

Basic Linux Commands

~clear :-

⇒ it is used for clearing terminal's screen

~apt-get update :-

⇒ it is used to update the linux.

~apt-get upgrade :-

⇒ it is used to upgrade the linux.

~&& :-

⇒ it is used when two instructions are to be called together.

~uname :-

⇒ it gives the details about username.

~-r :-

⇒ it is used along with uname and gives a little more details about the username. (known as recursive)

~-a :-

⇒ it is used along with uname and gives comprehensive details. (known as all).

User's directory = the first directory that opens when we start our computer.

~ history :-

⇒ it gives a list about all previously used commands.

~ ls :-

⇒ lists all the possible directories present in your computer.

⇒ forward slash (/) means you are present in the user's directory while curly hyphen (~) means you are present in the root directory.

~ cd ^{space} .. :-

⇒ used to go in the previous directory. (known as catch directory)

~ cd :-

⇒ used to go to the current directory.

~ cd directory_name :-

⇒ used to move to the directory_name provided.

~ touch file_name :-

⇒ used to create a new file in the directory provided.

In linux a folder is called a directory.

~ rm file_name :-

⇒ used to remove any file that has been created. (known as remove)

~ mkdir folder_name :-

⇒ used to create a new folder ~~in~~ in the provided directory (known as make a directory).

~ rmdir folder name :-

⇒ used to remove a folder that has been created in the provided directory (known as remove a directory).

~ man ls :-

⇒ contains a list of all commands.

~ cp file_name /home/ :-

⇒ copies a file from current directory to home.

~ ls -l :-

⇒ gives the details about the directory

~ ls -la :-

⇒ it also shows the hidden files.

~ pwd :-

=> it shows the present working directory.

~ cat > file_name :-

=> it is used to write data in created file. and after pressing ctrl+z the file will be saved.

~ cat file_name :-

=> it is used to display the data ~~on termi~~ stored in file on terminal.

~ cat >> file_name :-

=> it is used to edit the data stored in the file. New data to be stored is written on terminal and ctrl+z is then pressed to save it.

~ sudo cp file_name1 | ^{directory} file_name2 :-

=> sudo is only used when you are not present in the root directory. The copy operation is the same; it will copy file into the other directory.

~ mv folder_name1 /folder_name2 :-

=> It moves a folder from one location to the

other. Sudo is written before if we are not present in the root directory.

~ rm -r directory name :-

=> It removes the directory from the computer.

~ mv name1 name2 :-

=> It changes the name of any file or directory from name1 to name2.