

A must know Linux Commands

echo

The echo command does one simple job: it prints to the output the argument passed to it.

This example:

```
echo "hello"
```

who

The who command displays the users logged in to the system

who

ls

Inside a folder you can list all the files that the folder contains using the ls command

ls

ls demo/

cd

Once you have a folder, you can move into it using the cd command. cd means change directory. You invoke it specifying a folder to move into. You can specify a folder name, or an entire path

```
mkdir fruits
```

```
cd fruits
```

pwd

Whenever you feel lost in the filesystem, call the pwd command to know where you are

pwd

mkdir

You create folders using the mkdir command

```
mkdir git-project
```

```
cd git-project
```

```
mkdir scripts styles pages images
```

```
touch index.html
```

rmdir

Just as you can create a folder using `mkdir` , you can delete a folder using `rmdir`

`rmdir pages`

mv

Once you have a file, you can move it around using the mv command. You specify the file current path, and its new path

Rename file or move file to folder

```
mv about.html about-us.html
```

```
mv about-us pages
```

cp

You can copy a file using the cp command

```
cp apple another_apple
```

Copy folder and content

```
cp -r fruits cars
```

code .

Open project folder in VS code

```
cd git-project
```

```
code .
```

```
c d
```

touch

You can create an empty file using the touch command

```
touch README.md
```

```
touch index.html main.js main.css
```