Whoami = Command prints the name of the currently "logged-in user"

Hostname = To display your system's hostname

PWd = To print the name of your "current Working directory".
∴ Present working directory (PWd)

* / = Root Drive

/root = Root directory

Touch = i) you can create new empty files.
ii) you can update the last modification and access times of existing files.

Syntax touch newfile

To create multiple files

Touch newfile {1..10}

output newfile1 newfile2 newfile3
newfile4 . . .
newfile10

ls = To list the contents of your current working directory.

Ctrl + Shift + W = To close terminal tab.
Ctrl + Shift + Q = To close entire terminal
Ctrl+A = Go to the beginning of the line you are currently typing on.
Ctrl + E = Go to the end of the line you are currently typing on.
Ctrl + U = Clear from the cursor to the beginning of the command line.
Ctrl + K = Clear from the cursor to the end of the command line.
Ctrl + LeftArrow = jump to the beginning of the previous word on the command line.
Ctrl + RightArrow = jump to the end of the next word on the command line.
Ctrl + R = Search the history list of command for a pattern.
Ctrl + L = Clear the screen

ls -a = List all the files including the hidden ones.

note

* # character = Shell is running as Super user.

$ character = Shell is running as normal user.

~ (tilt) = it shows user on home directory

Cat = It reads data from file and gives their content as output.

Syntax:-

* :. $ cat Sawan
  output:- it will show content of given file.

* To view multiple files
  :. Syntax:- $ cat file1 file2.

* To view contents of file preceding with line numbers.
  :. Syntax:- $ cat -n filename

* Create a file
Syntax :- $ cat > Filename

* To write in an existing file
Syntax :- cat >> Filename

* lscpu = list CPU

CD = change directory command

Syntax :- $ cd directory name

* To move inside a subdirectory
Syntax :- $ cd directory_name

* cd / : it is used to change directory to the "root" directory.

* $ cd ~ : change directory to the home directory

* $ cd .. : Move one back toward root directory.

$ cd - = Move to the previous directory.

mkdir = To create directories.

Syntax :- mkdir directory name

* mkdir -V dir = it display a message for every directory created.

Syntax :- mkdir -V directory.

* mkdir -P :- To create parent directory

Syntax :- mkdir -P directories.

example, mkdir -P first/second/third.
If the first and second directory do not exist, due to the -P option, mkdir will create these directories.

* Syntax
rm -rvf Filename = To delete all directories

-V = it display a message
(-V = Verbose)

Syntax.

rmkdir <empty directory name> = it remove empty directories.

* --help = it display the help related information and exits.

Syntax:- command name --help

man = it display manual of any cmd

Echo

echo = To display line of text / string

Syntax:- echo "Hello World"

e.g. output:- Hello world

* \n = creates new line

eg

Syntax:- echo -e "Hello \n world \n Hi

output:- Hello
World
Hi

* -e = enables the interpretation of backslash escapes

* \t :- used to create horizontal tab spaces.

example:- echo -e "Hello \t world \t Hi"
output :- Hello world Hi

* \v :- used to create vertical tab spaces

example :-
echo -e "Hello \v world \v Hi"

output :-

Hello

world

Hi

* echo* : it print all Files / Folders, Similar to ls cmd.

CP it stands for Copy

cp : To copy Files or group of Files or directory

Syntax :- cp Source destination

cp Source directory

CP Source-1 Source-2 Source-3 directory
it copy multiple Files.