ASSIGNMENT NO.1

AIM: Basic Linux Commands

1. **gedit filename.c:** To write program in compiler
2. **gcc filename.c:** To check compiler.
3. **./a.out:** For output.
4. [**mv**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/mv-command-linux-examples/) **:** The mv command is used to move or rename files.
5. [**mkdir**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/mkdir-command-in-linux-with-examples/) **:** mkdir command is used to create a subdirectory in your current working directory type.
6. [**rm**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/rm-command-linux-examples/) **:** rm removes each specified file.
7. [**who**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/who-command-in-linux/)**:**The ‘$ who’ command displays all the users who have logged into the system currently.
8. [**pwd**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/pwd-command-in-linux-with-examples/)**:**The ‘$ pwd’ command stands for ‘print working directory’ and as the name says, it displays the directory in which we are currently.
9. [**rmdir**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/rmdir-command-in-linux-with-examples/)**:**The ‘$ rmdir’ command deletes any directory we want to delete and you can remember it by its names ‘rmdir’ which stands for ‘remove directory’.
10. [**ls**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/practical-applications-ls-command-linux/)**:** **The ‘ls’ command simply displays the contents of a directory.**
11. [**cp**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/cp-command-linux-examples/)**:**This ‘$ cp’ command stands for ‘copy’ and it simply copy/paste the file wherever you want to.
12. [**cd**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/cd-command-in-linux-with-examples/)**:**The ‘$ cd’ command stands for ‘change directory’ and it changes your current directory to the ‘new folder’ directory. You can understand this a double-clicking a folder and then you do some stuff in that folder.
13. [**clear**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/clear-command-in-linux-with-examples/)**:**The ‘$ clear’ command is used to clean up the terminal so that you can type with more accuracy.
14. [**man**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/man-command-in-linux-with-examples/)**:**The ‘$ man’ command stands for ‘manual’ and it can display the in-built manual for most of the commands that we ever need. In the above example, we can read about the ‘$ pwd’ command.