

Linux Commands

A series of horizontal lines in blue and white, starting from the left edge and extending towards the right, with varying lengths and offsets, creating a modern, layered effect.

LS

- List the contents of the folder from which it runs.
- **Syntax:** `ls`
- **Example:**
 - `ls -l`
 - `ls -a`



MKDIR

- The “mkdir” (Make directory) command create a new directory.
- If directory already exists, it will return an error message “cannot create folder, folder already exists”.
- **Syntax:** mkdir directory_name
- **Example:** mkdir student



CAT

- It is used to create a file with content.
- And can concatenate two or more file contents.
- **Syntax:** `cat > filename`
- **Example:** `cat > file1`



TOUCH

- It is used to create file without content.
- **Syntax:** touch filename
- **Example:** touch file1



CP

- It copies a file from one location to another location.
- **Syntax:** `cp src_file desti_file`
- **Example:** `cp file1 file2`



CD

- It is used for changing the directory.
- **Syntax:** `cd dir_name`
- **Example:** `cd student`



MV

- The “**mv**” command moves a file from one location to another location.
- **Syntax:** mv source destination
- **Example:** mv file1 student



PWD

- It prints the current working directory with full path name from terminal.
- **Syntax:** pwd



WHEREIS

- It is used to locate the Sources and Manual Pages of the command.
- **Syntax:** whereis command
- **Example:** whereis cat



WHATIS

- It is helpful to get brief information about Linux commands.
- **Syntax:** `whatis command`
- **Example:** `whatis cp`



WHICH

- It is used to locate executables in the system.
- It allows user to pass several command names as arguments to get their paths in the system.
- **Syntax:** which command
- **Example:** which ls



MAN

- It provides online documentation for all the possible options with a command and its usages.
- **Syntax:** man command
- **Example:** man cat



INFO

- It provides online documentation for all the commands but in a better structured way.
- **Syntax:** info command
- **Example:** info cat



WHOAMI

- It is used to find out the current user of the terminal.
- **Syntax:** whoami



BC

- It means the basic calculator, used for the basic calculations.
- **Syntax:** `bc`



GREP

- It searches the given file for lines containing a match to the given strings or words.
- **Syntax:** `grep word filename`
- **Example:** `grep m file2`



HEAD

- It prints the first 10 lines of the given file.
- **Syntax:** head filename
- **Example:** head stu



TAIL

- It prints the last 10 lines of the given file.
- **Syntax:** head filename
- **Example:** head std



TAC

- It prints content of the given file in reverse order.
- **Syntax:** `tac filename`
- **Example:** `tac kk`



ECHO

- Prints a text on the standard output.
- However in an interactive script, `echo` passes the message to the user through terminal.
- **Syntax:** `echo message`
- **Example:** `echo hello class`



DF

- Report disk usages of file system.
- Useful for user as well as System Administrator to keep track of their disk usages.
- **Syntax:** df



DU

- Estimate files space usage.
- **df** only reports usage statistics on file systems, while **'du'**, on the other hand, measures directory contents.
- **Syntax:** du



PS

- **ps (Process)** gives the status of running processes with a unique **Id** called **PID**.
- **Syntax:** ps



ALIAS

- It is a built in shell command that lets you assign name for a long command or frequently used command.
- **Syntax:** alias aliasname command
- **Example:** alias q=ls-l



UNAME

- The “**uname**” command stands for **Unix Name**, print detailed information about the machine name, Operating System and Kernel.
- **Syntax:** `uname`



SUDO

- It allows a permitted user to execute a command as the super user or another user.
- **Syntax:** `sudo cmd`
- **Example:** `sudo passwd`



SU

- It is used to run shell with substitute user and group IDs.
- It helps to change login session's owner without the owner having to first logout of that session.
- **Syntax:** su user
- **Example:** su user1



HISTORY

- It prints the history of long list of executed commands in terminal.
- **Syntax:** history



PASSWD

- It is used for changing the passwd.
- You must know the current passwd for the security reason.
- **Syntax:** passwd



DATE

- It print the current date and time on the standard output & can further be set.
- **Syntax:** date
- **To set date:** date - -set='14 may 2013 13:57'



CAL

- It is used to display calendar of the present month or any other month.
- **Syntax:** cal
- **Example:** 3 1991



CLEAR

- It is used to clear the screen.
- **Syntax:** clear



Thank you

