BASIC COMMANDS

1. $ whoami : print the user name associated with the current effective user id
2. $ sudo -i : to switch from normal user to root user
3. $ root : particular root user, system or admin
4. $ ls –a : list all the files along with hidden files
5. $ cd : change the working directory
6. $mkdir : create new directories, example- $mkdir test
7. $ pwd- print working directory. It prints the path of the working directory starting from root
8. $ logout, exit : exit from the directory
9. $ mkdir d1 d2 : make 2 separate folders named d1 and d2 in the directory
10. $mkdir dir{1..10} : make multiple folders
11. bin: Executable commands for the user
12. sbin: Stands for super user binary. Root user binaries are found here
13. etc : stores system configuration files
14. tmp: stores temporary data
15. dev : location of device files
16. var : variable data, any data that keeps on changing
17. opt: optional directory
18. Lib: contains library files used by the system and library files could be those files which are used for execution

19. mnt : Stands for mount and mounting is the process by which you make a filesystem available to the system, so mnt is intended to be used as temporary mount points for mounting storage devices device's

20. Media: contains subdirectories where removable media devices inserted into the computer are mounted, example- if you insert a CD into Linux system you can access the contents of the CD inside this directory

21. tty: displays the file path of the terminal

Difference's:

Linux file system	Windows file system
On linux, the file system is case sensitive. Eg- you could have files names file,File and FILE in the same folder	The Windows file system isn't case sensitive, so it treats the files with the names file and FILE which are in the same folder as the same file
Hidden files are implemented with a name that starts with a dot	Tracks hidden files as file attributes
Hierarchal structure: Everything starts from the root directory and then expanded to subdirectories. It also has various partitions but under the root directory	Various partitions with directories under those partitions
Can delete and modify open files	Cannot delete and modify open files
Linux uses forward slashes Eg- /home/name	Windows uses back slashes Eg- C:\Users\Name