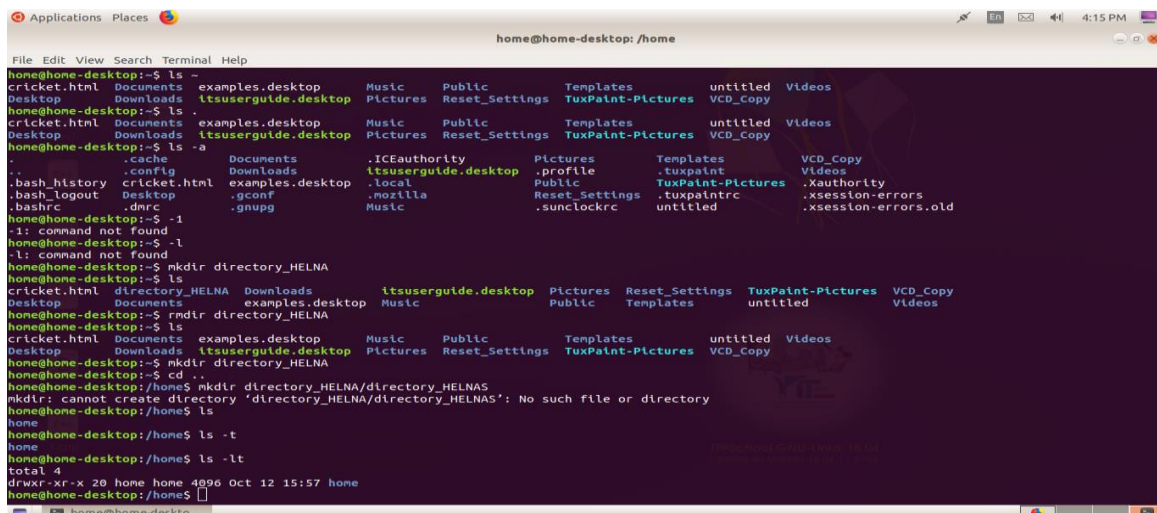(b)ls . .   give content or file present in parent directory
(c) ls -a : list all files and folder including hidden one
(d)ls -al : list all files and folder including hidden one in long format
 (e)ls -l : list files and folder in long format

- cd

(a) cd directory_name : take u to that directory

(b) cd .. : take u to one directory before

(c) cd - : take u to previous working directory

- touch

touch file_name : create empty file
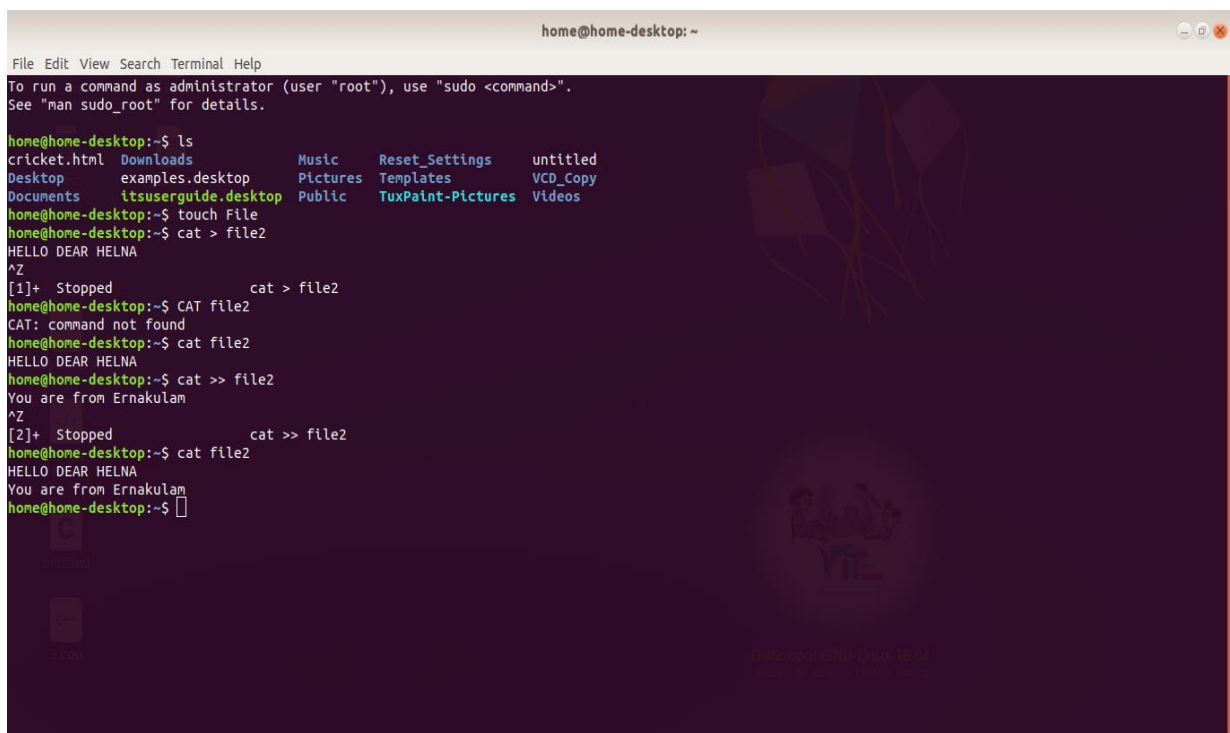
ls -t : gives highlight on last modified directory

ls -lt : give complete details about recent modified file plus other file present

touch file_name : create file name of file_name

- cat : cat is a standard Unix utility that reads files sequentially, writing them to standard output. The name is derived from its function to concatenate files. It was ported to a number of operating systems.
(a)   cat file1.txt   Display contents of file
(b)   cat file1.txt >> file2.txt   Append the contents of file1.txt to file2.txt
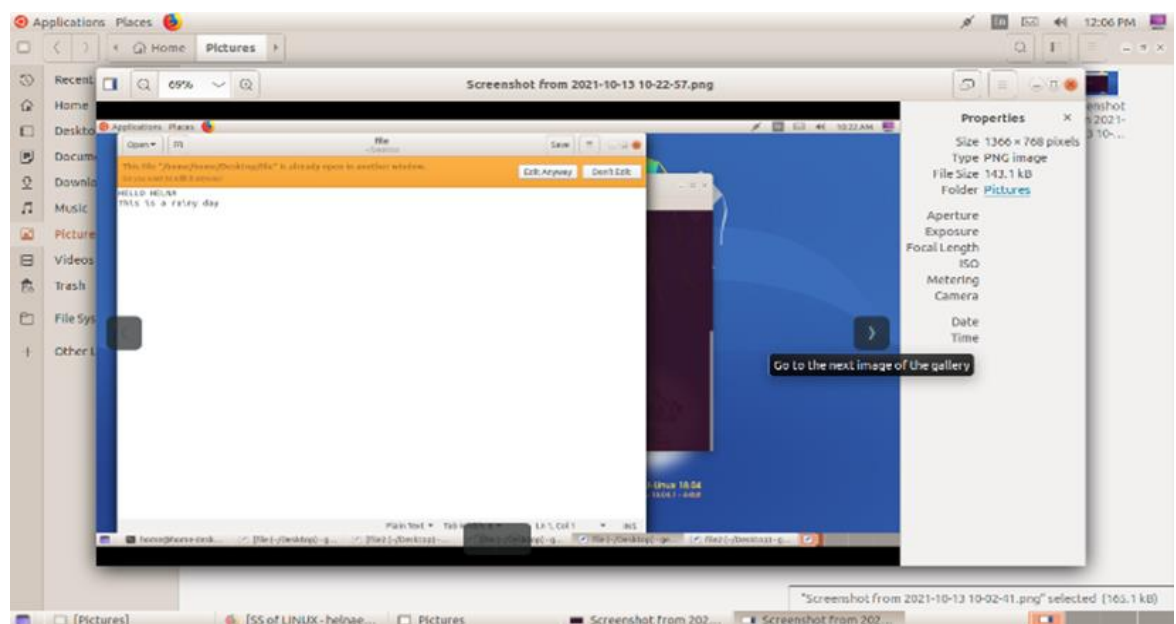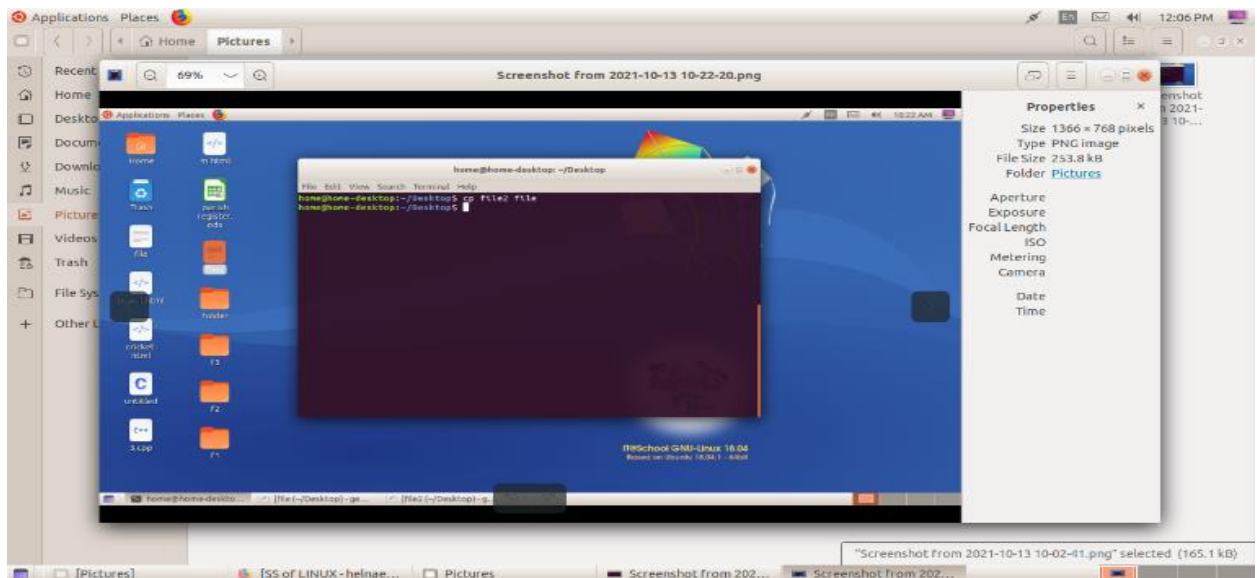
- **cp & mv**

cp file_parent file_child : copy content of parent on child

mv file_parent file_child : move content of parent on child

- ## rm, grep, chmod

(a) rm command is used to remove objects such as files, directories, symbolic links and so on from the file system like UNIX.

rm -r file_name : deletes that particular file_name
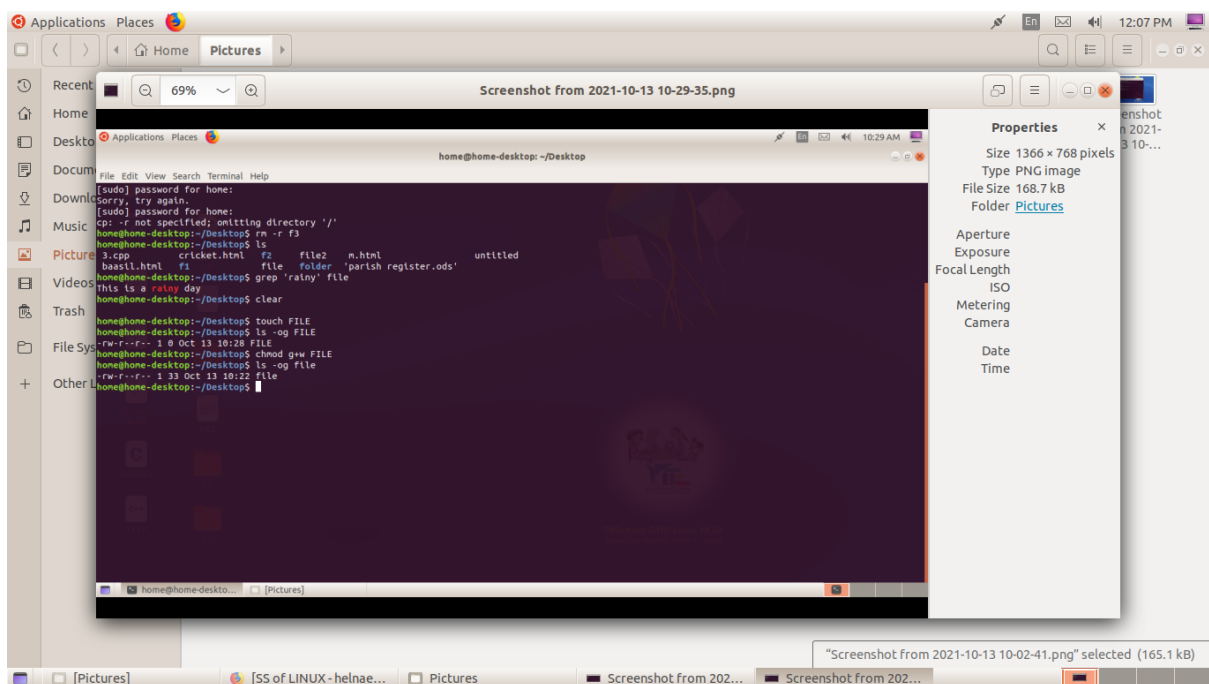
rm -i file_name : ask user permission before deletion

(b)   The grep filter searches a file for a particular pattern of characters, and displays all lines that contain that pattern.
SYNTAX: grep [options] 'patterns' [files]

(c) In Unix-like operating systems, the chmod command is used to change the access mode of a file.The name is an abbreviation of change mode.
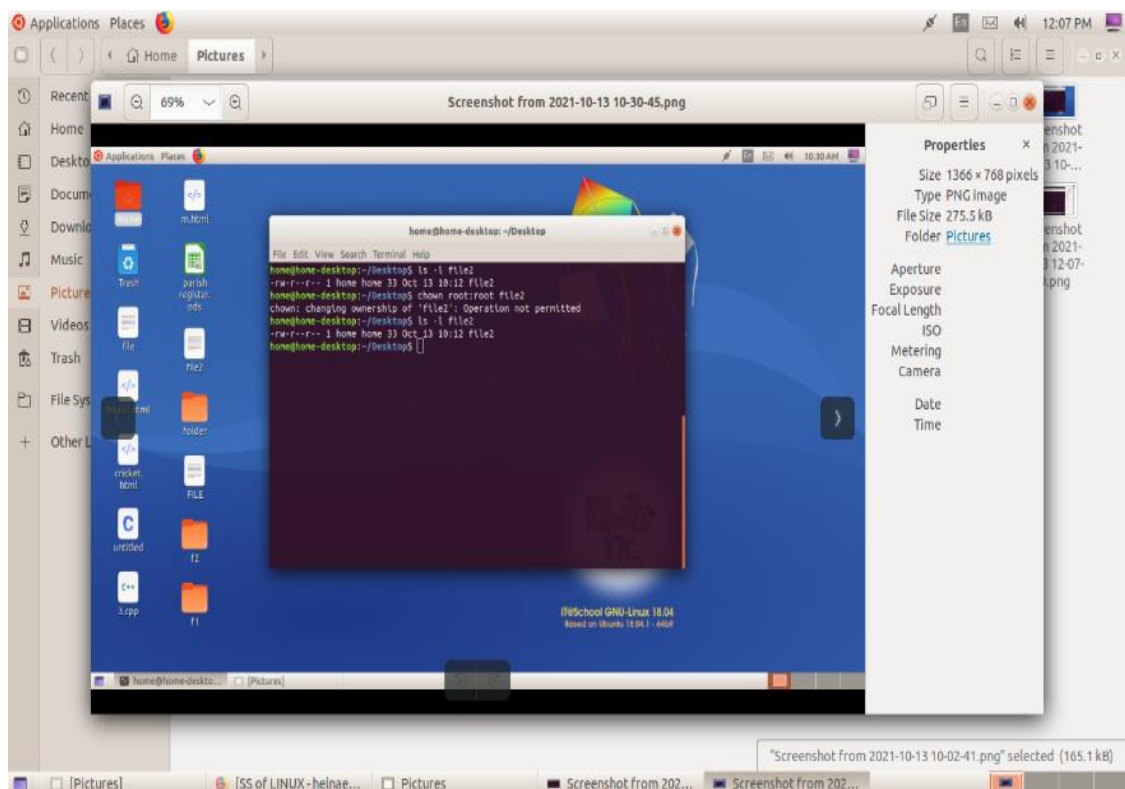
SYNTAX: chmod [reference][operator][mode] file...

- Chown

This command is used to change the file Owner or group. Whenever you want to change ownership you can use chown command.

SYNTAX chown owner_name file_name

- Head and Tail

As their names imply, the head command will output the first part of the file (10 lines) , while the tail command will print the last part of the file(10 lines). Both commands write the result to standard output.

SYNTAX OF HEAD: head [options] files

SYNTAX OF TAIL: tail[options] files

- sudo

The sudo command allows you to run programs with the security privileges of another user (by default, as the superuser). It prompts you for your personal password and confirms your request to execute a command by checking a file which the system administrator configures.