

Quick Linux Commands Guide

1. `ls` - List directory contents

The `ls` command is used to list the contents of a directory. It shows the names of files and subdirectories in the current directory.

Example:

```
$ ls
Desktop  Documents  Downloads  Music  Pictures  Videos
```

2. `cd` - Change directory

The `cd` command is used to change the current working directory.

Example:

```
$ cd Documents
```

This command changes the current directory to "Documents".

3. `pwd` - Print working directory

The `pwd` command prints the path of the current working directory.

Example:

```
$ pwd
/home/user/Documents
```

4. `mkdir` - Create a new directory

The `mkdir` command is used to create a new directory.

Example:

```
$ mkdir new_folder
```

This command creates a new directory named "new_folder" in the current directory.

5. **cp** - Copy files and directories

The **cp** command is used to copy files and directories from one location to another.

Example:

```
$ cp file.txt /home/user/Documents/
```

This command copies the file "file.txt" to the "Documents" directory.

6. **mv** - Move or rename files and directories

The **mv** command is used to move files and directories from one location to another or to rename them.

Example:

```
$ mv old_name.txt new_name.txt
```

This command renames the file "old_name.txt" to "new_name.txt".

7. **rm** - Remove files and directories

The **rm** command is used to remove files and directories.

Example:

```
$ rm unwanted_file.txt
```

This command removes the file "unwanted_file.txt".

8. **cat** - Concatenate and display files

The **cat** command is used to display the contents of a file or concatenate multiple files.

Example:

```
$ cat file.txt
```

This command displays the contents of the file "file.txt".

9. **grep** - Search for patterns in files

The **grep** command is used to search for specific patterns or text within files.

Example:

```
$ grep "hello" file.txt
```

This command searches for the word "hello" in the file "file.txt" and displays the matching lines.

10. **chmod** - Change file permissions

The **chmod** command is used to change the permissions of files and directories.

Example:

```
$ chmod 644 file.txt
```

This command sets the permissions of "file.txt" to read and write for the owner, and read-only for group and others.