Linux Command

**1. sudo command**

Short for superuser do**,**

**sudo (command**)

### 2. pwd command

Print the path of your current working directory.

$ pwd

**3. whoami**

Print the current user.

$whoami

### 4. cd command

To navigate through the Linux files and directories,

Let’s say you’re in **/home/username/Documents** and want to go to **Photos**, a subdirectory of **Documents**. To do so, enter the following command:

$ **cd** **Photos**

If you want to switch to a completely new directory, for example, **/home/username/Movies**, you have to enter **cd** followed by the directory’s absolute path:

$ **cd /home/username/Movies**

**Go back to the parent directory**

**$cd ..**

### 5. ls command

lists files and directories within a system.

$ **ls**  **/home/username/Documents**

### 6. cat command

It lists, combines, and writes file content to the standard output.

### Creating a File with the Cat Command

$ cat > filename.txt

To add multiple lines of text just press **Enter** at the end of each line.  Once you’re done, hit **CTRL+D** to exit the file.

### Viewing the Content of a File with the Cat Command

$ cat filename.txt

### Redirecting Content Using the Cat Command

$ cat source.txt > destination.txt

### To append the contents of the destination file, use the >> option along with the cat command

$ cat source.txt >> destination.txt

### Display Line Numbers with the Cat Command

$ cat -n filename.txt

**displays content in reverse order.**

$ tac filename.txt

### 7. clear command

Clears the terminal

### 8 history command

### $ history

### 9. cp command

copy files or directories and their content

$ cp file destination\_path

### **$ cp filename.txt** **/home/username/Documents**

### **$ cp filename1.txt filename2.txt filename3.txt /home/username/Documents**

To copy the content of a file to a new file in the same directory, enter **cp**followed by the source file and the destination file:

**$ cp filename1.txt filename2.txt**

**To copy an entire directory**, pass the **-R**flag before typing the source directory, followed by the destination directory:

**cp -R /home/username/Documents /home/username/Documents\_backup**

### 10. mv command (cut)

### **$ mv filename.txt /home/username/Documents.**

**mv**command to rename a file:

**$ mv old\_filename.txt new\_filename.txt**

### 11. mkdir command mkdir [option] directory\_name

### to create one or multiple directories at once and set permissions

### **$ mkdir Music**

### make a new directory called **Songs**inside **Music**

### **$mkdir Music/Songs**

### 12. rmdir command

To permanently delete an empty directory, use the **[rmdir command](https://www.hostinger.com/tutorials/how-to-remove-files-and-folders-using-linux-command-line/)**. Remember that the user running this command should have **sudo**privileges in the parent directory.

For example, you want to remove an empty subdirectory named **personal1**and its main

folder **mydir**:

**$rmdir -p mydir/personal1**

**$rmdir -p mydir/\* to remove all sub folders ( ancestors)**

### 13. rm command

### used to delete files within a directory.

### $ **rm filename**

### **$** **rm filename1 filename2 filename3**