**cd COMMANDS**

cd & cd ~ : get back to home directory.

cd .. : to navigate up one directory level.

cd - : to change to the previous directory from the current working directory.

cd . : It represents the current directory

**Date Commands**

cal : show the calendar

date : show the date and time

date +%D : show date with month and year (date/month/year)

date +%T : show time (Hour:Minute:Second)

date +%H : show only hour

date +%M : show only minute

date +%S : show only second

date +%y : show only year

date +%m : show only month

date +%d : show only date

**ls COMMANDS**

ls : display list of the files/folders

ls -r : display list of the files/folders in **reverse order**

ls | more : display list of files/folders **line by line.**

ls -l : lists the content in a **long format**.

ls -a : Enlist the whole list of the Current directory

**including the hidden files.**

ls -A : Enlist the whole list of the Current directory

including the hidden files **except ‘.’ and ‘..’**

**Directory COMMANDS**

mkdir <dirName> : Create a directory/folder

mkdir <dirName> <dirName> : It will create two directories. [e.g. **mkdir dir1 dir2**]

mkdir dir-{a..z} : It will create directories like **dir-a, dir-b, dir-c, … dir-z.**

mkdir -p dir1/dir2/dir3 : It will create directory inside another directory. [e.g. **currentWorkingDir > dir1 > dir2 > dir3**]

rmdir <dirName> : It will remove the **Empty directory.**

rm –r <dirName> : It will remove the **non-Empty directory.**

**File COMMANDS**

touch <fileName>: It will create an empty file**.**

**\*Note:** suppose we have a file having name ‘a.txt’ with content or without content. Again, we create a file by touch command ‘a.txt’. Then it will not add anything but it changes the date and time of previous creation file i.e., ‘a.txt’. We can check it by command “ls –l".

cat <fileName>: It will show the content of the file if the file is present**.**

**\*Note:** This command will not create a new empty file if the file is not present rather than you can use touch command for creating a new empty file.

cat > <fileName> contents : It will create a new file with contents**.**

**\*Note1:** For example, **cat > file1.txt** (press Enter) **This is file1...** (Write your contents then Press Enter and CTRL+D for exit).

Now it will create a file with name “file1.txt” and within file1.txt there is content like “This is file1...”

**\*Note2:** If I again type the same command **cat > file1.txt** (press Enter) **Again I am in file1...** (Press Enter and CTRL+D). Then it will **overwrite the content of file1.txt** from “This is file1...” to “Again I am in file1...”

cat >> <fileName> contents : It is use to **append** new contents to the existing file**.**