**Linux commands**

1. **touch** to create an empty file.

2. **mkdir** to create a directory.

3. **ls** list of files.

4. **ls -l** list of all files and directories specifies.

5. **ls -la** list of all files and directories with hidden also.

6. **rm -r \*** to delete the files and directories.

7. **cat** to read the content in a file.

8. **cat >** to add the content in a file.

9. **cat >>** to append the data in a file.

10. **touch** to change the timestamp of existing file.

11. **cd ..** to move from child directory to parent directory

12. **touch ../f1** to create a file in parent directory from current directory.

13. **touch d2/f2** to create a file from parent directory to child directory

14. **rm -r** to delete the files or directories.

15. **mv** to rename a file/ to move file from one directory to another directory.

16. **mv x y** to rename the file x to y

17. **mv y d2** to move y file from current location to d2 location.

18. **mv d2 d3** to move directory from current location to another.

19. **mv d2 d3** to rename directory d2 to d3 if d3 is not exist earlier, otherwise it will move to d3

20. **mv x ..** to move file from current directory to parent directory.

21. **ls ..** to listing a files from parent directory.

22. **mv -i x y** it will override the existing x file and rename as y

23. **ls f\*** to display the all the files starting with f

25.**?** Single Character

26. **ls f?** to display the files starting with letter f and single character.

27. **ls ?** to display the files of length 1

28. **ls [^f]\*** list of files not starting with letter f

29. **cat a b** to display the content of multiple files at a time.

30. **cat ?** to display the content files starting with single character

31. **rm ?** it will delete the files with single character letter.

32. **pwd** present working directory.

33. **cp** copy command

34. **cp -r d1 d3** copy the d1 directory to d3.

35. **cp -r d1/\* d3** copy the content of d1 directory to d3 directory.

36. **cp a b** copy the content of file a to file b.

37. **cp -i a b** it will override the content of b with a.

38. **> f1** to remove the content from f1 file

39. **> f2** here it will store the output in f2 file, if f2 file doesn’t exist it will create the file first.

40. **2> f7** it stores the error message in f7 file.

41. **>& f8** it will store output and error message in f8 file.

42. **/dev/null** null is dummy file or empty file or 0 size file located in root location.

43. **cat f1 f8 2> /dev/null** error will placed in null file and output of f1 will display.

44. **wc** it will show the no of lines. Words , characters.

45. **| it** will provide the output of first command to input of second command.

46. **wc -l** it will show only lines

4. **wc -c** it will show only characters

48. **wc -w** it will show only words.

49. **head** it will display the top 10 lines

50. **head -n 5** it will display the top 5 lines.

51. **head -n -5** it will display the lines except last 5 lines.

52. **tail** it will display the bottom 10 lines

53. **tail -n 5** it will display the bottom 5 lines.

54. **tail -n +5** it will display from line no 5

55. **grep** to find the particular word in a file

56. **grep -iw** to find the particular word in a file and also ignore a case.

57. **grep -iwn** to find the particular words along with line numbers.

58. **grep -ivw** to ignore the particular word along with line numbers.

59. **find** to find the particular file in a directory

60. **tee** it is used to store intermediate results

61. **ls -l | grep ^- | tee z | wc -l** here z will store the result of grep and wc -l display the lines.

62. permissions in Linux **read -4 write -2 execution -1**

63. **ls -l** shows the listing of all files and directories along with permissions.

64. under permissions from **left first is owner second is group and third is others**.

65. **chmod** to assign/modify the permissions.

66. **echo** to print the given value

67. **echo $x** to print the assign value to x

68. **echo $USER** to know the current user.

69. **id** it will the current user information

70. **echo ~** to know the user home directory.

71. **cd ~** switch to home directory

72. **ls ~** to know the files in home directory

73. **useradd -m** to add the new user

74. **passwd** to assign the password for existing user.

75.