# Introduction to LINUX commands

Linux is an open-source operating system. It is like Windows, Mac, Android, etc. Unix is also an operating system like Linux. It is a commercial OS.

# List of commands:

**1) Pwd:**

The pwd command stands for (present working directory). It displays the current working location or directory of the user. It displays the whole working path starting with /. It is a built-in command.

**2) Is:**

This command is used to show the list of folders/files. It is list out the files in the directed folder.

**3) Cd:**

The cd command stands for (change directory). It is used to change to the directory you want to work from the present directory.

**4) Mkdir:**

The mkdir command is used to create a directory from your system.

**5) Rmdir:**

The rmdir command is used to delete a directory from your system.

# Types of Files:

1. Regular files (-): It contain programs, executable files and text files.

2. Directory files (d): It is shown in blue color. It contain list of files.

# Linux File Ownership:

Every Linux system have three types of owner:

1. User: A user is the one who created the file. By default, whosoever, creates the file becomes the owner of the file. A user can create, delete, or modify the file.

2. Group: A group can contain multiple users. All the users belonging to a group have same access permission for a file.

3. Other: Any one who has access to the file other than user and group comes in the category of other. Other has neither created the file nor is a group member.

Users and groups can be locally managed in /etc/psswd or /etc/group.

**Syantax: Ls -Ih**

Linux File commands

https://linuxhint.com/top-25-linux-commands/