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# LINUX COMMANDS

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## 1. PWD

- Print working directory
- Use this command to print the current working directory.
- Find your path through this command in Linux.

## 2. ls

- List the files and sub-directories in Linux.

### 2.1 ls -l

- Shows some of the files and their owner such as read, write authority.

### 2.2 ls -la

- Shows all the hidden files and their owners, complete detailed information about all the files.

## 3. cd

- Change directory.
- Move from one directory to another directory in the file system.

### 3.1 cd ..

- Moves 1 directory up.

### 3.2 cd /home/bwt

- Now we are in bwt folder, wrote pwd to print working directory it will show bwt.

## 4. mkdir

- Make directory.
- It will make a new directory.
- mkdir directory\_name.

## 5. Cat

- Concatenate or cat command lists, writes, and merges file content to the standard output.

### 5.1 cat filename.txt

- Lists all the content in this text file.

### 5.2 cat filename1.txt filename2.txt > filename3.txt

- merges filename1.txt and filename2.txt and stores the output in filename3.txt.

## 6. head and tail

- head prints the first lines and tail the last lines in the files.

### 6.1 Head-n 2 filename.txt

- Prints the first 2 lines in the txt doc.

### 6.2 Tail-n 2 filename.txt

- Print the last 2 lines in the doc.

### 6.3 Head-n filename.txt

- First 10 lines printed

## 7. the pipe |

- Pipe is used to combine two or more commands, and in this, the output of one command acts as input to another command, and this command's output may act as input to the next command and so on.
- command\_1 | command\_2 | command\_3 | .... | command\_N

## 8. grep

- Search strings or words in a file.
- It is case sensitive
- Acts as search function

- `grep "word_to_search" filename.txt`
- To convert word to lowercase write `grep -l "word_to_search" filename.txt`.

## 9. The sed command

- Stream editor
- Search and replace specific string in the text or file
- Acts as find and replace function
- `sed 's/unix/linux/' filename.txt`

## 10. du

- Find the disk usage
- If you want to check how much space a file or a directory takes up, use the `du` command.
- `Du -h` informs the last modification date of the displayed folders and files.

## 11. history

- history of all commands

## 12. whoami

- Who is the user currently logged in

## 13. cp

- Copy one content to other file.
- `cp filename.txt filename1.txt`
- `cat filename1.txt`

## 14. rm

- Remove any file
- `rm filename1.txt`

## 15. mv

- Rename the file and move the file to another directory.

### 15.1 Move file

- Simply type mv followed by the filename and the destination directory. For example, you want to move filename.txt to the /home/username/Documents directory:  
mv filename.txt /home/username/Documents.

### 15.2 Rename file

- mv old\_filename.txt new\_filename.txt