OBJECTIVE : TO GET FAMILIAR WITH BASIC COMMANDS IN LINUX

THEORY :

Some of the basic linux commands are:

a) Is : This command is used to list the files in current working directory.
b) Is –l : This command lists the files in current working directory along with their details.
c) Is ln : This command is used to list files in human readable format with file size.
d) cd : This command is used to change the current working directory.
   Syntax: cd path
e) touch : This command is used to create a new empty file.
   Syntax : touch filename.extension
f) nano : This command opens a file in a text editor. A new file can be created or an existing file can be modified using this text editor.
   Syntax : nano filename.extension
g) cat : This command displays the content of file.
   Syntax: cat filename.extension
h) mkdir : This command is used to create a new directory.
   Syntax: mkdir directoryname
i) mv : This command is used to move a file.
   Syntax: mv sourcepath destinationpath
   This command is also used to move a file with renaming it.
   Syntax: mv sourcepath destinationpath newfilename.extension
j) cp: It is used to copy a file.
   Syntax: cp sourcepath destinationpath
k) rm : It is used to remove a file.
   Syntax: rm filename

CONCLUSION: We were able to operate with basic linux commands.