

# LINUX FUNDAMENTALS

**man**: "manual". gives information about whatever command we are trying to run within linux terminal.

man is the system's manual pages.

**Examples**:

man ls

man man

man -a intro.

**Pwd**: print the full ~~name~~ filename of the current working directory.

**cd**: "change directory"

**ls**: list information about the Files (the current directory by default).

Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUx nor --sort is specified.

**mkdir**: "make directories"

Create the Directory(ies), if they do not already exist.

**Synopsis**:

mkdir [name]

mkdir -p Linux/Ubuntu/Documents

**rmdir**: remove empty directories.

Remove the Directory(ies), if they are empty.



touch: change file timestamps.

Update the access and modification times of each File to the current time.

rm: remove files or directory.

cp: copy files and directories.

mv: move (rename) files.

head: print the first 10 lines of each File to standard output.

tail: print the last 10 lines of each File to standard output.

cat: concatenate files and print on the standard output.

echo: display a line of text.

Example:

echo Hello > text1.txt

uptime: tells how long the system has been running.

free: display the amount of free and used memory in the system.

`ifconfig`: configure a network interface.

`ip`: show / manipulate routing, network devices, interfaces and tunnels.

`sudo`: execute a command as another user.