

This is a list of commands and other elements used in Learning Linux Command Line from LinkedIn Learning.

Introduction and Chapter 1

bash – a common shell interpreter

git – software for managing source code and files

Chapter 2

ls – list the contents of a folder

man – open the manual pages (online help) for a command

apropos – look up a command name or description

Chapter 3

cd – change directory

pwd – print working (current) directory

cp – copy a file

mv – move or rename a file

mkdir – create a folder

rmdir – remove an empty folder

. – represents the current folder

.. – represents the parent folder

***** – represents zero or more characters

? – represents one of any character

rm – remove a file

find – locate files and folders matching certain parameters (e.g., `find / -name "myfile"`)

su – switch or substitute user

sudo – temporarily use the privileges of the superuser (root)

chmod – change file permission mode

cat – concatenate or attach two files (also used to display a file on the screen)

ln – create hard or soft (symbolic) links to files

/ – represents the root level of the filesystem, and is also used to separate folders in paths

Chapter 4

| – pipe command (directs the output of one command to the input of the next)

echo – display text

wc – display the number of lines, words, and characters in given input

head – view the first few lines of a text file

tail – view the last few lines of a text file

less – direct text output into a browsable view

grep – search a string or a file for text or a regular expression

awk – extract and modify text from a file or text stream

sed – process lines of text from a file or text stream

sort – change the display order of lines of text

vim – a widely used, powerful text editor

nano – a lightweight, easy-to-use text editor

tar – create or extract a (tape) archive file

ls – list the contents of a folder

zip – create a zip archive

unzip – extract a zip archive

ls – list the contents of a folder

> – redirect output of a command, truncating an existing file

>> – redirect output of a command, appending to an existing file

env – display environment variables

which – show which executable is being used

~/.profile – the user's shell settings

Chapter 5

uname – view information about the operating system

free – view information about the system's memory (RAM)

df – show used and free space on the filesystem

du – show how much space files and folders take up

lshw – show system hardware

ip – show network adapter information

apt – package manager for Debian, Ubuntu, etc.

yum – package manager for Red Hat, CentOS, etc.

dnf – package manager for Fedora

yast – package manager for SUSE

pacman – package manager for Arch

tree – show folder hierarchy visually

man – open the manual pages (online help) for a command