

# Some basic commands:

## **ls command in Linux**

The [ls command](#) is commonly used to identify the files and directories in the working directory.

## **pwd command in Linux**

The [pwd command](#) is mostly used to print the current working directory on your terminal.

## **mkdir command in Linux**

This [mkdir command](#) allows you to create fresh directories in the terminal itself. The default syntax is **mkdir <directory name>** and the new directory will be created.

## **cd command in Linux**

The [cd command](#) is used to navigate between directories. It requires either the full path or the directory name, depending on your current working directory. If you run this command without any options, it will take you to your home folder.

## **rmdir command in Linux**

The [rmdir command](#) is used to delete permanently an empty directory.

## **cp command in Linux**

The [cp command](#) of Linux is equivalent to copy-paste and cut-paste in Windows.

## **mv command in Linux**

The [mv command](#) is generally used for renaming the files in Linux.

## **rm command in Linux**

[rm command](#) in Linux is generally used to delete the files created in the directory.

## **uname command in Linux**

The [uname command](#) is used to check the complete OS information of the system.

## **locate command in Linux**

The [locate command](#) is generally used to locate the files in the database. Use an asterisk (\*) to search for content that contains two or more words. As an example: **locate first\*file**.

## **touch command in Linux**

The [touch command](#) creates an empty file when put in the terminal in this format as **touch <file name>**

## **ln command in Linux**

The [ln command](#) is used to create a shortcut link to another file.

## **cat command in Linux**

The [cat command](#) is the simplest command to use when you want to see the contents of a particular file. The only issue is that it simply unloads the entire file to your terminal. If you want to navigate around a huge file, should use **less** command alternatively.

#### **clear command in Linux**

The [clear command](#) is a standard command to clear the terminal screen.

#### **echo command in Linux**

[echo command](#) in Linux is specially used to print something in the terminal.

#### **sort command in Linux**

The **sort** command is used generally to sort the output of the file. Let's use the command and see the output.

#### **cal command in Linux**

The [cal command](#) is not the most famous command in the terminal but it functions to view the calendar for a particular month in the terminal.

#### **wc command in Linux**

[wc command](#) in Linux indicates the number of words, characters, lines, etc using a set of options.

- **wc -w** shows the number of words
- **wc -l** shows the number of lines
- **wc -m** shows the number of characters present in a file