



Linux Basic Commands

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pwd (Print Working Directory)

- Purpose: Shows the current directory
- Example:
- `pwd`
- `# /home/user/projects`



cd (Change Directory)

- Purpose: Navigate to a different directory
- Example:
- `cd Documents/`



ls (List)

- Purpose: Lists files and directories
- Example:
- `ls -la`



cat (Concatenate & View File)

- Purpose: Displays the content of files
- Example:
- `cat notes.txt`



sudo (Super User Do)



Purpose: Executes commands as an administrator



Example:
`sudo apt update`

man (Manual)



Purpose

Opens the manual page for a command



Example

`man ls`



mkdir (Make Directory)

- Purpose: Creates a new directory
- Example:
- `mkdir myfolder`



rm (Remove File)

- Purpose: Deletes a file
- Example:
- `rm file.txt`



rmmdir (Remove Directory)

- Purpose: Deletes an empty directory
- Example:
- `rmmdir emptyfolder`



cp (Copy)

- Purpose: Copies files
- Example:
- `cp file.txt backup.txt`



mv (Move or Rename)

- Purpose: Moves or renames files
- Example:
- `mv oldname.txt newname.txt`



more/less/head/tail

- Purpose: View files page-wise or specific parts
- Example:
- `head -n 5 logs.txt`
- `tail -n 10 logs.txt`

alias

◆ Purpose:
Creates shortcuts
for commands

💡 Example:

```
alias ll='ls -la'
```

shutdown/restart



Purpose:

Powers off or reboots the system



Example:

`sudo shutdown now`

`sudo reboot`

touch

- Purpose: Creates an empty file
- Example:
- `touch demo.txt`



nano

- Purpose: Opens a file in a terminal editor
- Example:
- `nano notes.txt`

bash/sh

- Purpose: Executes shell scripts
- Example:
- `bash script.sh`



chmod

- Purpose: Changes file permissions
- Example:
- `chmod +x script.sh`

ps

- Purpose: Shows running processes
- Example:
- `ps`

kill



Purpose: Terminates a process



Example:
`kill 1234`

dpkg

Purpose

Debian package manager for installing .deb files

Example

```
sudo dpkg -i package.deb
```