Basic commands for linux

1. pwd Command

The pwd command is used to display the location of the current working directory.

Syntax:

pwd

2. mkdir Command

The mkdir command is used to create a new directory under any directory.

Syntax:

mkdir <directory name>

3. rmdir Command

The rmdir command is used to delete a directory.

Syntax:

rmdir <directory name>

4. ls Command

The ls command is used to display a list of content of a directory.

Syntax:

ls

5. cd Command

The cd command is used to change the current directory.

Syntax:

cd <directory name>

6. touch Command

The touch command is used to create empty files. We can create multiple empty files by executing it once.

Syntax:

touch <file name>

touch <file1> <file2> ....

7. cat Command

The cat command is a multi-purpose utility in the Linux system. It can be used to create a file, display content of the file, copy the content of one file to another file, and more.

Syntax:

cat [OPTION]... [FILE]..

To create a file, execute it as follows:

cat > <file name>

// Enter file content

Press "**CTRL+ D**" keys to save the file. To display the content of the file, execute it as follows:

cat <file name>

8. rm Command

The rm command is used to remove a file.

Syntax:

rm <file name>

9. cp Command

The cp command is used to copy a file or directory.

Syntax:

To copy in the same directory:

cp <existing file name> <new file name>

10. mv Command

The mv command is used to move a file or a directory form one location to another location.

Syntax:

mv <file name> <directory path>

11. rename Command

The rename command is used to rename files. It is useful for renaming a large group of files.

Syntax:

rename 's/old-name/new-name/' files

For example, to convert all the text files into pdf files, execute the below command:

rename 's/\.txt$/\.pdf/' *.txt