## 25-LINUX-COMMANDS ##

1)"ls" command

SYNTAX :Ls[options] [directory ]

LONG DISCRIPTION : This command can be used by itself without any arguments and it will provide us the output with all the details about the files and the directories in the current working directory. There is a lot of flexibility offered by this command in terms of displaying data in the output.

EXAMPLE : https://onlinegdb.com/oWc7mi2ka

2)"Pwd" command

SYNTAX : pwd

LONG DISCRIPTION :The pwd command is mostly used to print the current working directory on your terminal. It is also one of the most commonly used commands.

Now, your terminal prompt should usually include the entire directory. If it doesn’t, this is a quick command to see which directory you’re in. Another purpose for this command is when creating scripts because it can help us find the directory in which the script was saved. The below pictures are the output with the command.

EXAMPLE : https://onlinegdb.com/sYBYtjOKW

3)"Cd" command

SYNTAX : Cd [directory]

LONG DISCRIPTION :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. Keep in mind that it can only be executed by users with sudo privileges.

EXAMPLE : [https://onlinegdb.com/dRt1phIVm]

4)"mkdir" command

SYNTAX : mkdir [options] directory

LONG DISCRIPTION : 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.

For example, if you want to create a directory as “GeeksforGeeks” then the basic syntax would be:

EXAMPLE : https://onlinegdb.com/wVcnVs\_z2

5)"rmdir" command

SYNTAX : rmdir [options] directory

LONG DISCRIPTION : The rmdir command is used to delete permanently an empty directory. To perform this command the user running this command must be having sudo privileges in the parent directory.

EXAMPLE : https://onlinegdb.com/ILskLdCFZ

6)"cp" command

SYNTAX : cp source\_file destination

LONG DISCRIPTION : The cp command of Linux is equivalent to copy-paste and cut-paste in Windows.

EXAMPLE : https://onlinegdb.com/eVa216Alo

7)"mv" command

SYNTAX : mv [options(s)] [source\_file\_name(s)] [Destination\_file\_name]

LONG DISCRIPTION : The mv command is generally used for renaming the files in Linux.

EXAMPLE : https://onlinegdb.com/YlXUsJzQd

8)"rm" command

SYNTAX : rm [OPTION]... FILE...

LONG DISCRIPTION : rm command in Linux is generally used to delete the files created in the directory.

EXAMPLE : https://onlinegdb.com/I4sPA\_5xq

9)"uname" command

SYNTAX : uname [OPTIONs]

LONG DISCRIPTION : The uname command is used to check the complete OS information of the system. Check out the command and the output below

EXAMPLE : https://onlinegdb.com/ksn\_sQv-M

10)"locate" command

SYNTAX : locate [OPTION]... PATTERN...

LONG DISCRIPTION : 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. This command will search the database for the files that contain these two names first and file.

EXAMPLE : https://onlinegdb.com/lFHaed0ch

11)"touch" command

SYNTAX : touch [options] file\_name

LONG DISCRIPTION : The touch command creates an empty file when put in the terminal in this format as touch <file name>

EXAMPLE : https://onlinegdb.com/x\_nPCObeL

12)"ln " command

SYNTAX : ln [OPTION]... [-T] TARGET LINK\_NAME (1st form)

ln [OPTION]... TARGET... DIRECTORY (2nd form)

ln [OPTION]... -t DIRECTORY TARGET... (3rd form)

LONG DISCRIPTION : The ln command is used to create a shortcut link to another file. This is among the most important Linux commands to know if you want to operate as a Linux administrator.

EXAMPLE : https://onlinegdb.com/p-jOaor4E

13)"cat" command

SYNTAX : cat [OPTION] [FILE]

LONG DISCRIPTION : 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.

EXAMPLE : https://onlinegdb.com/crBbPfWNH

14)"clear" command

SYNTAX : clear

LONG DISCRIPTION : The clear command is a standard command to clear the terminal screen.

EXAMPLE : https://onlinegdb.com/HKQMz9kEQ

15)"ps" command

SYNTAX : ps [options]

LONG DISCRIPTION : ps command in Linux is used to check the active processes in the terminal.

EXAMPLE : https://onlinegdb.com/gOMuJYfgq

16)"man" command

SYNTAX : man [option] [command]

LONG DISCRIPTION : The man command displays a user manual for any commands or utilities available in the Terminal, including their name, description, and options.

EXAMPLE : https://onlinegdb.com/JZuwzHexc

17)"grep" command

SYNTAX : grep [options] pattern [files]

LONG DISCRIPTION : The grep command is used to find a specific string in a series of outputs. For example, if you want to find a string in a file, you can use the syntax: <Any command with output> | grep “<string to find> “

EXAMPLE : https://onlinegdb.com/7krwlmO8J

18)"echo" command

SYNTAX : echo [option] [string]

LONG DISCRIPTION : echo command in Linux is specially used to print something in the terminal

EXAMPLE : https://onlinegdb.com/2iQFCWPNx

19)" wget" command

SYNTAX : wget [option] [URL]

LONG DISCRIPTION : The wget command in the Linux command line allows you to download files from the internet. It runs in the background and does not interfere with other processes.

EXAMPLE : https://onlinegdb.com/OSbMaGFm4

20)"whoami" command

SYNTAX : whoami [OPTION]

LONG DISCRIPTION : The whoami command provides basic information that is extremely useful when working on multiple systems. In general, if you are working with a single computer, you will not require it as frequently as a network administrator.

EXAMPLE : https://onlinegdb.com/27JrXlqFn

21)"sort" command

SYNTAX : sort [OPTION]

LONG DISCRIPTION : The sort command is used generally to sort the output of the file. Let’s use the command and see the output.

Command: (We are using the cat command to see the file content)

EXAMPLE : https://onlinegdb.com/Gg48N3F-6A

22)"cal" command

SYNTAX : cal [ [ month ] year]

LONG DISCRIPTION : 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. Let’s see how this works.

EXAMPLE : https://onlinegdb.com/h88cofLP4

23)"whereis" command

SYNTAX : whereis [options] filename...

LONG DISCRIPTION : whereis command in Linux is generally used to see the exact location of any command typed after this. Let’s see how this performs.

EXAMPLE : https://onlinegdb.com/v0eeuujOB

24)"df" command

SYNTAX : df [options] [filesystems]

LONG DISCRIPTION : df command in Linux gets the details of the file system.

EXAMPLE : https://onlinegdb.com/zom8c\_7SN

25)"wc" command

SYNTAX : wc [OPTION]... [FILE]...

LONG DISCRIPTION : wc command in Linux indicates the number of words, characters, lines, etc using a set of options.

EXAMPLE : https://onlinegdb.com/17lrN3pbGH