**BASIC LINUX COMMANDS**

1. whoami : gives the user name of currently logged in user.
2. id : displays user details like id , group id etc.
3. pwd : displays the present working directory.
4. cd : it changes the current working directory.(cd .. to go one directory back)
5. ls -la : displays all the hidden files.
6. mkdir : used to create a directory.
7. touch : used to create an empty file.
8. rmdir : to delete a directory.
9. rm : to delete a file.
10. uptime : it gibes the total time of running system, how many users are currently logged in and the system load as well.
11. history : displays all the previously executed commands.
12. cp : used to copy files.
13. mv :used to move files as well as to rename files.
14. df : displays the details about the hard disk .
15. cat : used to display file details on the terminal.
16. echo : used to print anything on the terminal.
17. man : displays the description of the command with the flags/options.
18. useradd : used to add user in the os.
19. passwd username : used to change the password of the specified username.
20. userdel username : used to delete the specified user .
21. usermod -aG groupname username : used to add user to the specified group.
22. useradd username : to create user of your group.
23. who : displays which user has logged in .
24. chmod :to change the permissions of given file.
25. chown newuser : to change the user owner of a particular file/folder.
26. systemctl : to manage services and control when they start.
27. top : displays the task manager.
28. ps : displays all the processes started by the user.
29. Pipe(|) function : used to join 2 or more functions.
30. kill processID : used to kill the specified process.
31. Steps for git : (a) : git init

(b) : git config user.name “username”

(c) : git config usr.email “emailid”

(d) : git remote add origin “repolink”

(e) : git add -A

(f) : git commit -m “some\_msg”

(g) : git push origin master.

1. git remote rm origin : to remove the origin.
2. sudo unzip filename : to unzip the specified file.
3. sudo zip -r name\_of\_ZIPfile file\_names : to zip files.
4. sudo git clone repolink : to create a clone of your files in git.
5. lsblk : list information of all available or the specified block devices.
6. mkfs :makes a new file system on the specified device.

[[1]](#footnote-1)

1. SHRUTI WALAMBE [↑](#footnote-ref-1)