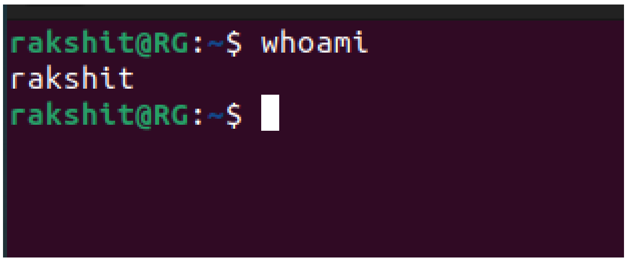
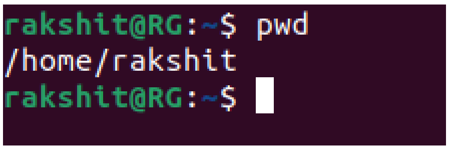
1. **whoami** → To get the username



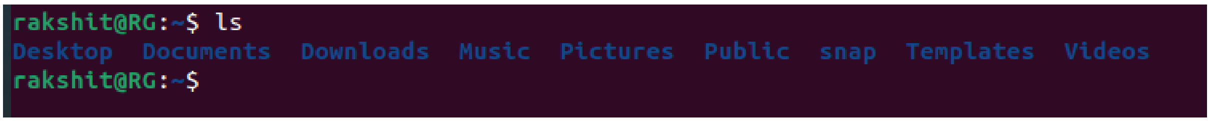
```
rakshit@RG:~$ whoami
rakshit
rakshit@RG:~$ 
```

2. **pwd** → To see the directory you are currently working with



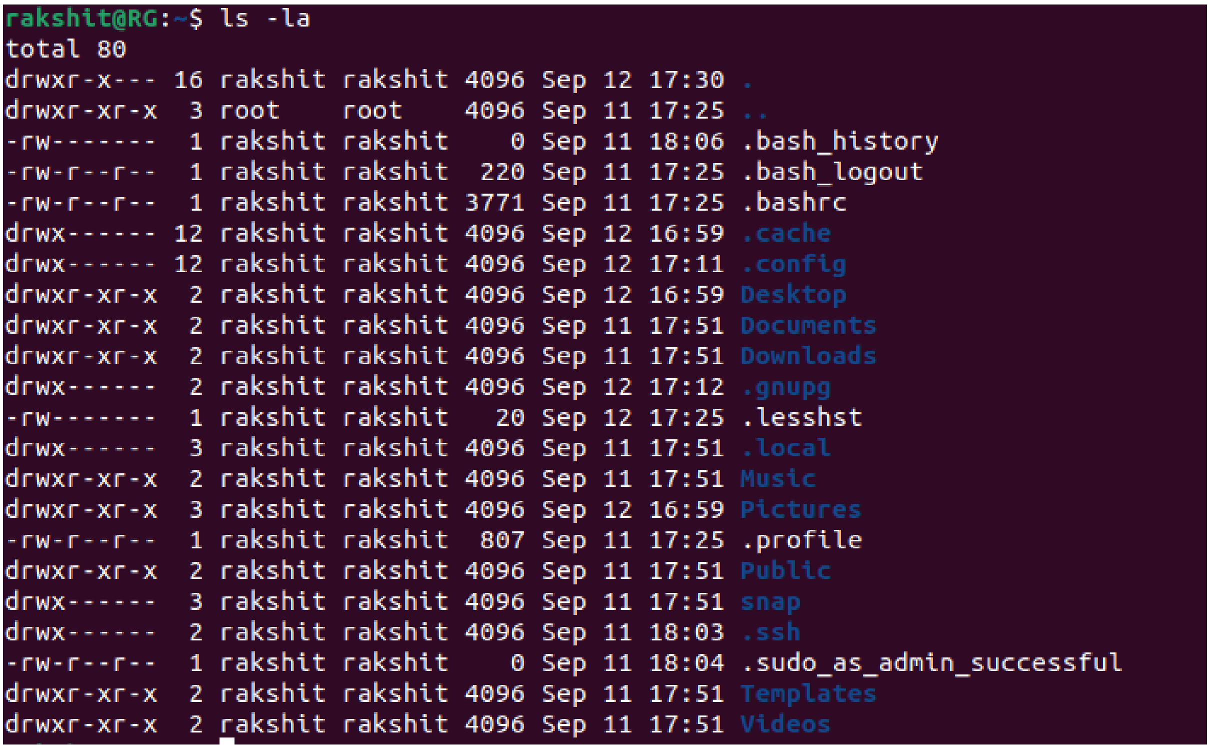
```
rakshit@RG:~$ pwd
/home/rakshit
rakshit@RG:~$ 
```

3. **ls** → to list the directories



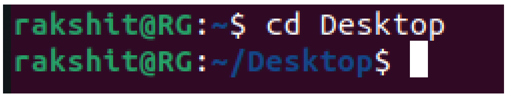
```
rakshit@RG:~$ ls
Desktop  Documents  Downloads  Music  Pictures  Public  snap  Templates  Videos
rakshit@RG:~$
```

4. **ls -la** → List the directories including hidden and with other details



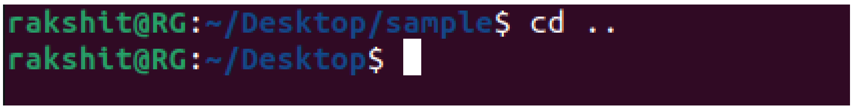
```
rakshit@RG:~$ ls -la
total 80
drwxr-x--- 16 rakshit rakshit 4096 Sep 12 17:30 .
drwxr-xr-x  3 root    root    4096 Sep 11 17:25 ..
-rw-------  1 rakshit rakshit    0 Sep 11 18:06 .bash_history
-rw-r--r--  1 rakshit rakshit  220 Sep 11 17:25 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--  1 rakshit rakshit 3771 Sep 11 17:25 .bashrc
drwx------ 12 rakshit rakshit 4096 Sep 12 16:59 .cache
drwx------ 12 rakshit rakshit 4096 Sep 12 17:11 .config
drwxr-xr-x  2 rakshit rakshit 4096 Sep 12 16:59 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x  2 rakshit rakshit 4096 Sep 11 17:51 Documents
drwxr-xr-x  2 rakshit rakshit 4096 Sep 11 17:51 Downloads
drwx------  2 rakshit rakshit 4096 Sep 12 17:12 .gnupg
-rw-------  1 rakshit rakshit   20 Sep 12 17:25 .lesshst
drwx------  3 rakshit rakshit 4096 Sep 11 17:51 .local
drwxr-xr-x  2 rakshit rakshit 4096 Sep 11 17:51 Music
drwxr-xr-x  3 rakshit rakshit 4096 Sep 12 16:59 Pictures
-rw-r--r--  1 rakshit rakshit  807 Sep 11 17:25 .profile
drwxr-xr-x  2 rakshit rakshit 4096 Sep 11 17:51 Public
drwx------  3 rakshit rakshit 4096 Sep 11 17:51 snap
drwx------  2 rakshit rakshit 4096 Sep 11 18:03 .ssh
-rw-r--r--  1 rakshit rakshit    0 Sep 11 18:04 .sudo_as_admin_successful
drwxr-xr-x  2 rakshit rakshit 4096 Sep 11 17:51 Templates
drwxr-xr-x  2 rakshit rakshit 4096 Sep 11 17:51 Videos
```

5. **cd <directory name>** → To enter the directory



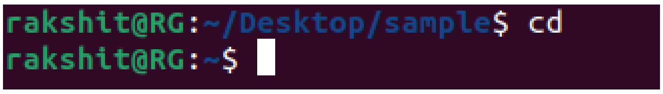
```
rakshit@RG:~$ cd Desktop
rakshit@RG:~/Desktop$ 
```

6. **cd ..** → To go to the previous directory



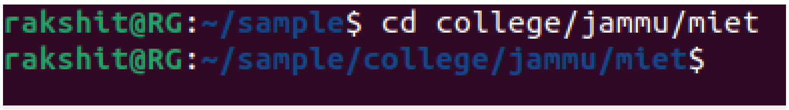
```
rakshit@RG:~/Desktop/sample$ cd ..
rakshit@RG:~/Desktop$ 
```

7. **cd** → To go to home directory



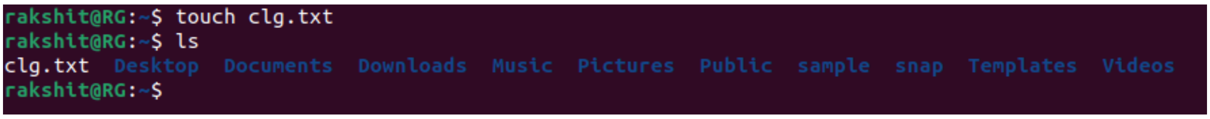
```
rakshit@RG:~/Desktop/sample$ cd
rakshit@RG:~$ 
```

8. **cd <path>** : open a particular directory using path



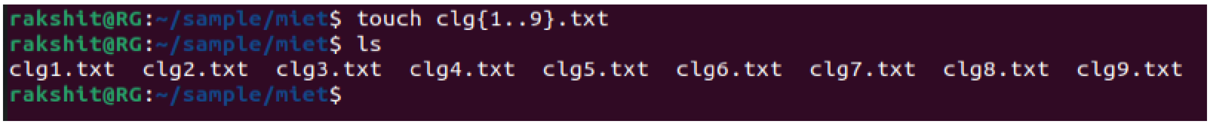
```
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cd college/jammu/miet
rakshit@RG:~/sample/college/jammu/miet$
```

9. **touch <file name>** → To create a file

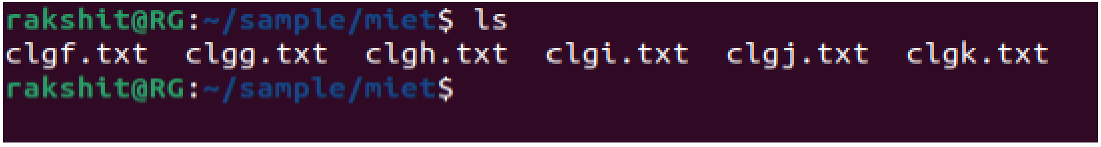


```
rakshit@RG:~$ touch clg.txt
rakshit@RG:~$ ls
clg.txt  Desktop  Documents  Downloads  Music  Pictures  Public  sample  snap  Templates  Videos
rakshit@RG:~$
```

10. **touch <file name>{from..to}** → To create multiple files ending with from to to.



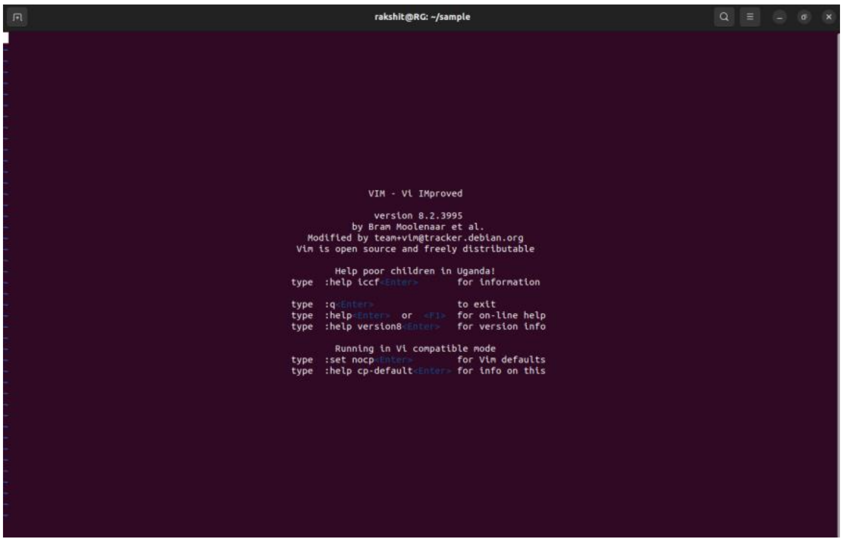
```
rakshit@RG:~/sample/miet$ touch clg{1..9}.txt
rakshit@RG:~/sample/miet$ ls
clg1.txt  clg2.txt  clg3.txt  clg4.txt  clg5.txt  clg6.txt  clg7.txt  clg8.txt  clg9.txt
rakshit@RG:~/sample/miet$
```



```
rakshit@RG:~/sample/miet$ ls
clgf.txt  clgg.txt  clgh.txt  clgi.txt  clgj.txt  clgk.txt
rakshit@RG:~/sample/miet$
```

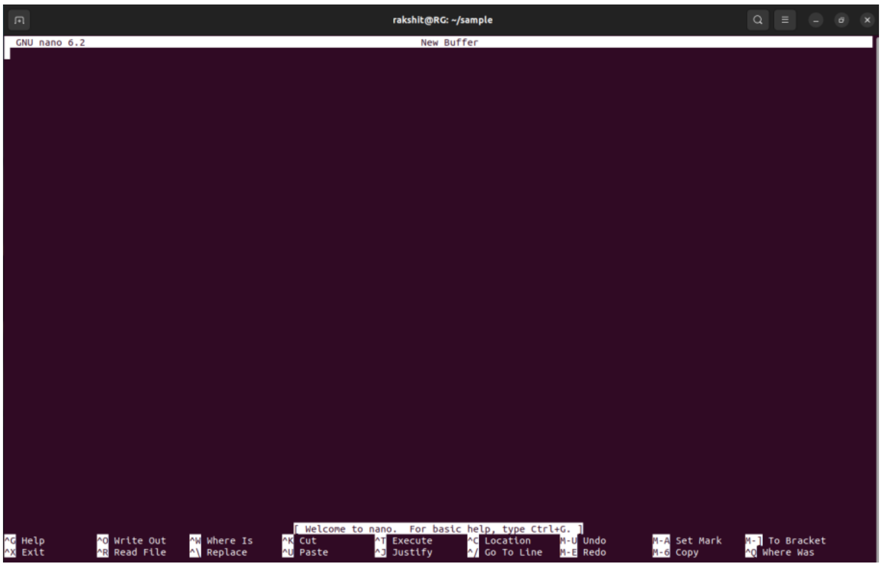
11. **vi / nano** → Open the writing mode

vi



```
                   VIM - Vi IMproved

                    version 8.2.3995
                by Bram Moolenaar et al.
       Modified by team+vim@tracker.debian.org
      Vim is open source and freely distributable

             Help poor children in Uganda!
type  :help iccf<Enter>       for information

type  :q<Enter>               to exit
type  :help<Enter>  or  <F1>  for on-line help
type  :help version8<Enter>   for version info

             Running in Vi compatible mode
type  :set nocp<Enter>        for Vim defaults
type  :help cp-default<Enter> for info on this
```

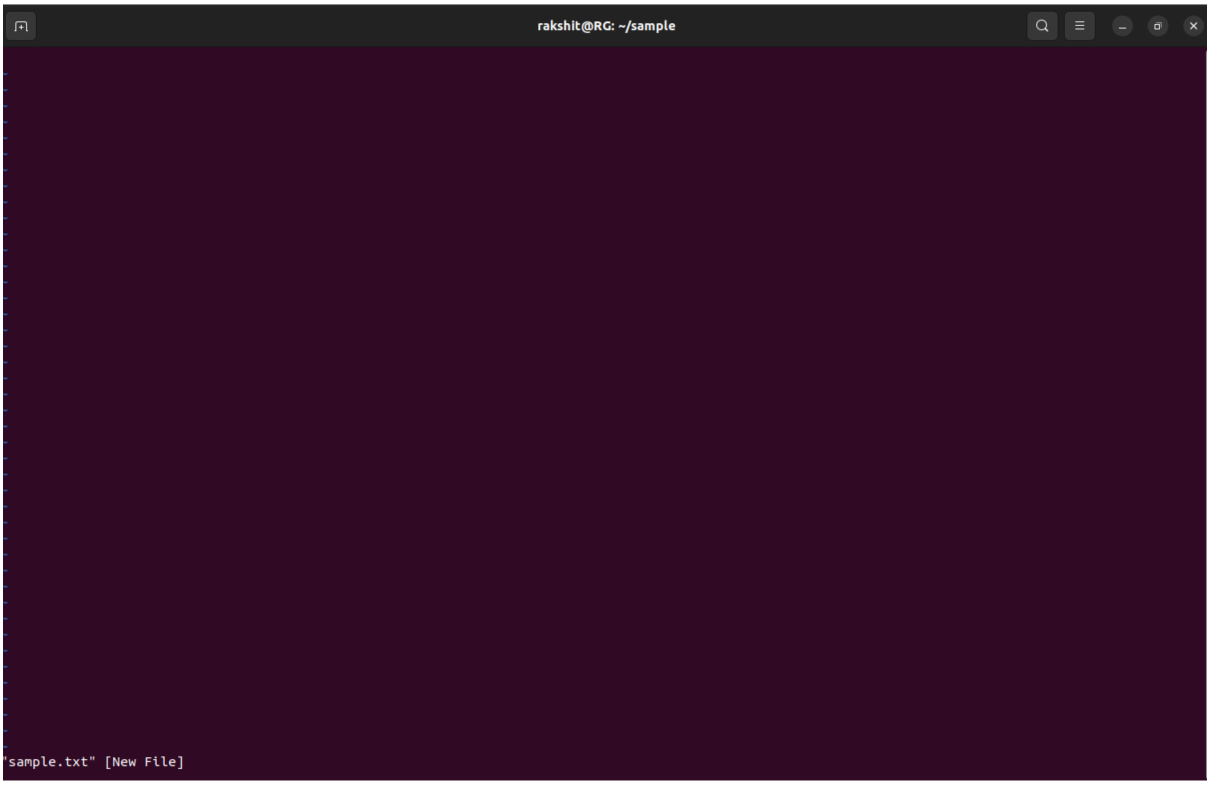
nano



```
  GNU nano 6.2                         New Buffer



                          [ Welcome to nano.  For basic help, type Ctrl+G. ]
^G Help       ^O Write Out  ^W Where Is   ^K Cut        ^T Execute    ^C Location   M-U Undo      M-A Set Mark  M-] To Bracket
^X Exit       ^R Read File  ^\ Replace    ^U Paste      ^J Justify    ^/ Go To Line M-E Redo      M-6 Copy      ^Q Where Was
```

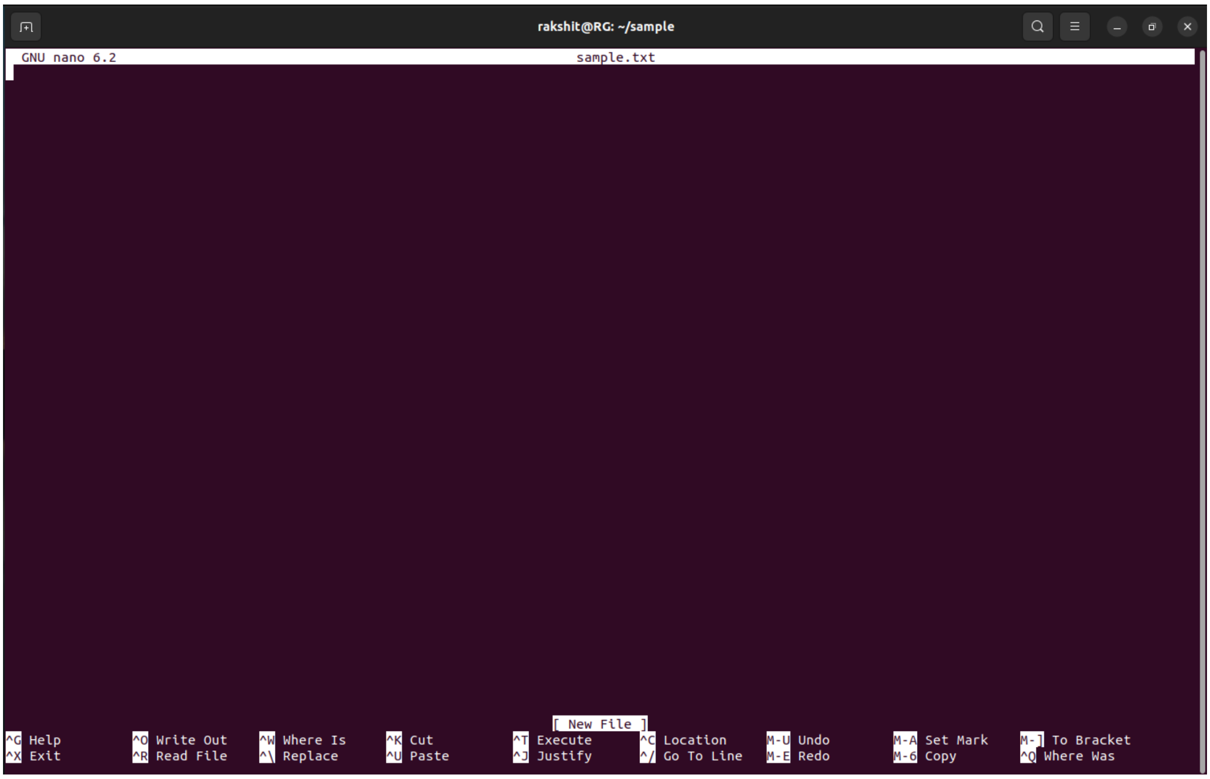
12. **vi / nano <file name> →** create a file and open in writing mode

vi



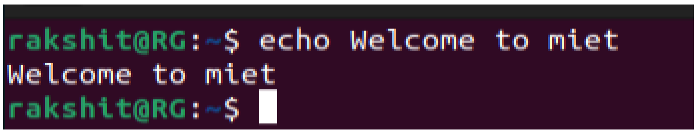
```
"sample.txt" [New File]
```

nano



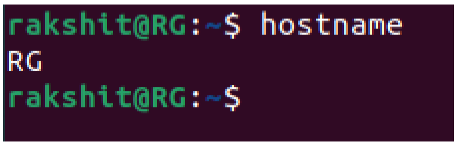
```
  GNU nano 6.2                                    sample.txt

                                               [ New File ]
^G Help        ^O Write Out   ^W Where Is    ^K Cut         ^T Execute     ^C Location    M-U Undo       M-A Set Mark   M-] To Bracket
^X Exit        ^R Read File   ^\ Replace     ^U Paste       ^J Justify     ^/ Go To Line  M-E Redo       M-6 Copy       ^Q Where Was
```

13. **echo<string> →** To print the string



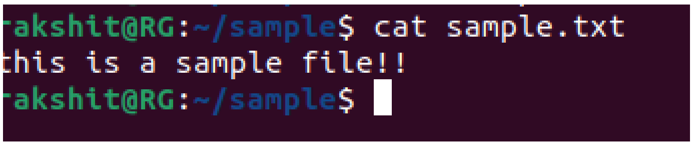
```
rakshit@RG:~$ echo Welcome to miet
Welcome to miet
rakshit@RG:~$ 
```

14. **hostname** → To get the hostname



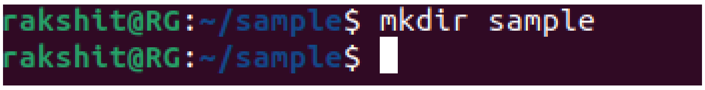
```
rakshit@RG:~$ hostname
RG
rakshit@RG:~$
```

15. **cat <file name>** → To read the file



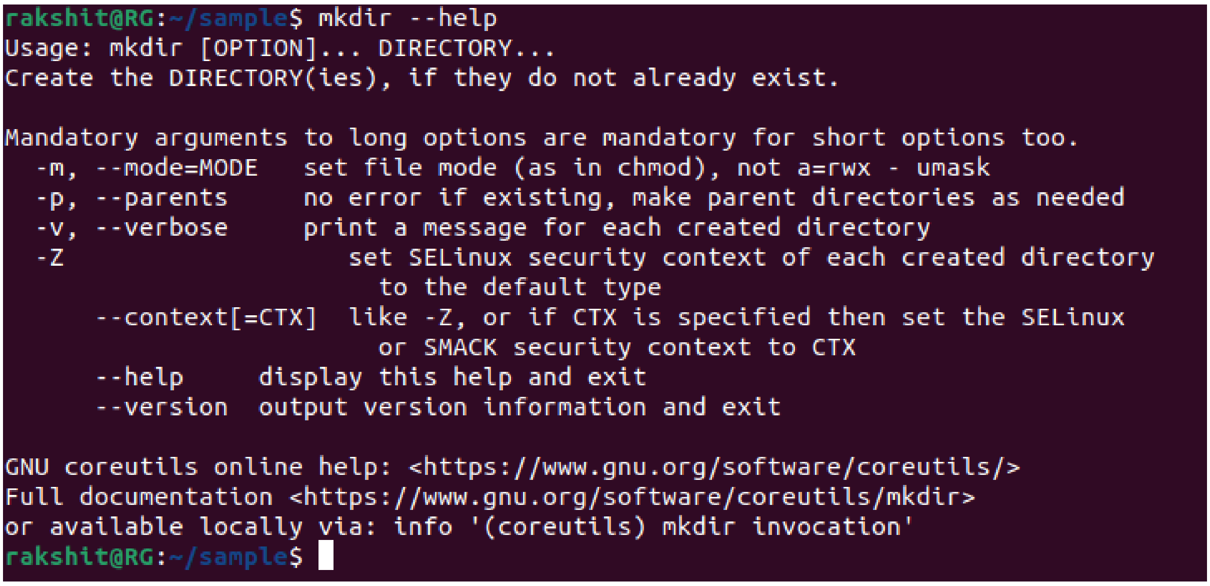
```
akshit@RG:~/sample$ cat sample.txt
his is a sample file!!
akshit@RG:~/sample$ █
```

16. **mkdir<directory name>** → create a directory



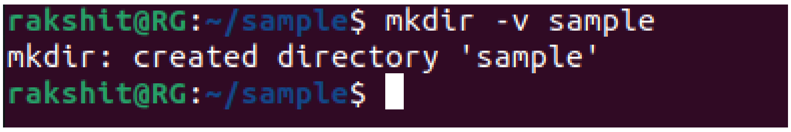
```
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ mkdir sample
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ █
```

17. **mkdir -help** → help in mkdir



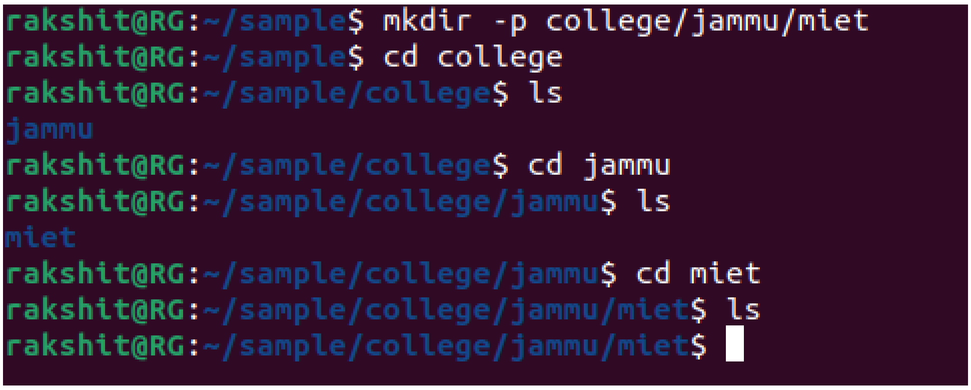
```
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ mkdir --help
Usage: mkdir [OPTION]... DIRECTORY...
Create the DIRECTORY(ies), if they do not already exist.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
  -m, --mode=MODE   set file mode (as in chmod), not a=rwx - umask
  -p, --parents     no error if existing, make parent directories as needed
  -v, --verbose     print a message for each created directory
  -Z                   set SELinux security context of each created directory
                         to the default type
      --context[=CTX]  like -Z, or if CTX is specified then set the SELinux
                         or SMACK security context to CTX
      --help     display this help and exit
      --version  output version information and exit

GNU coreutils online help: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
Full documentation <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/mkdir>
or available locally via: info '(coreutils) mkdir invocation'
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ █
```

18. **mkdir -v <directory name>** → create a directory and give output for status



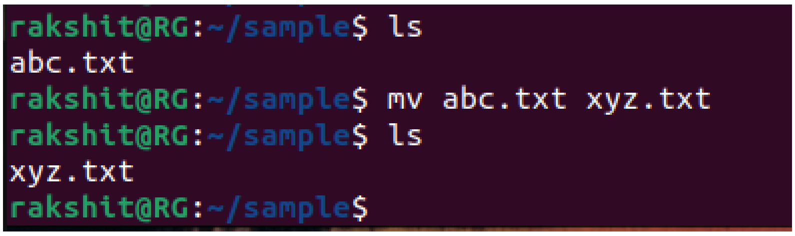
```
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ mkdir -v sample
mkdir: created directory 'sample'
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ █
```

19. **mkdir -p <directory name/next directory>** → Create a directory path



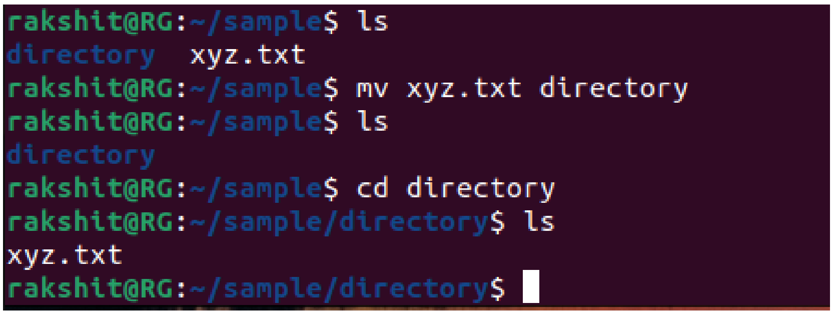
```
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ mkdir -p college/jammu/miet
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cd college
rakshit@RG:~/sample/college$ ls
jammu
rakshit@RG:~/sample/college$ cd jammu
rakshit@RG:~/sample/college/jammu$ ls
miet
rakshit@RG:~/sample/college/jammu$ cd miet
rakshit@RG:~/sample/college/jammu/miet$ ls
rakshit@RG:~/sample/college/jammu/miet$ █
```

20. **mv <old file name> <new file name>** → to renaming a file

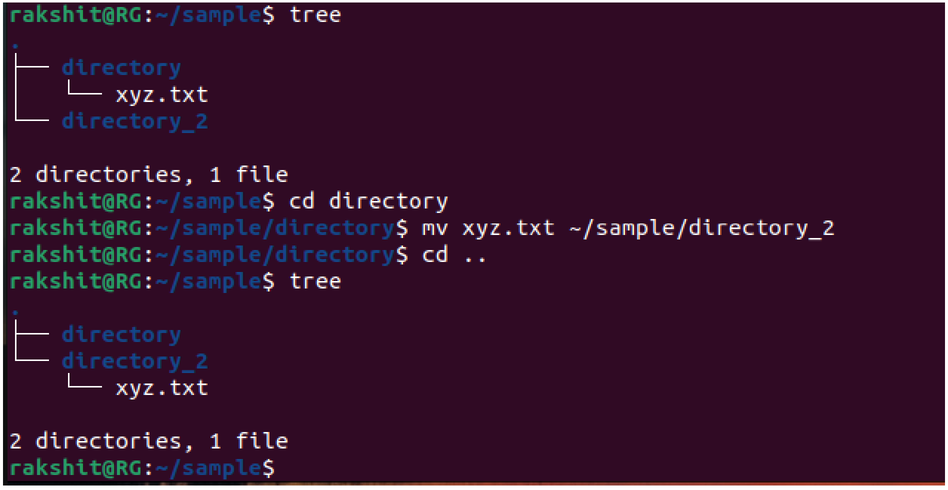


```
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ ls
abc.txt
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ mv abc.txt xyz.txt
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ ls
xyz.txt
rakshit@RG:~/sample$
```

21. **mv <file name> <path where to move>** →to move a file

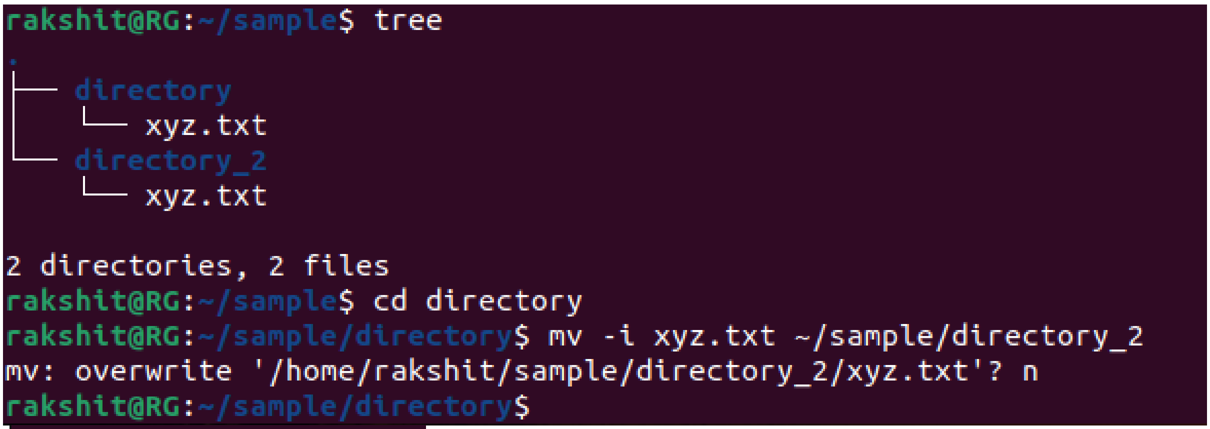


```
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ ls
directory  xyz.txt
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ mv xyz.txt directory
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ ls
directory
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cd directory
rakshit@RG:~/sample/directory$ ls
xyz.txt
rakshit@RG:~/sample/directory$ 
```

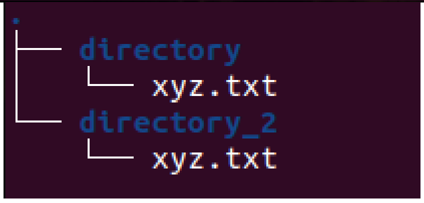


```
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ tree
.
├── directory
│   └── xyz.txt
└── directory_2

2 directories, 1 file
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cd directory
rakshit@RG:~/sample/directory$ mv xyz.txt ~/sample/directory_2
rakshit@RG:~/sample/directory$ cd ..
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ tree
.
├── directory
└── directory_2
    └── xyz.txt

2 directories, 1 file
rakshit@RG:~/sample$
```

22. **mv -i <file name> <path where to move>** →to move a file and take permission to overwrite if file exists

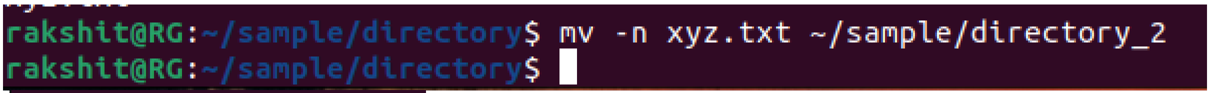


```
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ tree
.
├── directory
│   └── xyz.txt
└── directory_2
    └── xyz.txt

2 directories, 2 files
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cd directory
rakshit@RG:~/sample/directory$ mv -i xyz.txt ~/sample/directory_2
mv: overwrite '/home/rakshit/sample/directory_2/xyz.txt'? n
rakshit@RG:~/sample/directory$
```

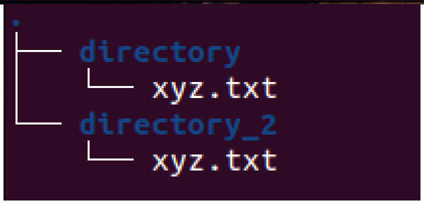


```
.
├── directory
│   └── xyz.txt
└── directory_2
    └── xyz.txt
```

23. **mv -n <file name> <path where to move>** →to move a file but reject for overwriting if file already exists

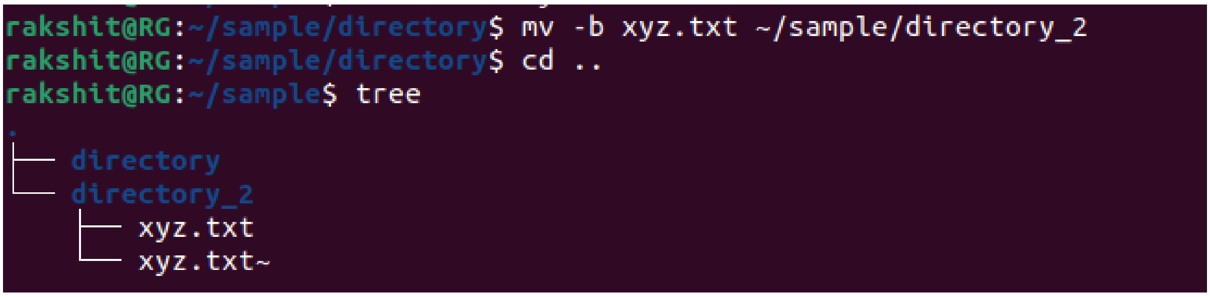


```
rakshit@RG:~/sample/directory$ mv -n xyz.txt ~/sample/directory_2
rakshit@RG:~/sample/directory$ 
```



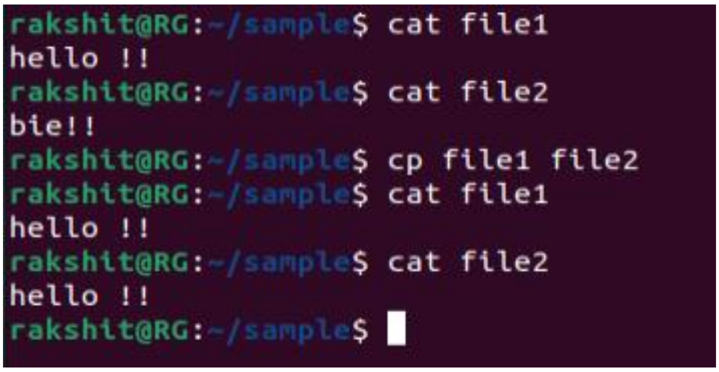
```
.
├── directory
│   └── xyz.txt
└── directory_2
    └── xyz.txt
```

24. **mv -b <file name> <path where to move>** →to move a file and getting the backup of the file before overwriting



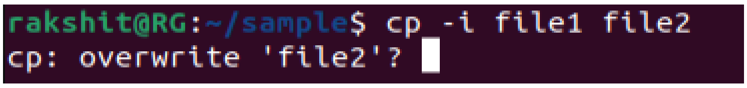
```
rakshit@RG:~/sample/directory$ mv -b xyz.txt ~/sample/directory_2
rakshit@RG:~/sample/directory$ cd ..
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ tree
.
├── directory
└── directory_2
    ├── xyz.txt
    └── xyz.txt~
```

25. **cp<file1> <file2>** → to copy file1 in file2



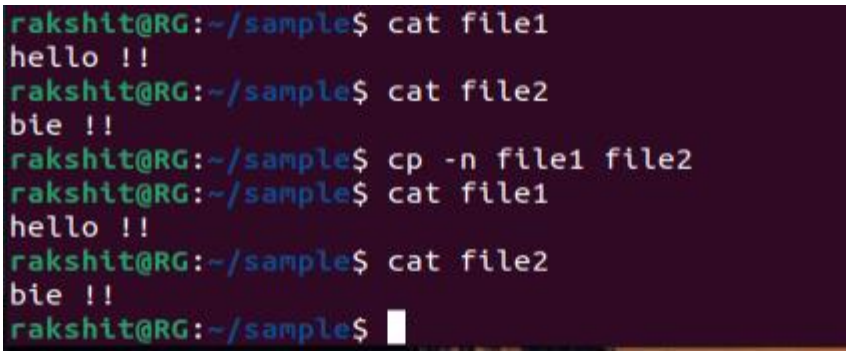
```
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file1
hello !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file2
bie!!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cp file1 file2
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file1
hello !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file2
hello !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ 
```

26. **cp -i <file name> < file2>** →to copy a file and take permission to overwrite if file exists



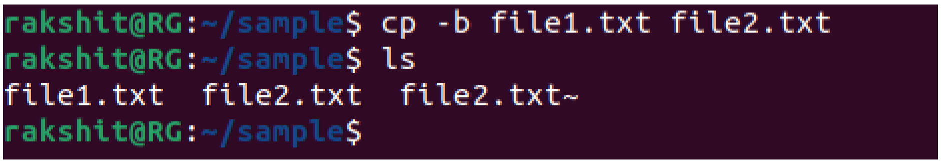
```
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cp -i file1 file2
cp: overwrite 'file2'? 
```

27. **cp -n <file1> < file2 >** →to copy a file but reject for overwriting if file already exists



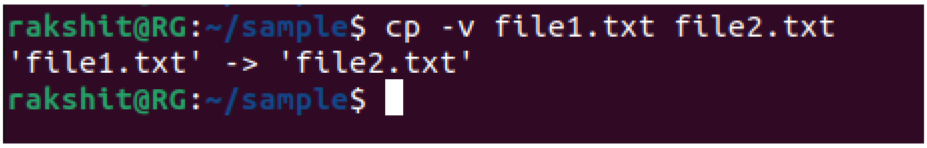
```
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file1
hello !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file2
bie !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cp -n file1 file2
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file1
hello !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file2
bie !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ 
```

28. **cp -b <file1> < file2 >** → to copy a file and getting the backup of the file before overwriting



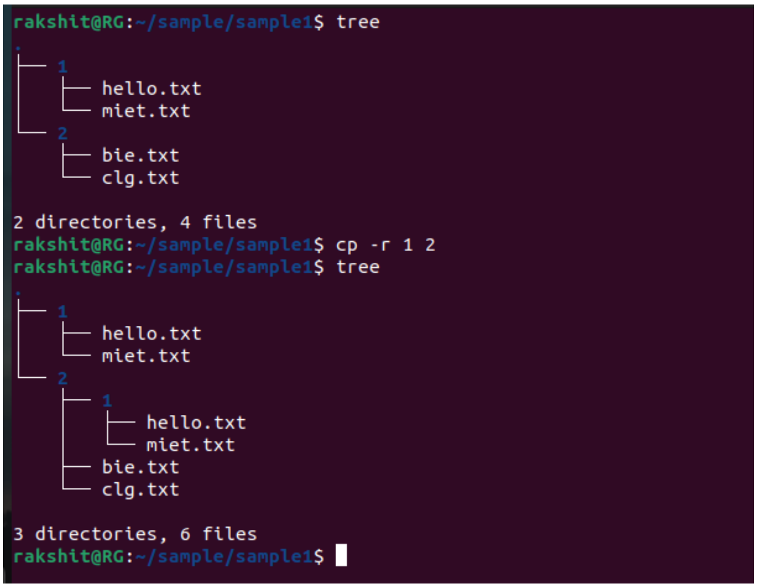
```
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cp -b file1.txt file2.txt
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ ls
file1.txt  file2.txt  file2.txt~
rakshit@RG:~/sample$
```

29. **cp -v <file1> < file2 >** → to copy a file and getting the path of new file



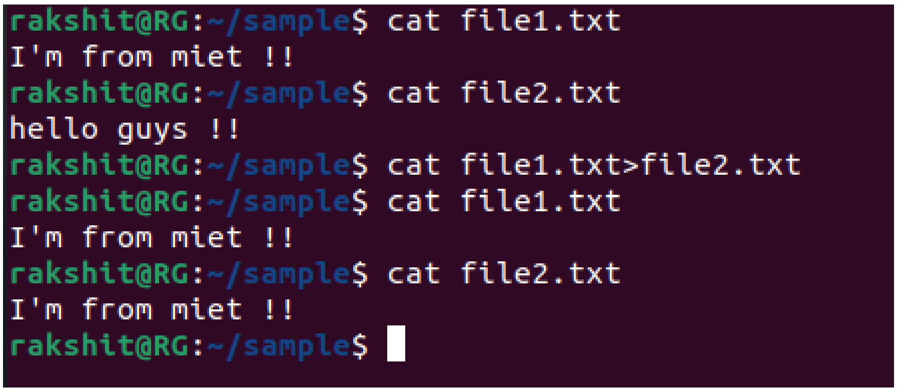
```
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cp -v file1.txt file2.txt
'file1.txt' -> 'file2.txt'
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ 
```

30. **cp -r <file1> < file2 >** → to copy a directory



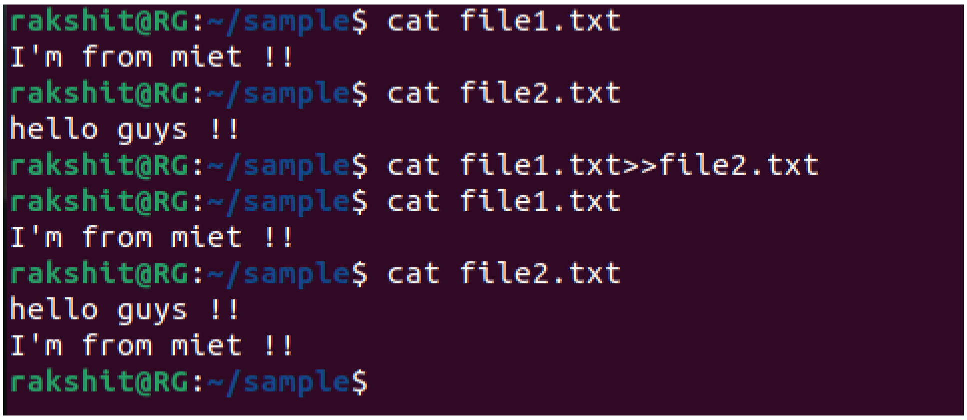
```
rakshit@RG:~/sample/sample1$ tree
.
├── 1
│   ├── hello.txt
│   └── miet.txt
└── 2
    ├── bie.txt
    └── clg.txt

2 directories, 4 files
rakshit@RG:~/sample/sample1$ cp -r 1 2
rakshit@RG:~/sample/sample1$ tree
.
├── 1
│   ├── hello.txt
│   └── miet.txt
└── 2
    ├── 1
    │   ├── hello.txt
    │   └── miet.txt
    ├── bie.txt
    └── clg.txt

3 directories, 6 files
rakshit@RG:~/sample/sample1$ 
```

31. **cat <file1> > <file2>** → copy file 1 content to file 2



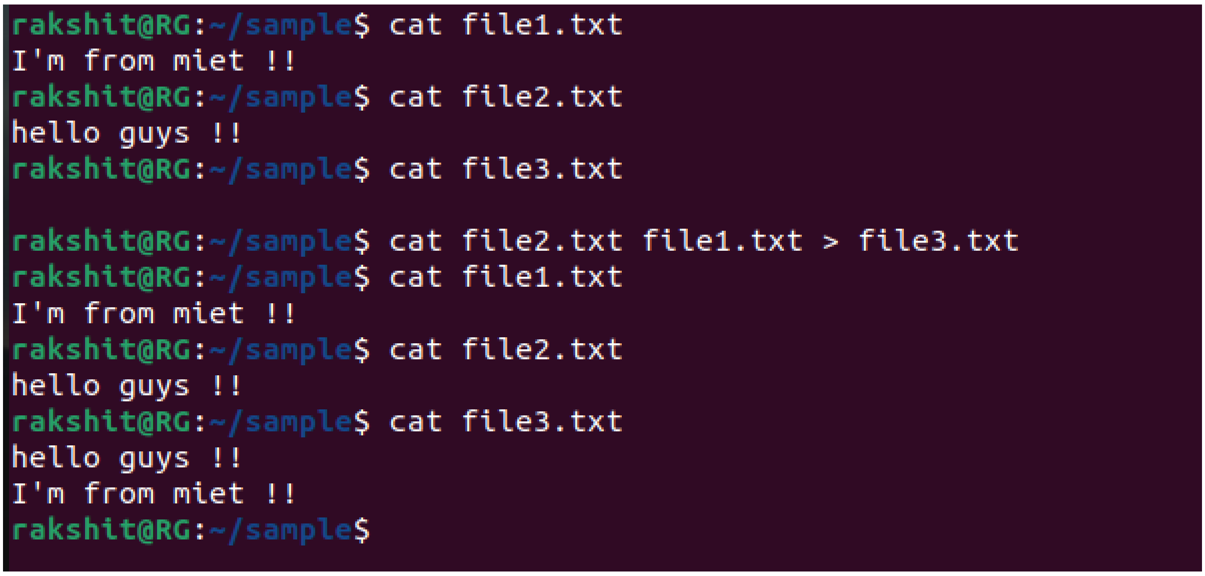
```
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file1.txt
I'm from miet !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file2.txt
hello guys !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file1.txt>file2.txt
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file1.txt
I'm from miet !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file2.txt
I'm from miet !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ 
```

32. **cat <file1> >> <file2>** → Append file 1 content to file 2



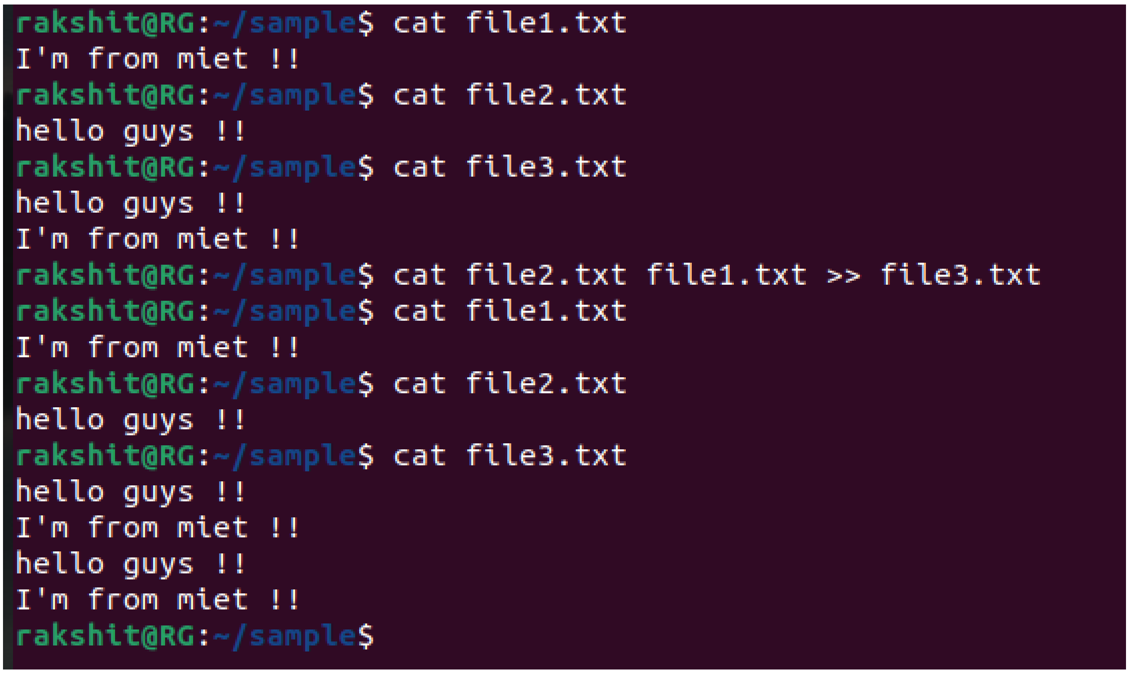
```
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file1.txt
I'm from miet !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file2.txt
hello guys !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file1.txt>>file2.txt
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file1.txt
I'm from miet !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file2.txt
hello guys !!
I'm from miet !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$
```

33. **cat <file1> <file2> > <file3>** → copy file 1 and file 2 content to file 3



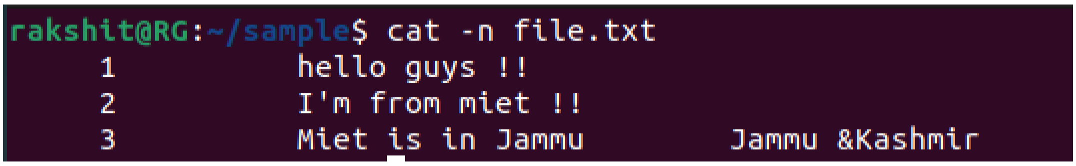
```
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file1.txt
I'm from miet !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file2.txt
hello guys !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file3.txt

rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file2.txt file1.txt > file3.txt
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file1.txt
I'm from miet !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file2.txt
hello guys !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file3.txt
hello guys !!
I'm from miet !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$
```

34. **cat <file1> <file2> >> <file3>** → append file 1 and file 2 content to file 3



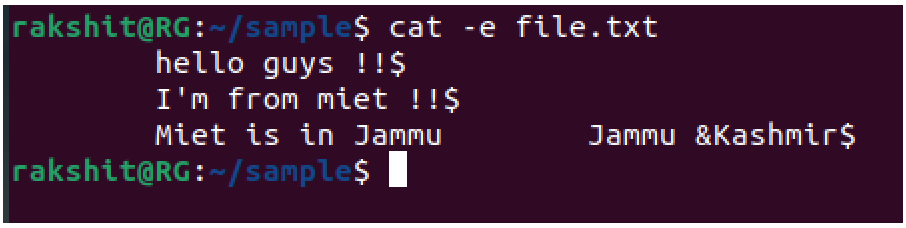
```
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file1.txt
I'm from miet !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file2.txt
hello guys !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file3.txt
hello guys !!
I'm from miet !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file2.txt file1.txt >> file3.txt
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file1.txt
I'm from miet !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file2.txt
hello guys !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat file3.txt
hello guys !!
I'm from miet !!
hello guys !!
I'm from miet !!
rakshit@RG:~/sample$
```

35. cat – n <file> → Show number to lines



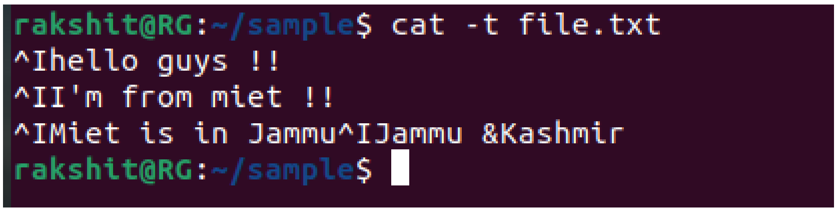
```
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat -n file.txt
     1          hello guys !!
     2          I'm from miet !!
     3          Miet is in Jammu        Jammu &Kashmir
```

36. cat – e <file> → print dollar symbol ‘$’ at the end of every line



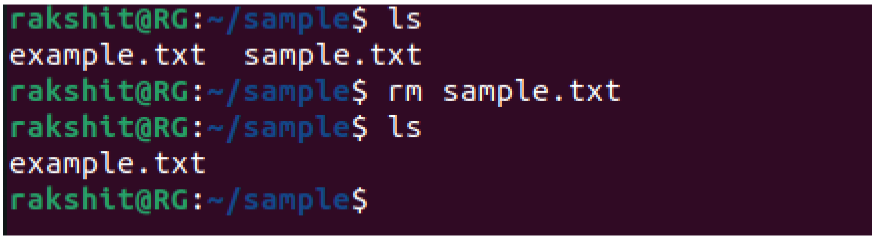
```
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat -e file.txt
        hello guys !!$
        I'm from miet !!$
        Miet is in Jammu        Jammu &Kashmir$
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ 
```

37. cat – t <file> → Print ‘^I’ in place of every tab



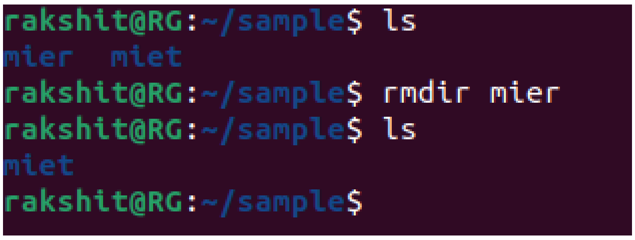
```
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ cat -t file.txt
^Ihello guys !!
^II'm from miet !!
^IMiet is in Jammu^IJammu &Kashmir
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ 
```

38. **rm <file name>** → to delete a file



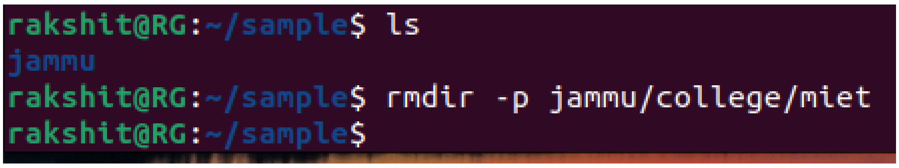
```
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ ls
example.txt  sample.txt
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ rm sample.txt
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ ls
example.txt
rakshit@RG:~/sample$
```

39. **rmdir <directory name>** →delete empty directory



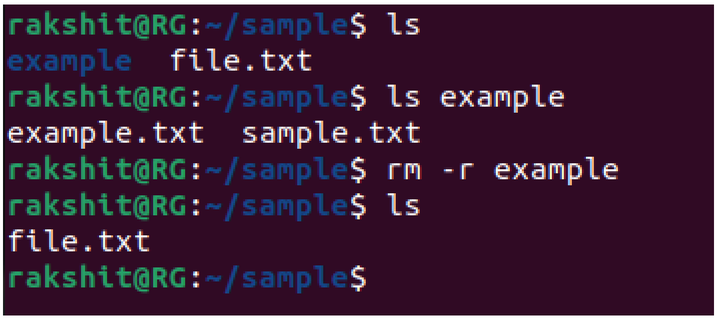
```
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ ls
mier  miet
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ rmdir mier
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ ls
miet
rakshit@RG:~/sample$
```

40. **rmdir -p <directory name/next directory>** → Delete a directory path



```
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ ls
jammu
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ rmdir -p jammu/college/miet
rakshit@RG:~/sample$
```

41. rm -r <directory name> → to delete a directory



```
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ ls
example  file.txt
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ ls example
example.txt  sample.txt
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ rm -r example
rakshit@RG:~/sample$ ls
file.txt
rakshit@RG:~/sample$
```