

Linux Commands

1. ls command in Linux

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

```
mjcre@mj MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ ls
AppData/
Application Data/@
Contacts/
Cookies@
Documents/
Downloads/
Favorites/
Links/
Local Settings*@
ManjunathaPoojari-Interfaces/
Microsoft/
Music/
My Documents*@
NTUSER.DAT
NTUSER.DAT{2ad838bc-efea-11ee-a54d-000d3a94ea1}.TM.b1f
NTUSER.DAT{2ad838bc-efea-11ee-a54d-000d3a94ea1}.TMContainer000000000000000001.re
gtrans-ms
NTUSER.DAT{2ad838bc-efea-11ee-a54d-000d3a94ea1}.TMContainer000000000000000002.re
gtrans-ms
Nethood@
OneDrive/
PrintHood@
Recent@
Saved Games*/
Searches/
SendTo@
Start Menu*@
Templates@
Videos/
WPS Cloud Files*/
eclipse/
eclipse-workspace/
files/
ntuser.dat.LOG1
ntuser.dat.LOG2
ntuser.ini
```

2. pwd command in Linux

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

```
mjcre@mj MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ pwd
c:/Users/mjcre
```

3. 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.

```
mjcre@mj MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ mkdir files1
```

4. 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.

```
mjcre@mj MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/Revature (master)
$ cd Data-Analyst
```

5. rmdir command in Linux

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

```
mjcre@mj MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/Revature/Data-Analyst/git_practice_files (branch
$ rm file4.txt
```

6. cp command in Linux

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

```
mjcre@mj MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/Revature/Data-Analyst/git_practice_files (branch1)
$ cp file2.txt file4.txt
```

7. mv command in Linux

The `mv` command is generally used for renaming the files in Linux.

```
mjcre@mj MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/Revature/Data-Analyst/git_practice_files (branch1)
$ mv file1.txt file4.txt
```

8. rm command in Linux

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

```
mjcre@mj MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/Revature/Data-Analyst/git_practice_files (branch1)
$ rm file4.txt
```

9. uname command in Linux

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

```
mjcre@mj MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/Revature (master)
$ uname
MINGW64_NT-10.0-26100
```

10. 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`. This command will search the database for the files that contain these two names `first` and `file`.

```
mjcre@mj MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/Revature (master)
$ locate file1
```

11. touch command in Linux

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

```
mjcre@mj MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/Revature/Data-Analyst/git_practice_files (branch1)
$ touch file4.txt
```

12. ln command in Linux

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

Mkdir Demo

Mkdir Linked

```
mjcre@mj MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/Revature (master)
$ Ln -S demo linked
Ln: linked: hard link not allowed for directory
```

Ln -S Demo Linked

13. cat command in Linux

The [cat command](#) is the simplest command to use when you want to see the contents of a particular file.

```
mjcre@mj MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/Revature/Data-Analyst/git_practice_files (branch1)
$ cat file2.txt
file2 is get ready for you
```

14. clear command in Linux

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

```
$clear
```

15. ps command in Linux

[ps command](#) in Linux is used to check the active processes in the terminal.

```
mjcre@mj MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/Revature/Data-Analyst/git_practice_files (branch1)
$ ps
```

	PID	PPID	PGID	WINPID	TTY	UID	STIME	COMMAND
	1554	1	1554	25844	?	197609	10:53:25	/usr/bin/mintty
	1555	1554	1555	24812	pty0	197609	10:53:25	/usr/bin/bash
	1613	1555	1613	12736	pty0	197609	10:55:15	/usr/bin/ps

16. man command in Linux

The [man command](#) displays a user manual for any commands or utilities available in the Terminal, including their name, description, and options.

```
mjcre@mj MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/Revature/Data-Analyst/git_practice_files (branch1)
$ man ls
bash: man: command not found
```

17. grep command in Linux

The [grep command](#) is used to find a specific string in a series of outputs.

```
mjcre@mj MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/Revature/Data-Analyst/git_practice_files (branch1)
$ cat file2.txt|grep "is"
file2 is get ready for you
```

18. echo command in Linux

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

```
mjcre@mj MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/Revature/Data-Analyst/git_practice_files (branch1)
$ echo "hello world"
hello world
```

19. wget command in Linux

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.

```
mjcre@mj MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/Revature/Data-Analyst/git_practice_files (branch1)
$ wget www.google.com
--2025-04-03 10:07:57-- http://www.google.com/
Resolving www.google.com (www.google.com)... 142.250.193.132
Connecting to www.google.com (www.google.com)|142.250.193.132|:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: unspecified [text/html]
Saving to: 'index.html'

index.html                                     [ <=> ]
2025-04-03 10:07:57 (20.1 MB/s) - 'index.html' saved [19262]
```

20. whoami command in Linux

The [whoami command](#) provides basic information that is extremely useful when working on multiple systems.

```
mjcre@mj MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/Revature/Data-Analyst/git_practice_files (branch1)
$ whoami
mjcre
```

21. sort command in Linux

The `sort` command is used generally to sort the output of the file.

`Cat rename.txt`

`Sort rename.txt`

```
mjcre@mj MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/Revature/Data-Analyst/git_practice_files (branch1)
$ sort file2.txt
file2 is get ready for you
```

22. 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.

`Cal April 2025`

23. df command in Linux

[df command](#) in Linux gets the details of the file system.

```
mjcre@mj MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/Revature/Data-Analyst/git_practice_files (branch1)
$ Df -h
Filesystem                Size      Used Avail Use% Mounted on
C:/Program Files/Git     166G    136G    30G   82% /
D:                        143G     3.6G   140G    3% /d
E:                        150G     9.6G   141G    7% /e
```

we have used `df -h` as simply typing `df` will return the output in bytes which is not readable, so we add `-h` to make the outputs more readable and understandable.

24. 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

`touch newfile.txt`

`echo -e "This file has only six words">newfile.txt`

`wc -w newfile.txt`

```
mjcre@mj MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/Revature/Data-Analyst/git_practice_files (branch1)
$ touch newfile.txt

mjcre@mj MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/Revature/Data-Analyst/git_practice_files (branch1)
$ echo -e "Hello world">newfile.txt

mjcre@mj MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/Revature/Data-Analyst/git_practice_files (branch1)
$ wc -w newfile.txt
2 newfile.txt

mjcre@mj MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/Revature/Data-Analyst/git_practice_files (branch1)
$ wc -l
```