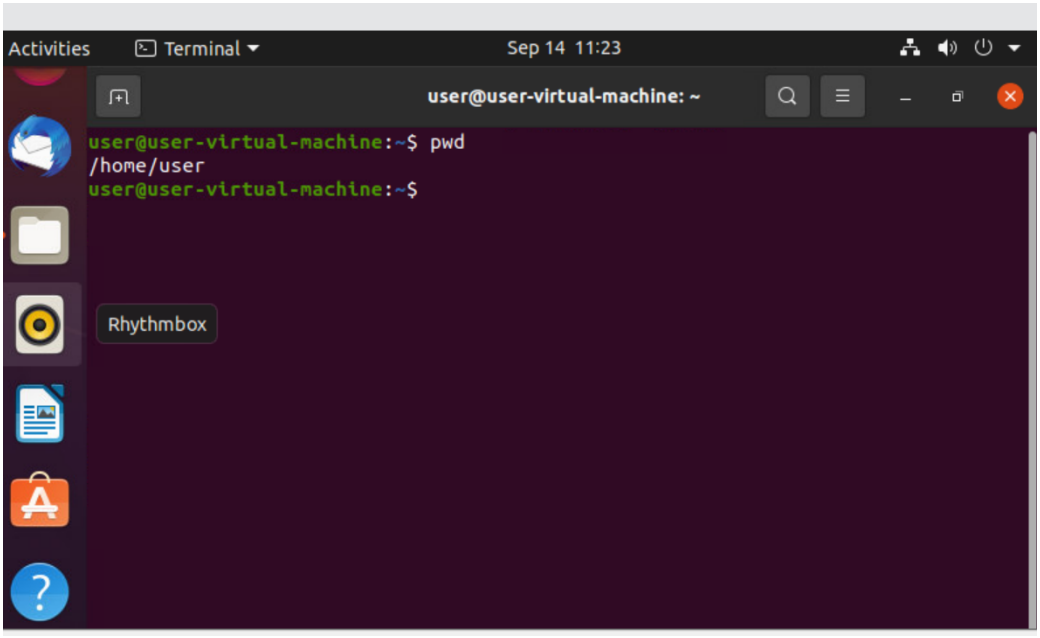
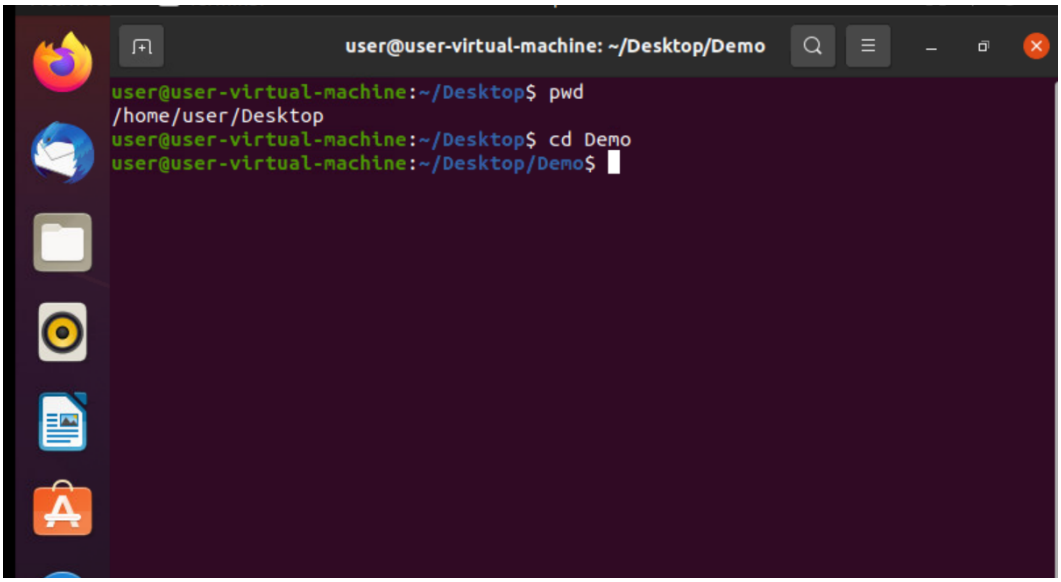
1 pwd -



pwd stands for **P**rint **W**orking **D**irectory. It prints the path of the working directory, starting from the root.
pwd is shell built-in command(pwd) or an actual binary(/bin/pwd).

2 cd -

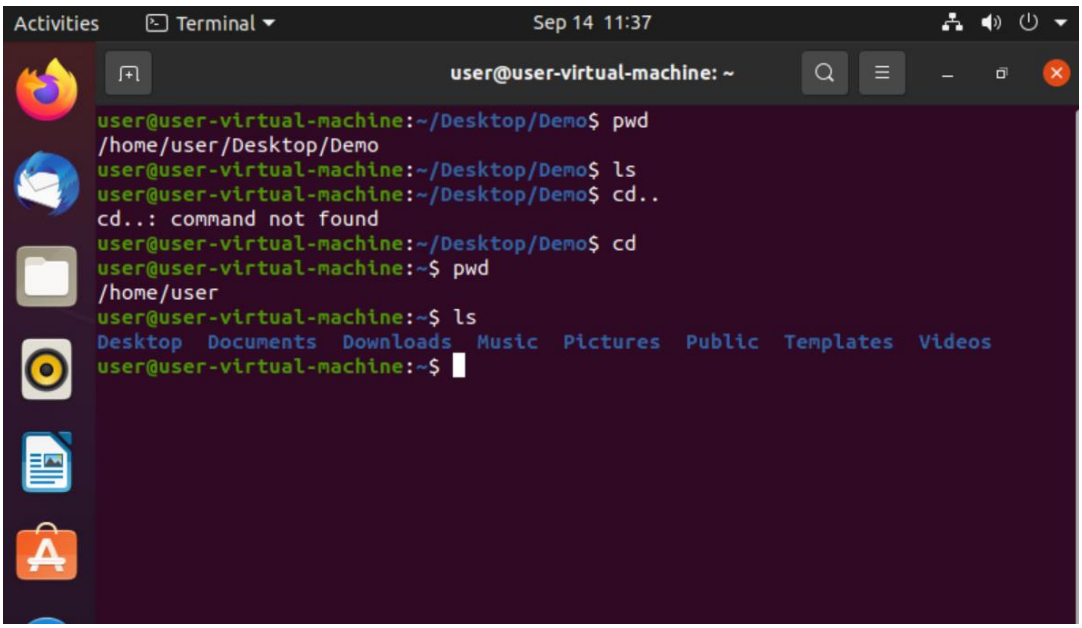


cd command in linux known as change directory command. It is used to change current working directory.

Syntax:

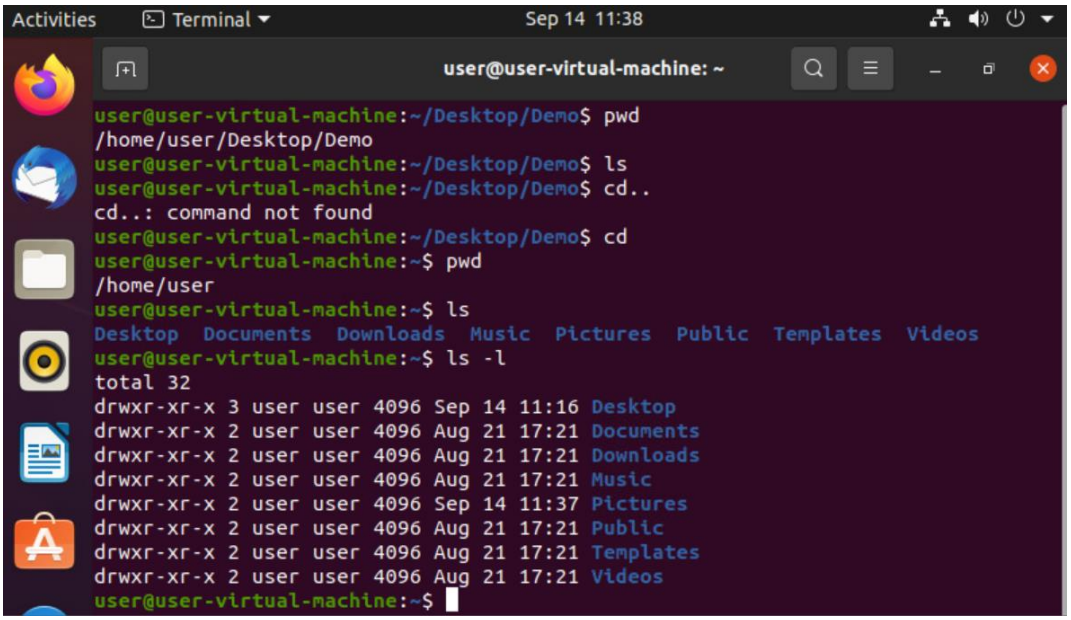
$ cd [directory]

3 ls -



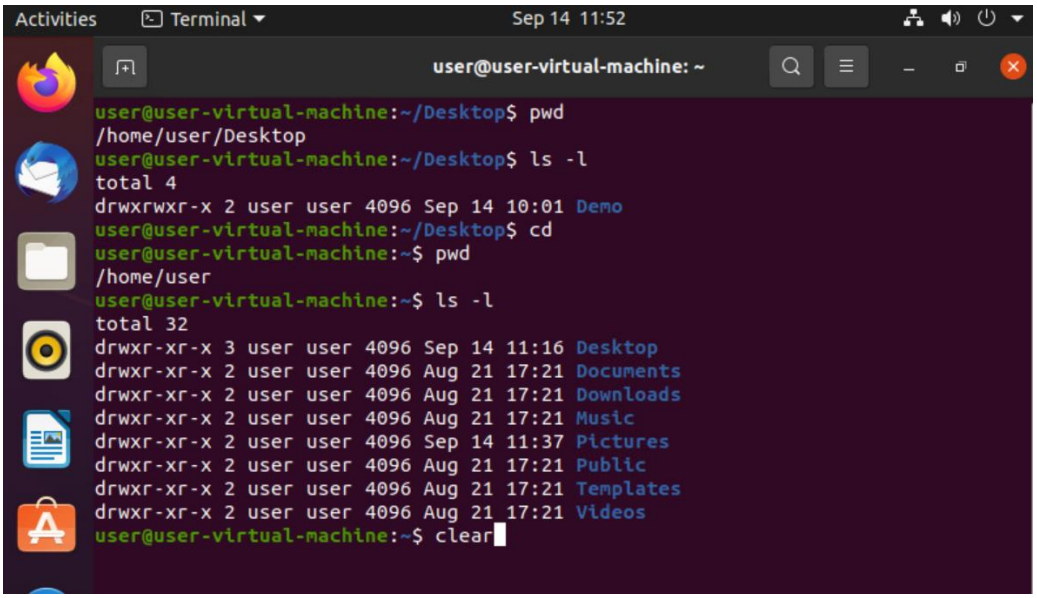
The **ls** is the list command in Linux. It will show the full list or content of your directory. Just type *ls* and press the enter key.

4 ls –l -



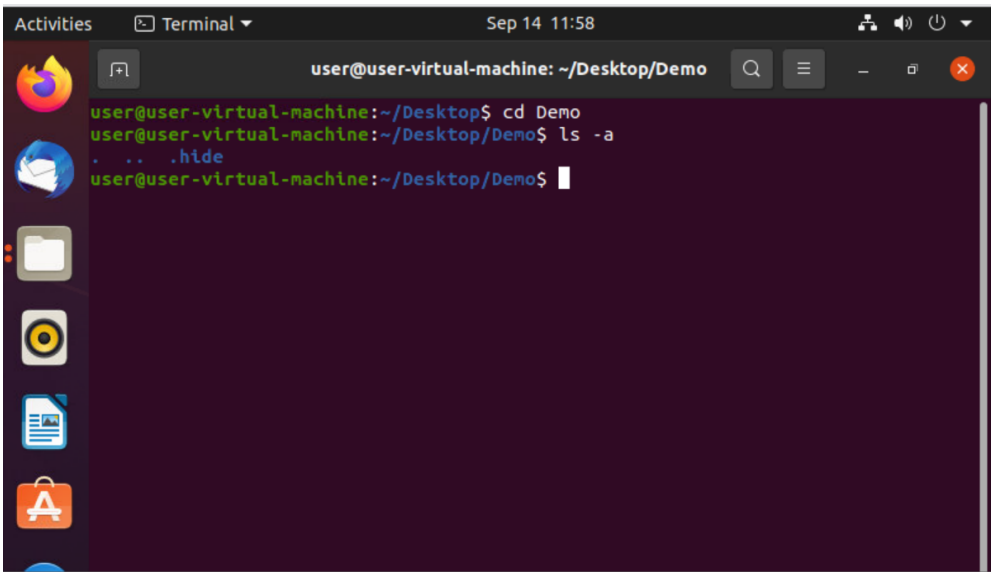
To show long listing information about the file/directory.

5 clear -



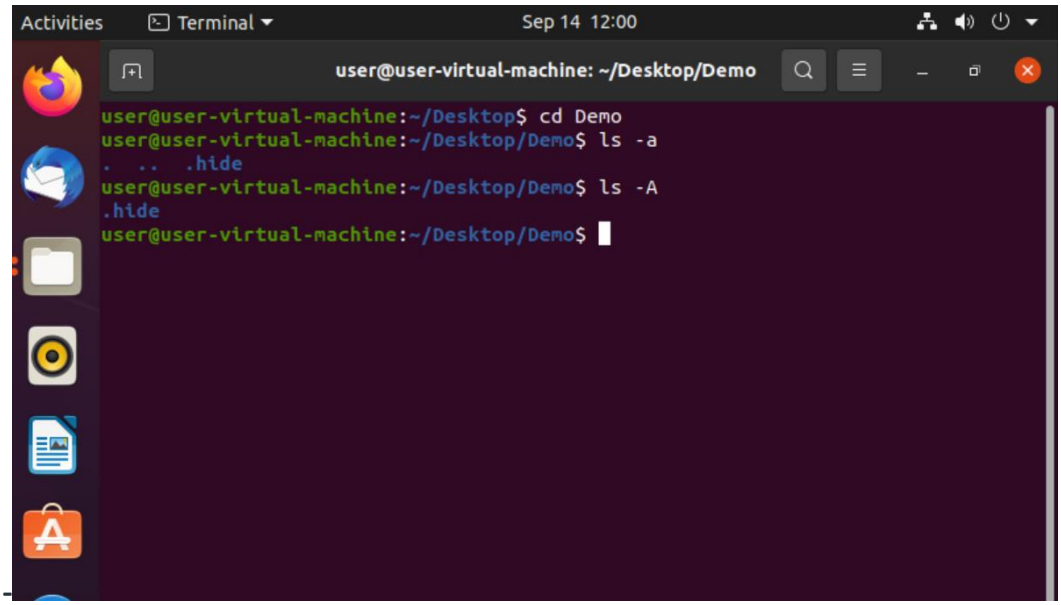
Clear entire Command line history using 'history' command As you might know, the 'history' command will display the last executed commands.

6 ls –a -



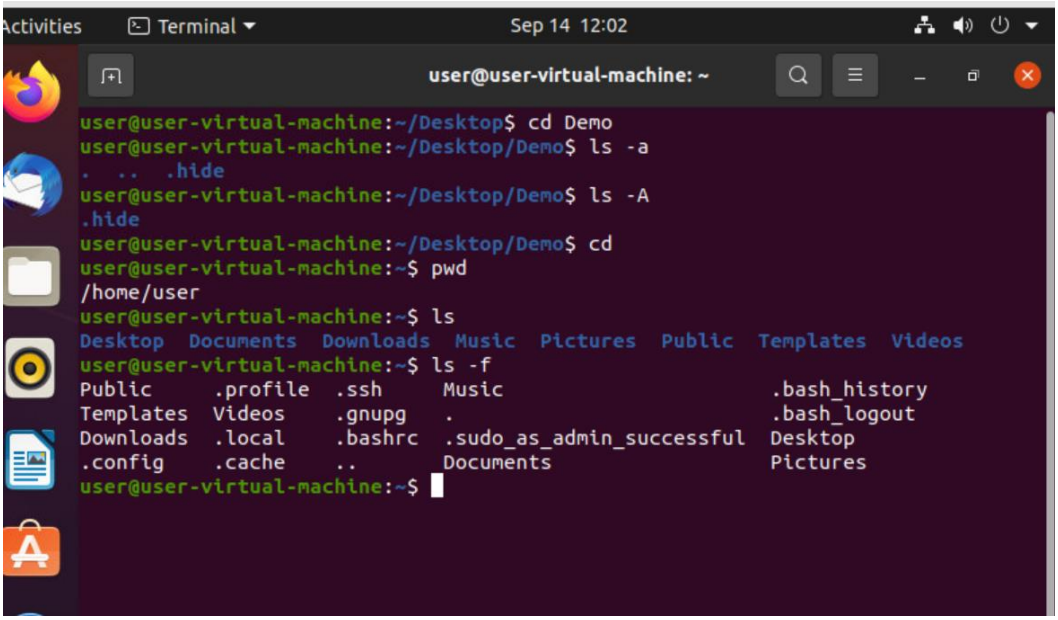
To show all the hidden files in the directory, use '-a option'. Hidden files in linux starts with '.' in its file name.It will show all the files including the '.' (current directory) and '..' (parent directory).

7 ls –A



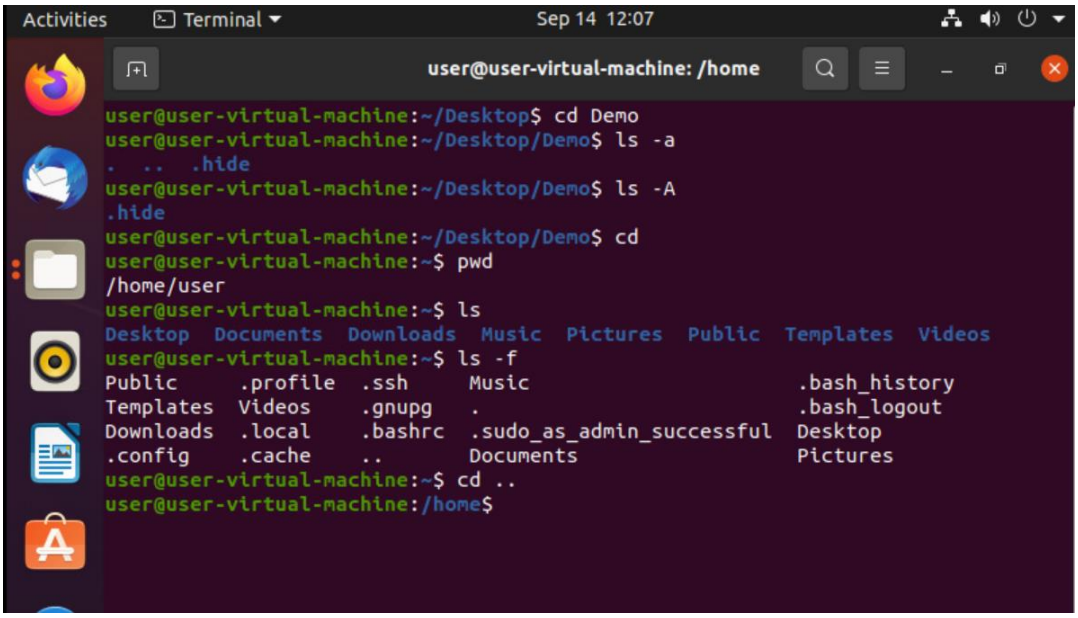
To show the hidden files, but not the ‘.’ (current directory) and ‘..’ (parent directory).

8 ls –f



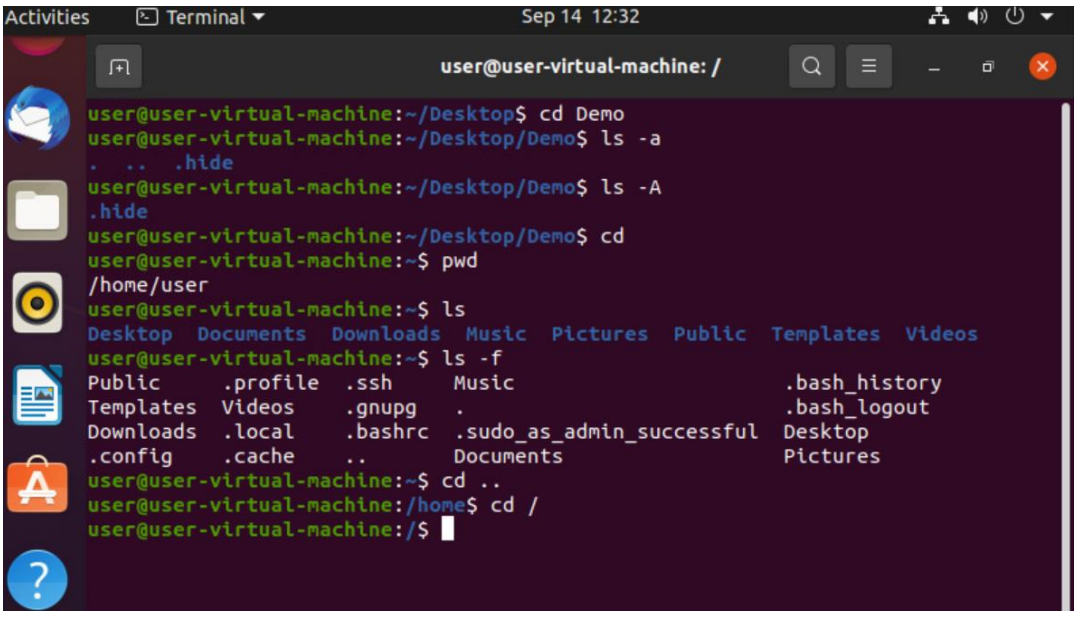
list all the folder without format

9 cd ..



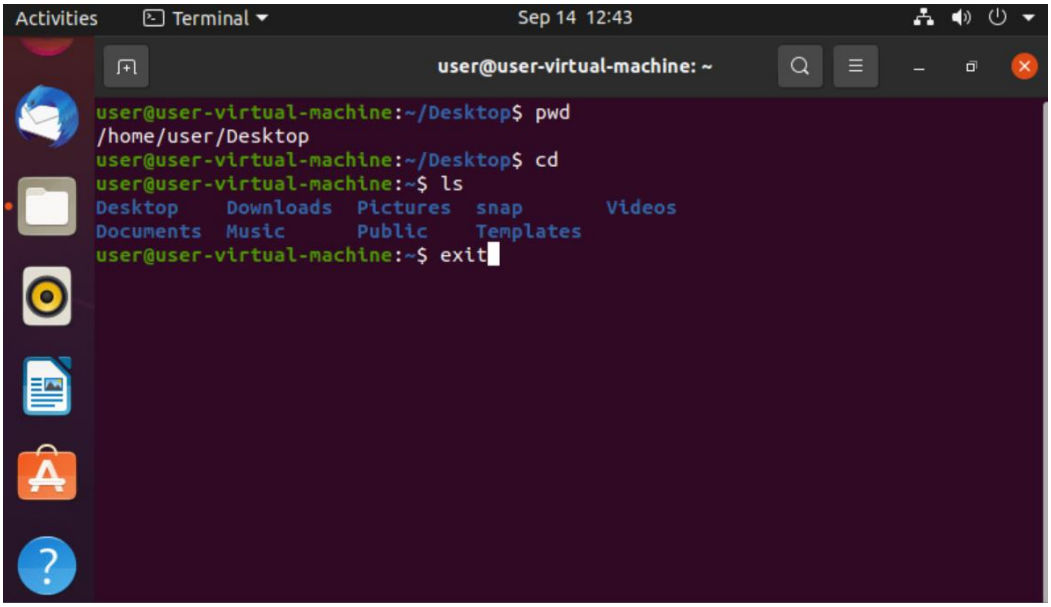
this command is used to move to the parent directory of current directory, or the directory one level up from the current directory. “..” represents parent directory.

10 cd /



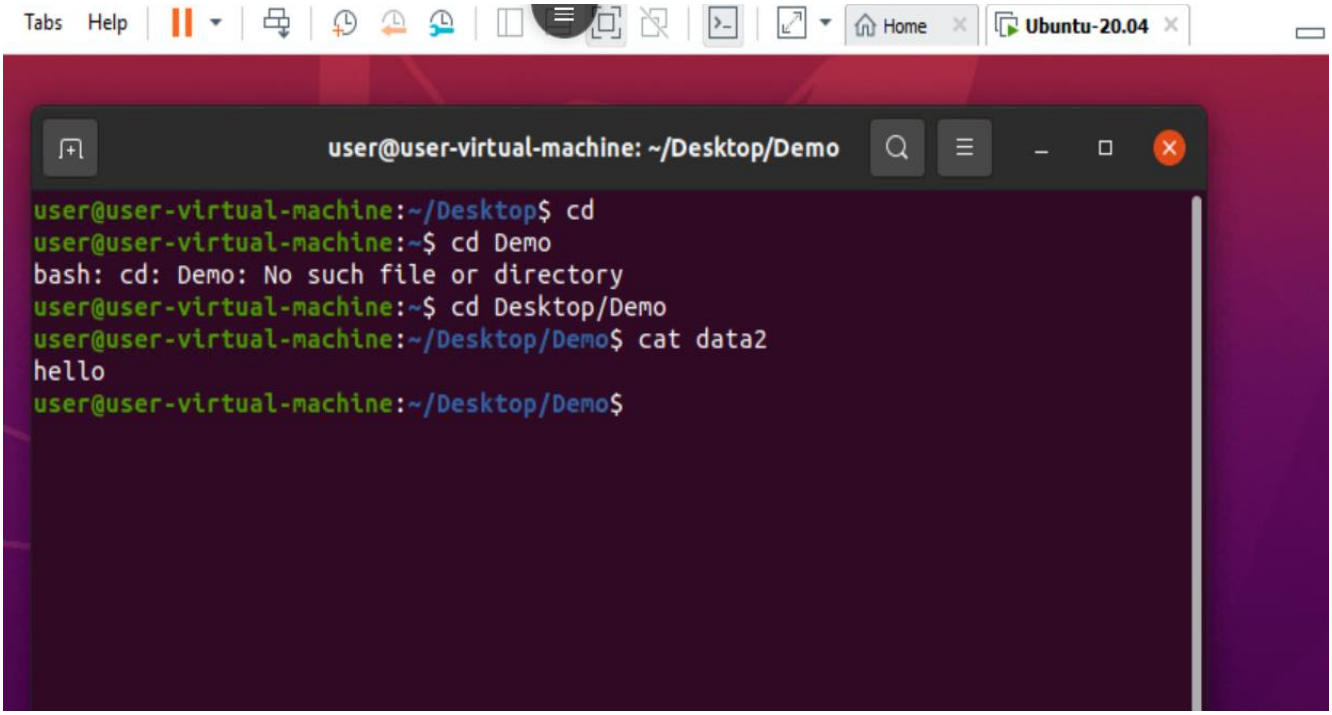
This command is used to change directory to the root directory, The root directory is the first directory in your filesystem hierarchy.

11 exit



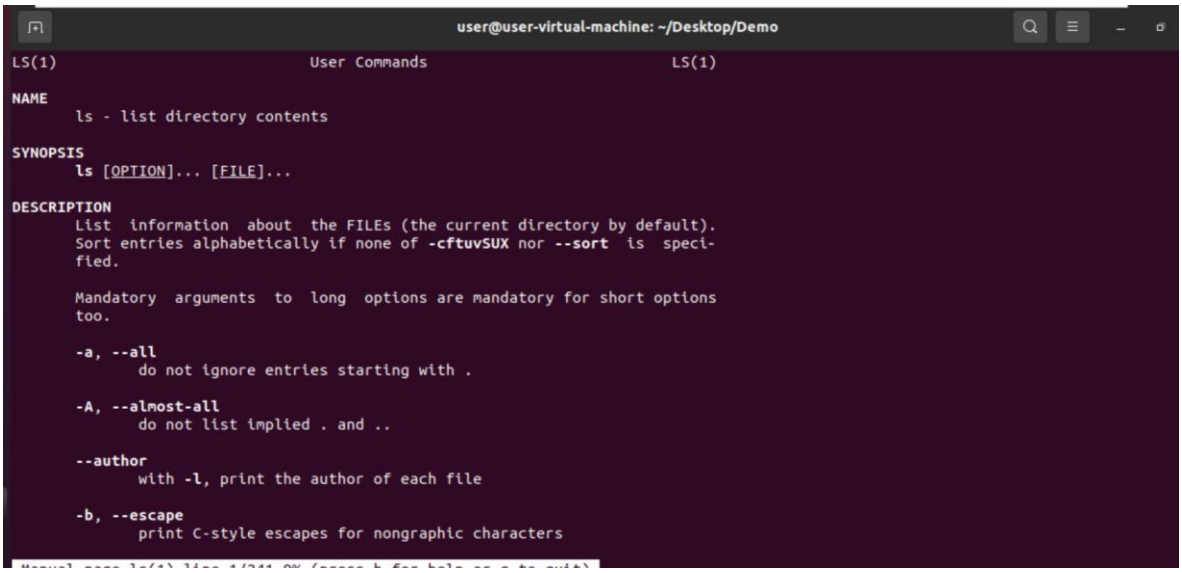
The exit command lets you quit the shell where it's run.

12 cat



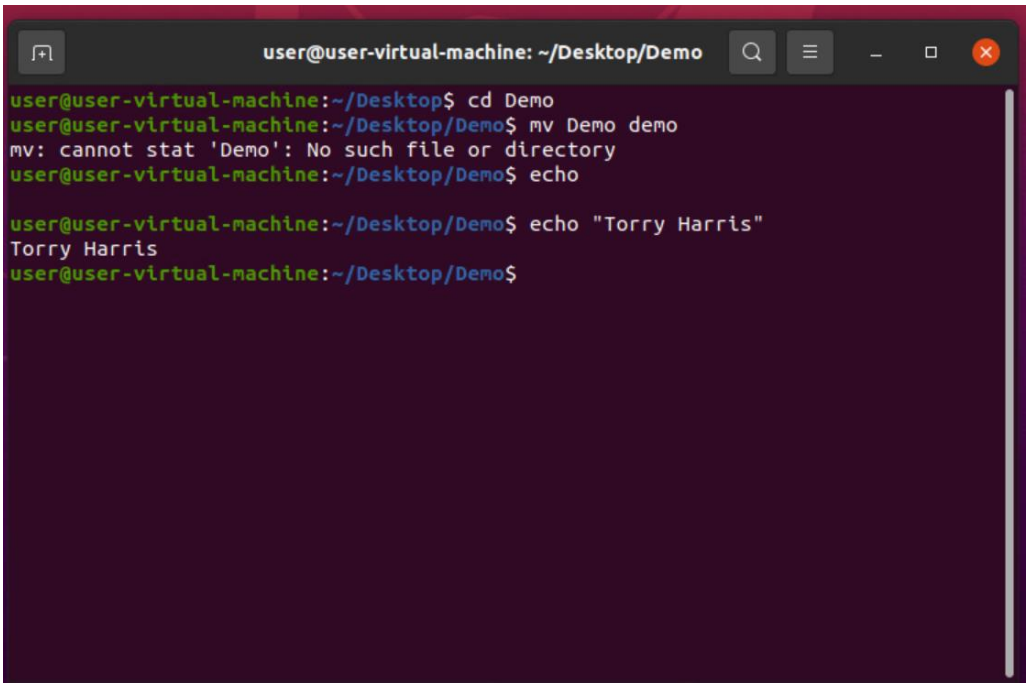
Cat(concatenate) command is very frequently used in Linux. It reads data from the file and gives their content as output. It helps us to create, view, concatenate files.

13 man ls



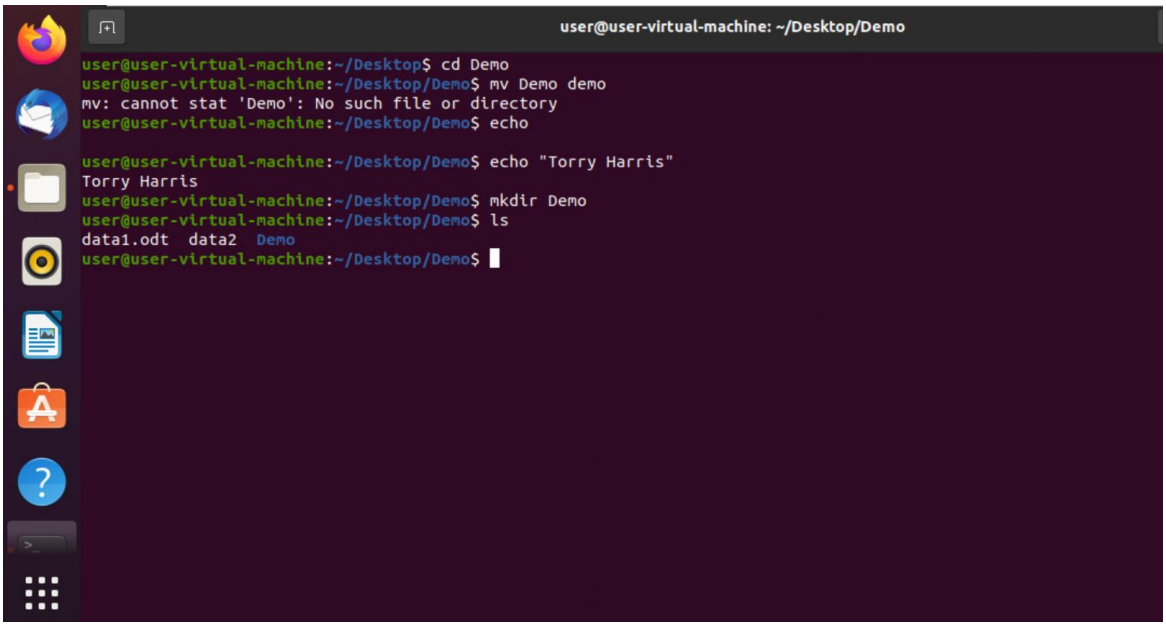
man command in Linux is used to **display the user manual of any command** that we can run on the terminal. It provides a detailed view of the command which includes name, description, status.

14 echo



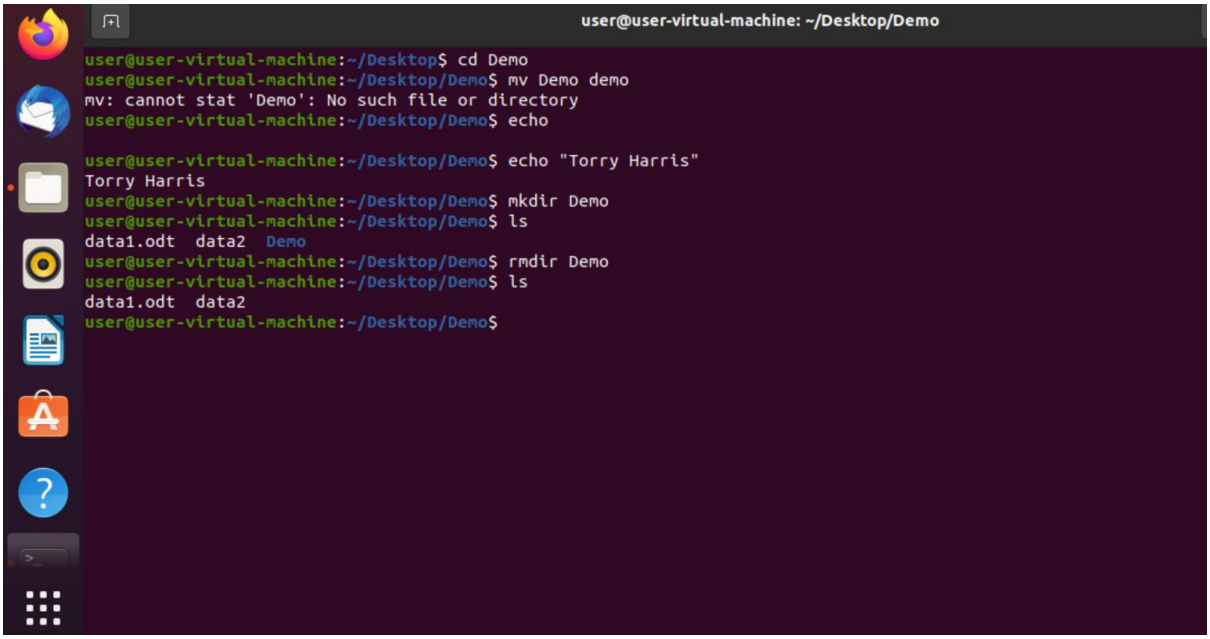
echo command in linux is used to display line of text/string that are passed as an argument . This is a built in command that is mostly used in shell scripts and batch files to output status text to the screen or a file.

15 mkdir



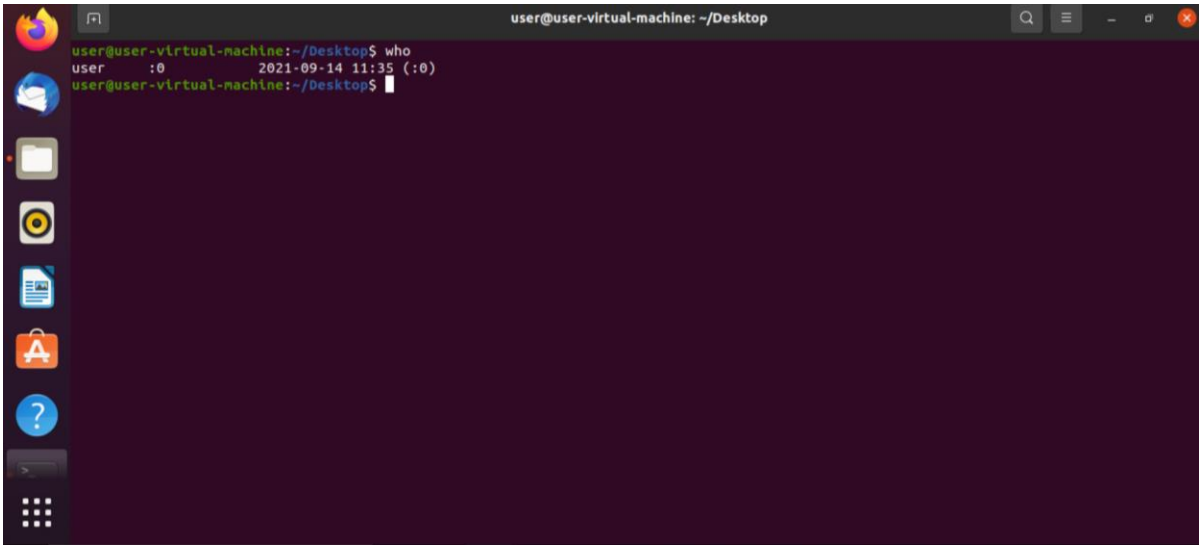
mkdir command in Linux allows the user to create directories (also referred to as folders in some operating systems). This command can create multiple directories at once as well as set the permissions for the directories. It is important to note that the user executing this command must have enough permissions to create a directory in the parent directory, or he/she may receive a 'permission denied' error.

16 rmdir



rmdir command is used remove empty directories from the filesystem in Linux. The rmdir command removes each and every directory specified in the command line only if these directories are empty. So if the specified directory has some directories or files in it then this cannot be removed by rmdir command.

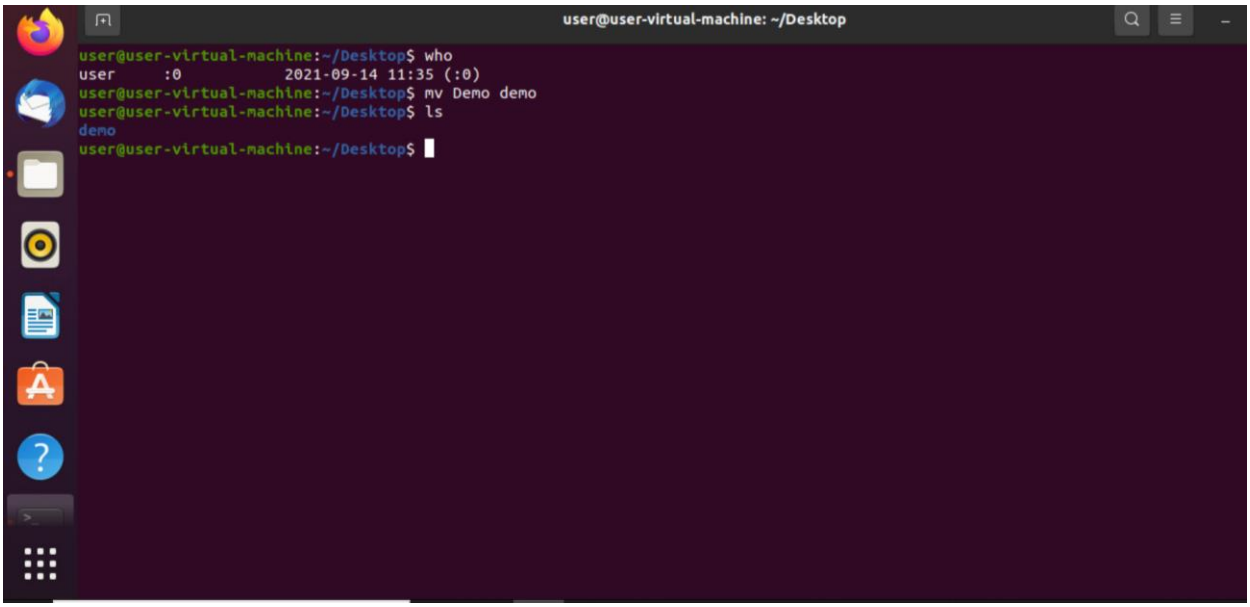
17 who

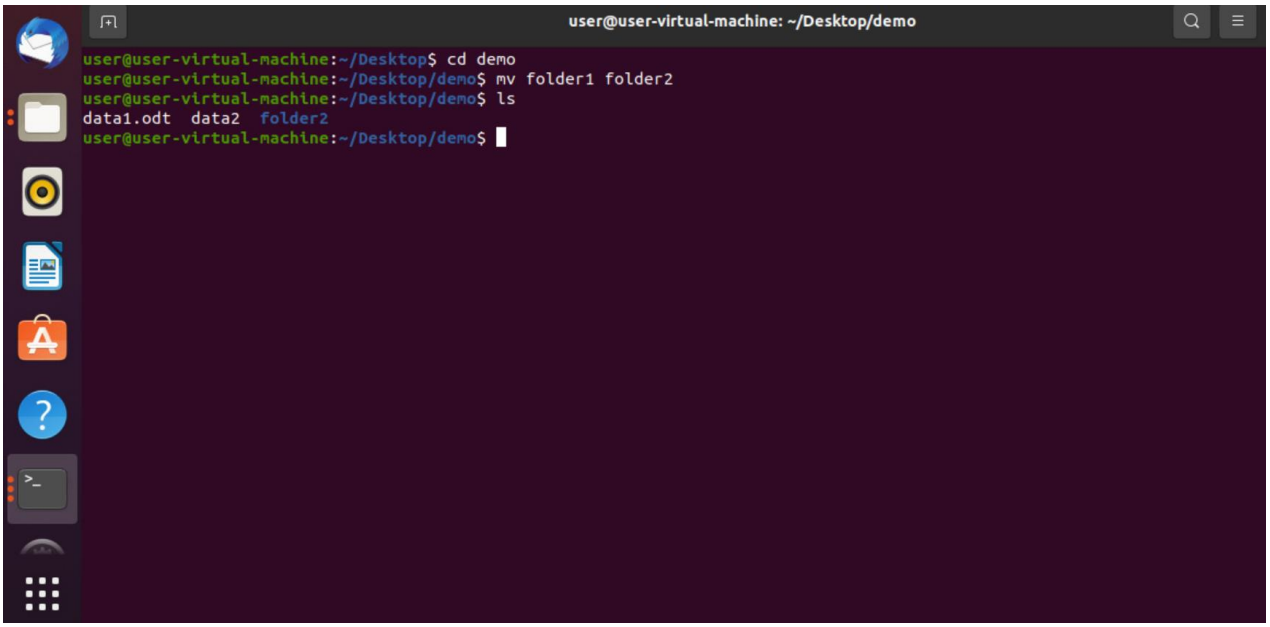


who command is used to find out the following information :

1. Time of last system boot
2. Current run level of the system
3. List of logged in users and more.

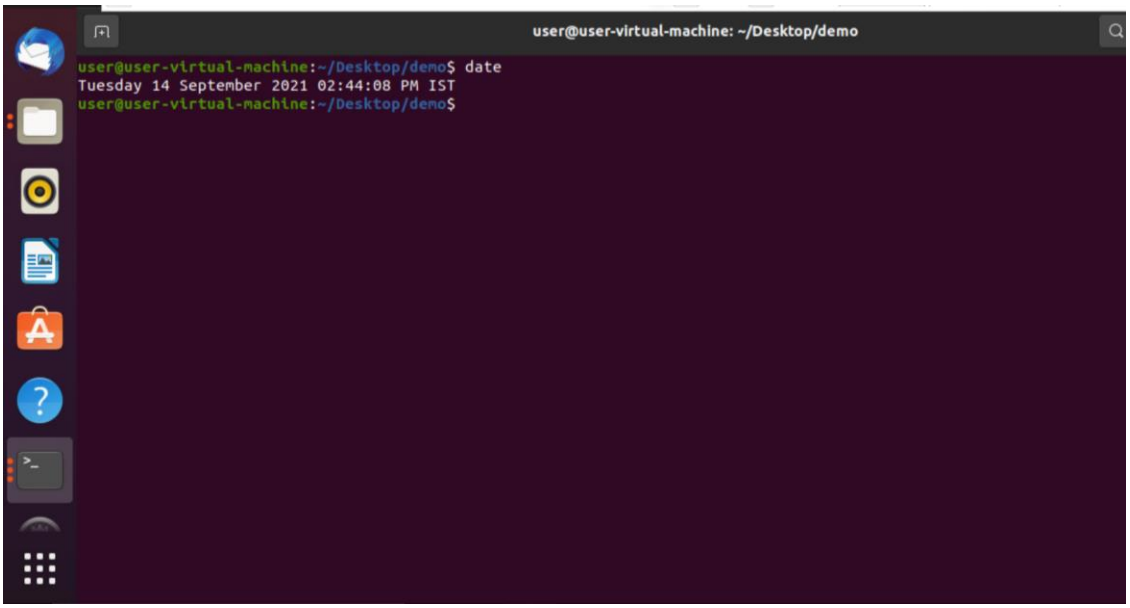
18 mv





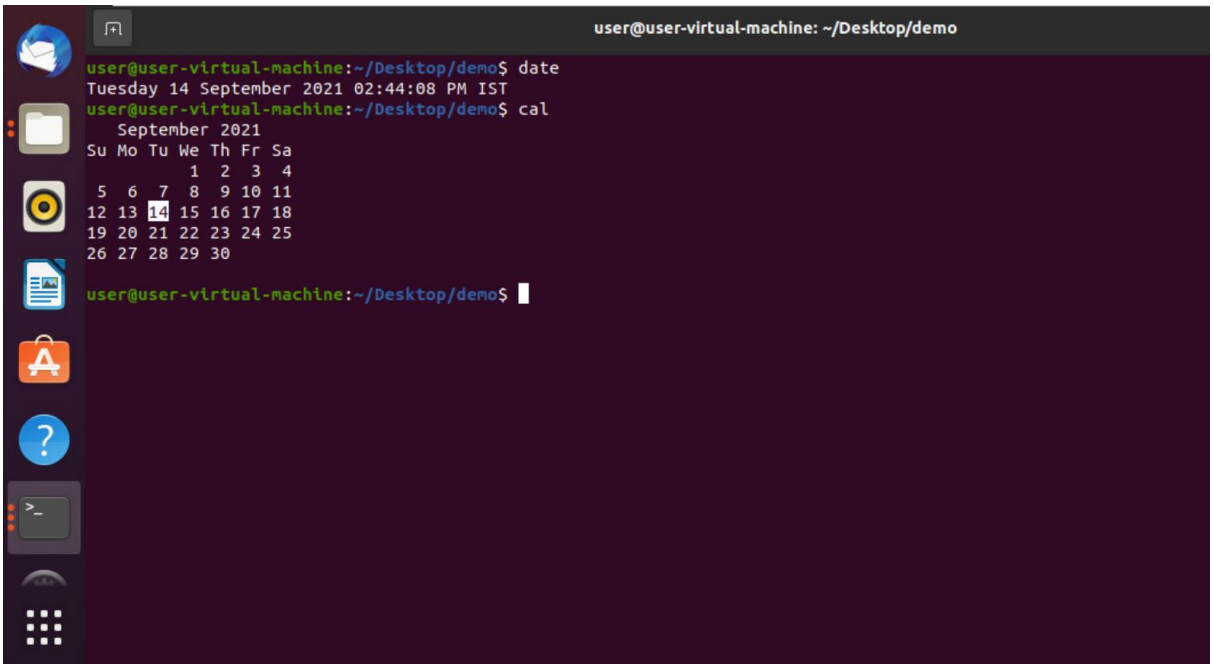
The **mv command in Linux is used to move or rename files and directories.**

19 date



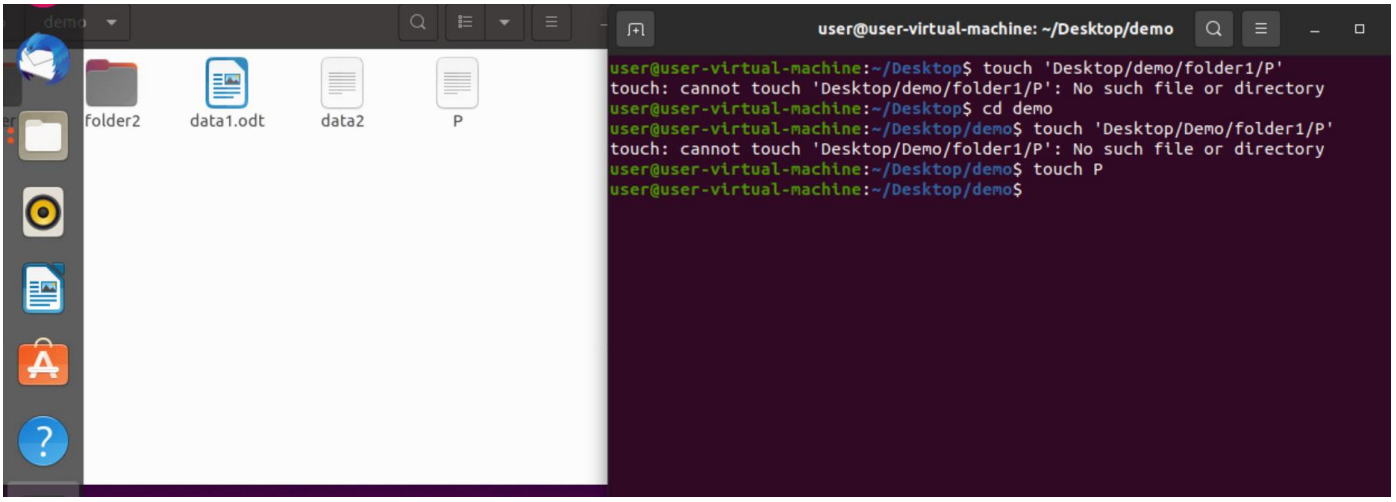
Display the current date and time in Linux

20 cal



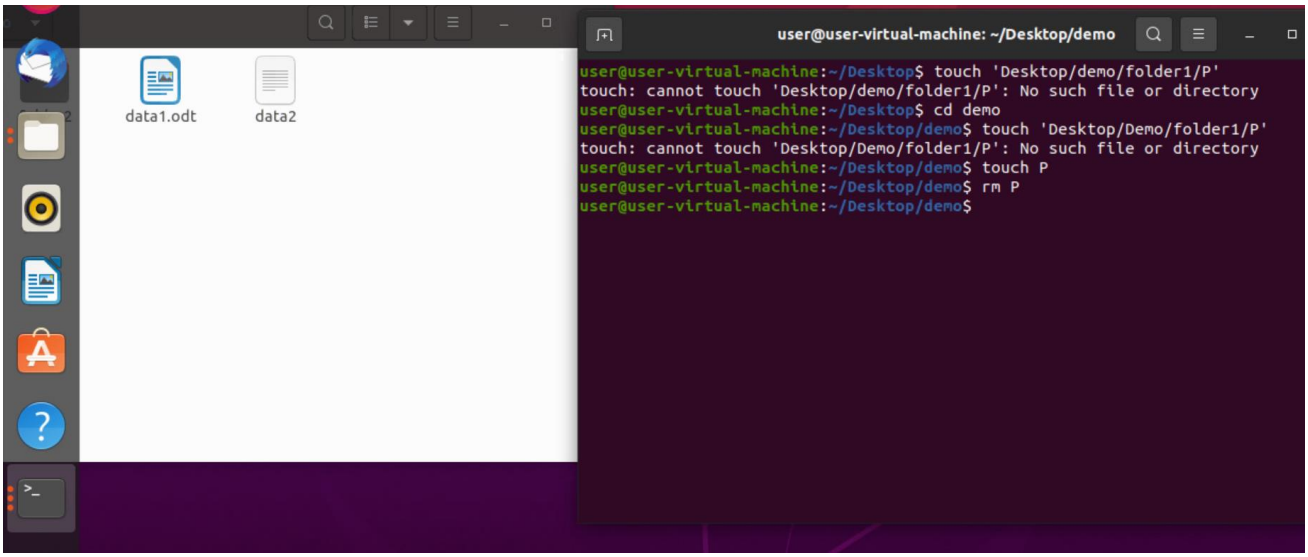
By default, the cal command **shows the current month calendar as output**. cal command is a calendar command in Linux which is used to see the calendar of a specific month or a whole year.

21 touch



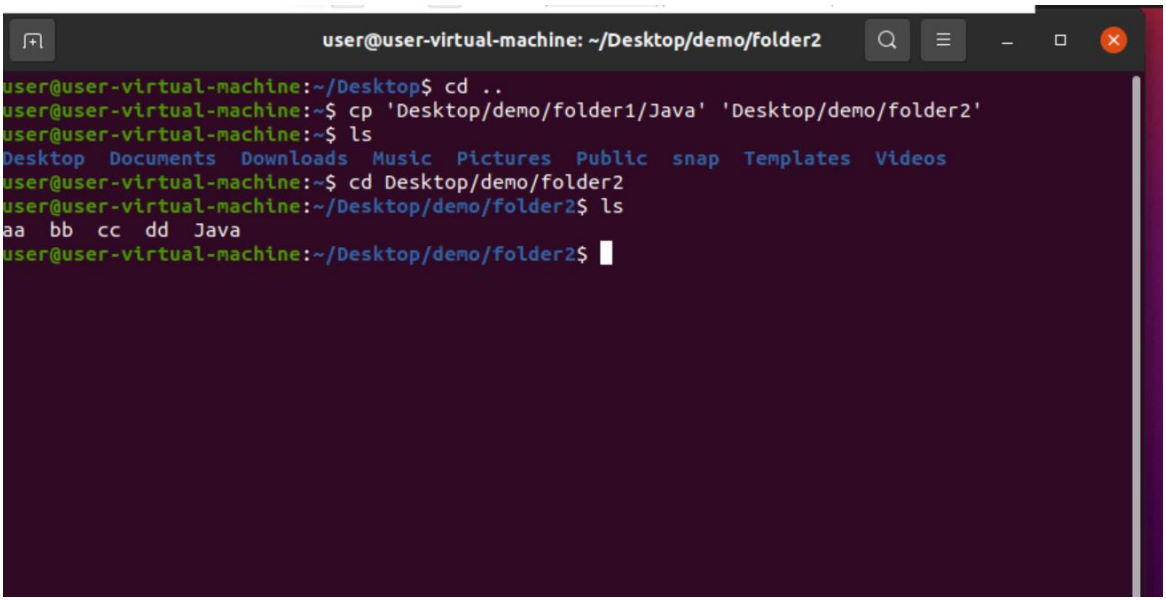
It is used to create a file without any content. The file created using touch command is empty. This command can be used when the user doesn't have data to store at the time of file creation.

22 rm



rm stands for **remove** here. rm command is used to remove objects such as files, directories, symbolic links and so on from the file system like UNIX. To be more precise, rm removes references to objects from the filesystem, where those objects might have had multiple references

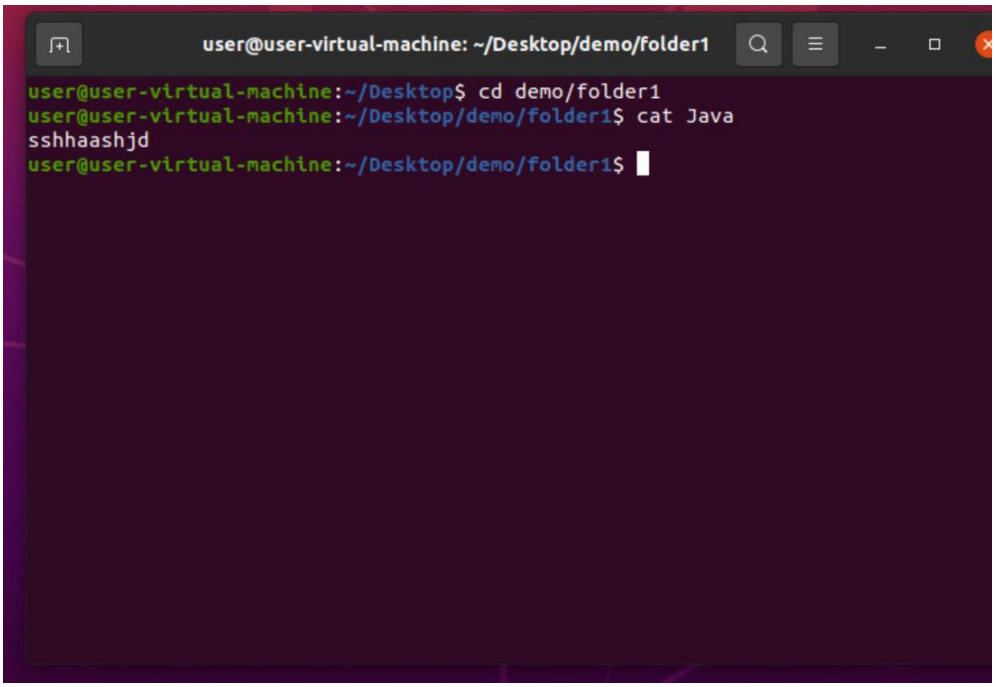
23 cp



cp stands for **copy**. This command is used to copy files or group of files or directory. It creates an exact image of a file on a disk with different file name. *cp* command require at least two filenames in its arguments.

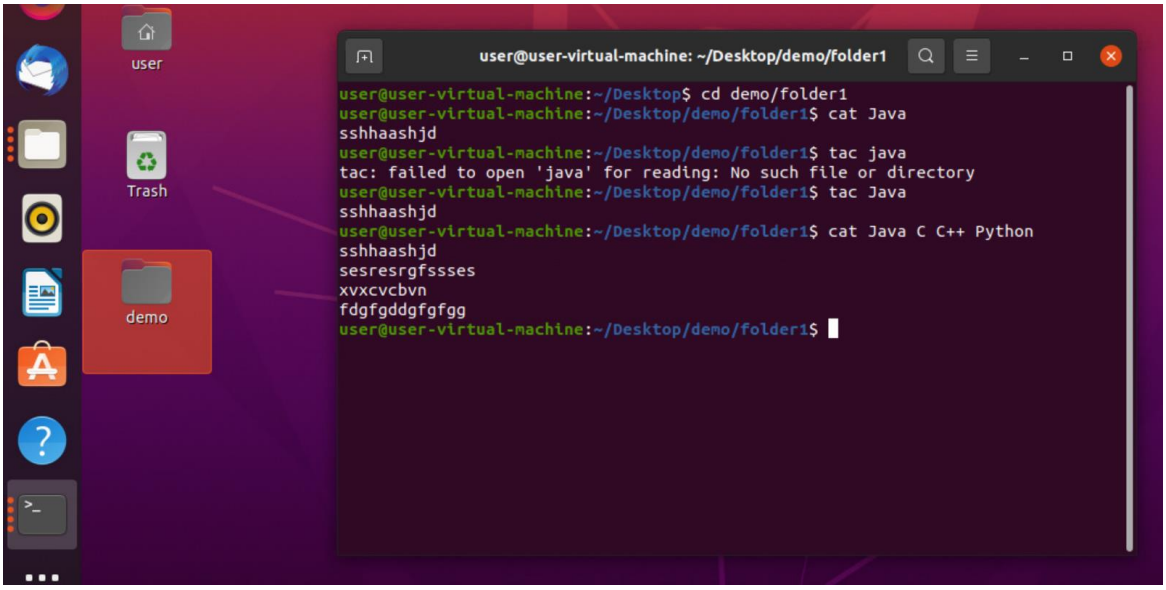
First and second syntax is used to copy Source file to Destination file or Directory.Third syntax is used to copy multiple Sources(files) to Directory.

24 cat z

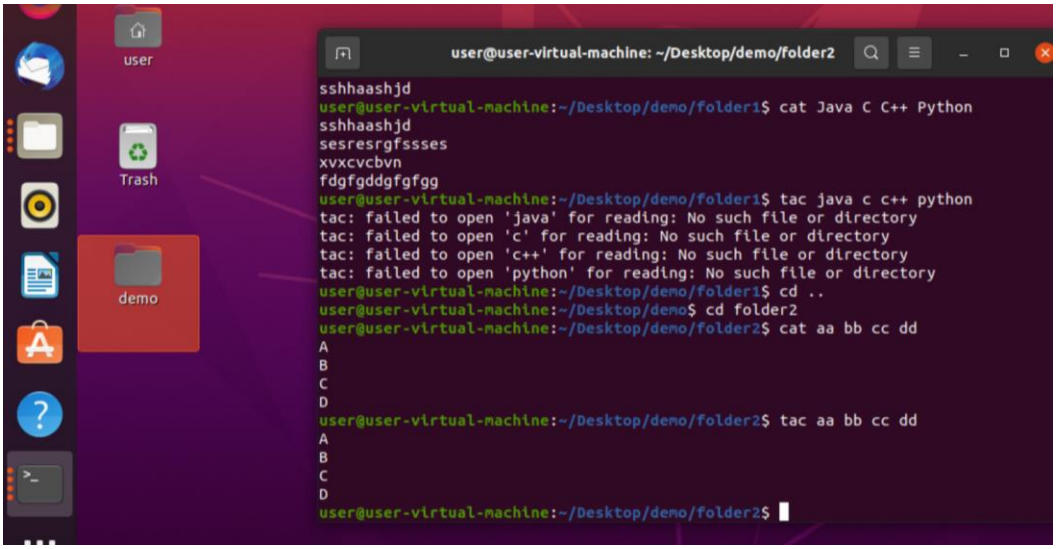


Display the data present in the document in order format.

25 cat a b c d-

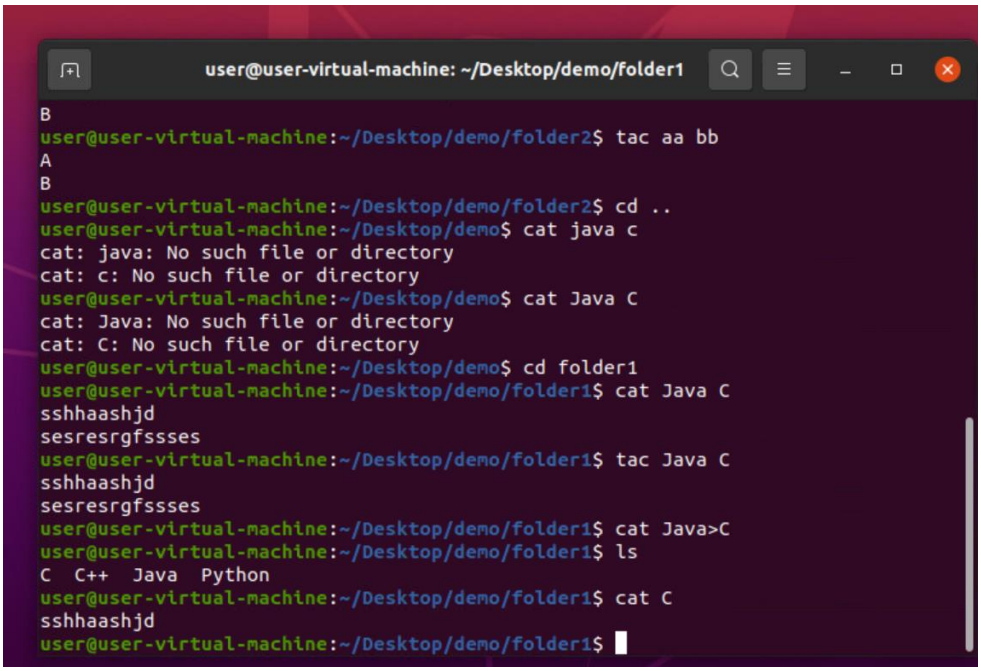


26 tac a b c d



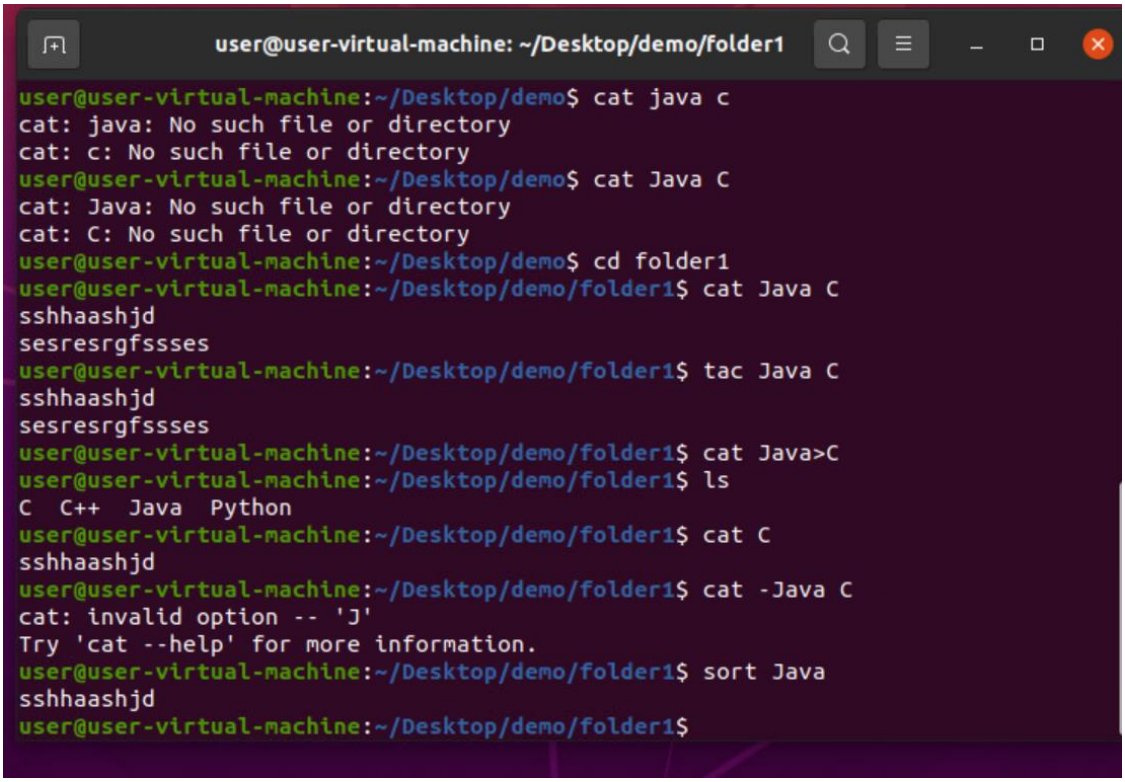
tac command in Linux is used to concatenate and print files in reverse. This command will write each FILE to standard output, the last line first. When no file is specified then this command will read the standard input.

27 cat Java>C



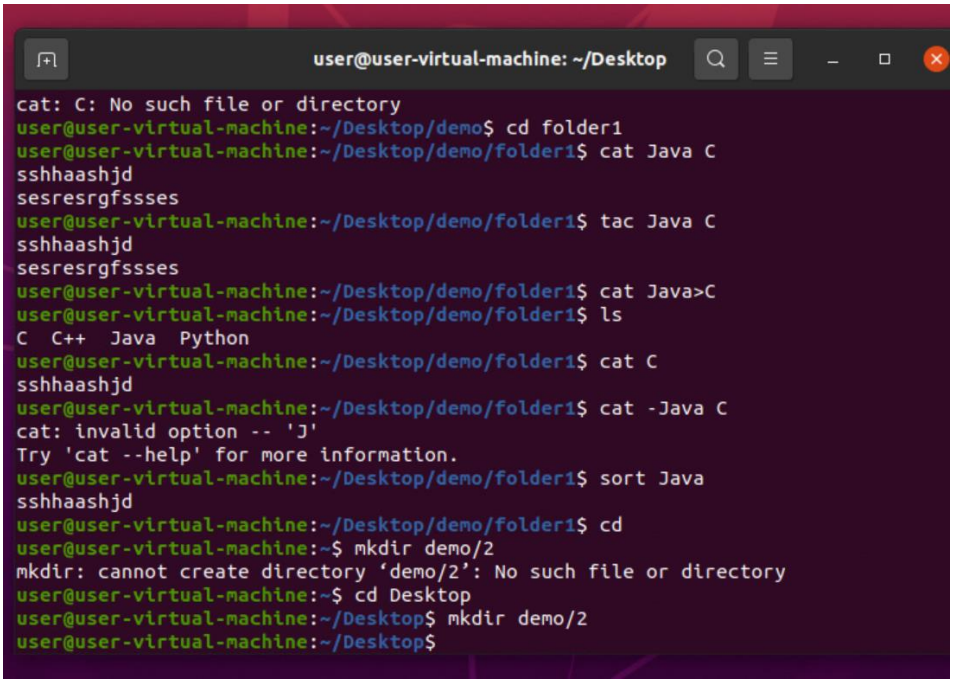
copies the data from source document to destination document.

28 sort



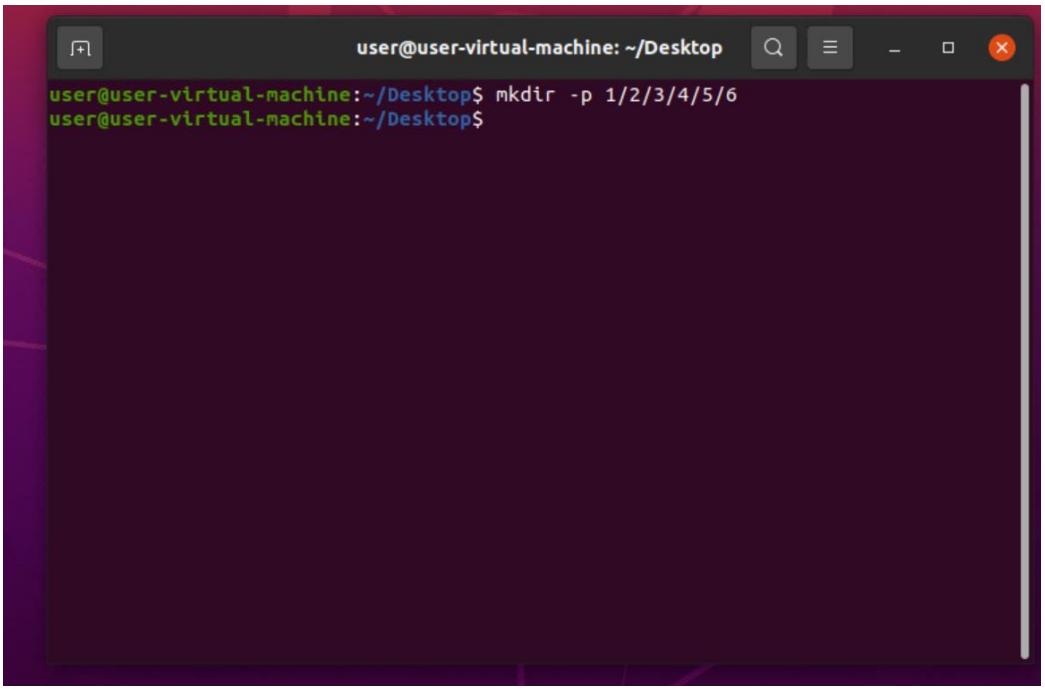
SORT command sorts the contents of a text file, line by line.

29 mkdir/2



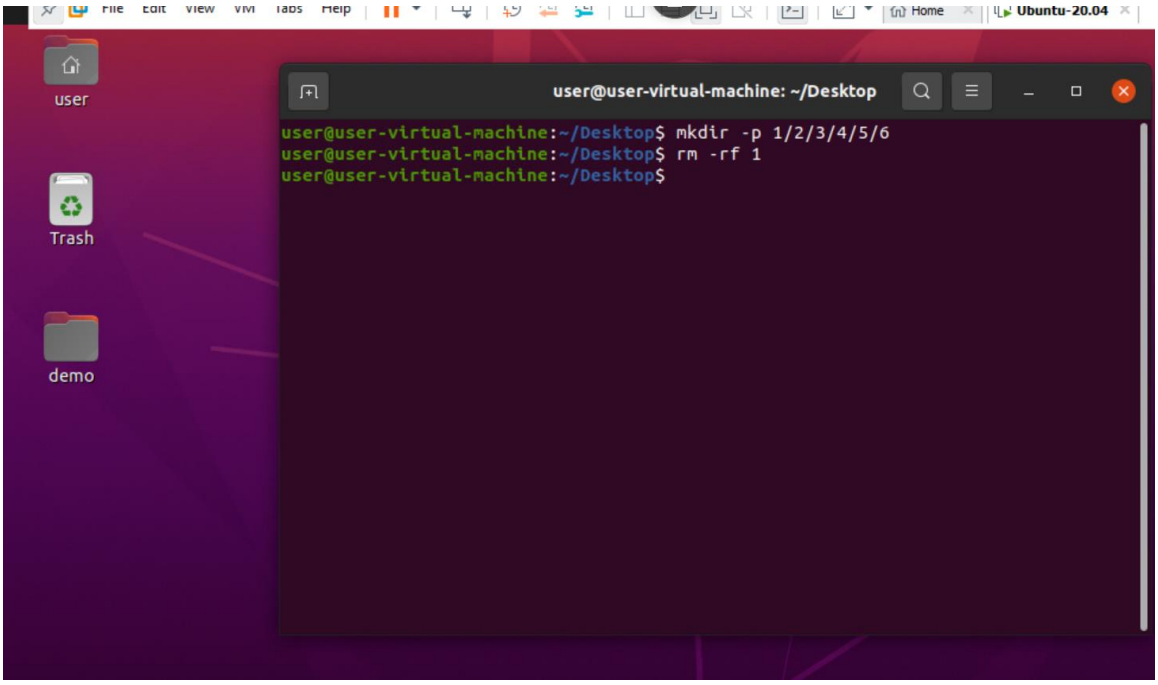
It creates the folder 2 inside demo.

30 mkdir –p 1/ 2/3/4/5/6



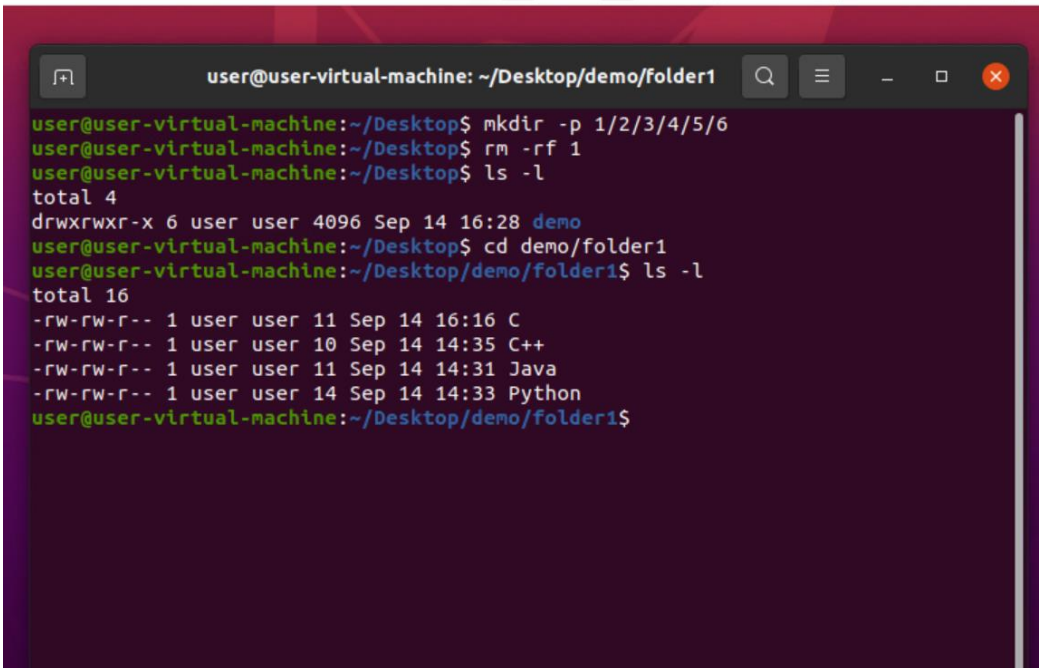
P helps the to create sub folders inside the parent directory

31 rm -rf 1



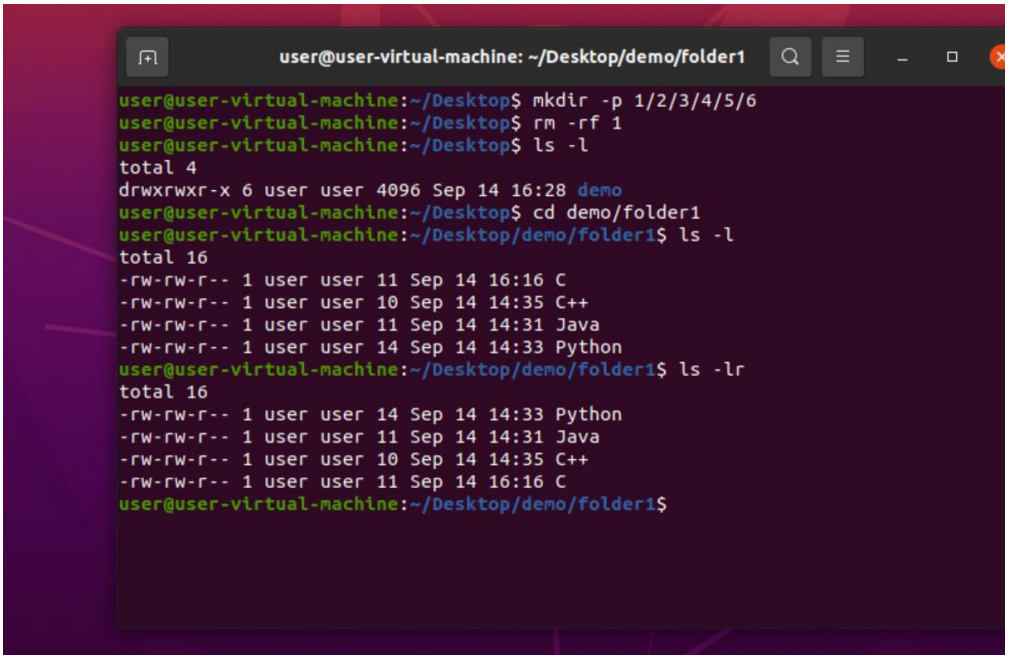
It removes entire folder and also its sub folder

32 ls –l



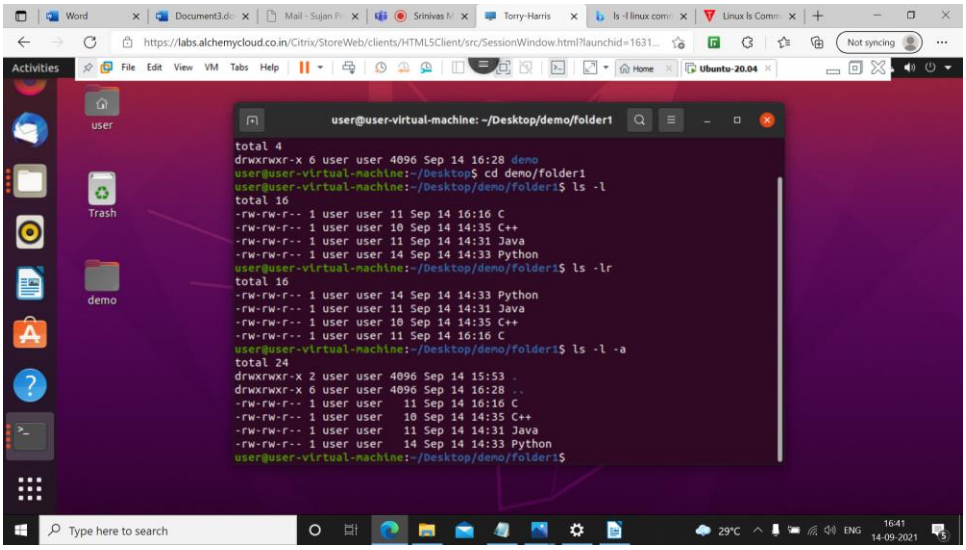
It will show the list in a long list format.

33 ls –lr



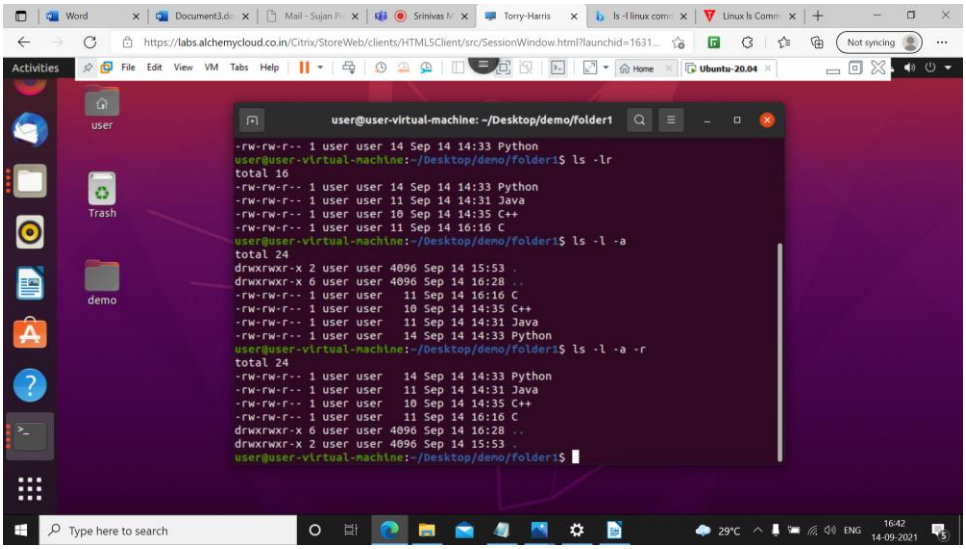
It will show the list in a long list format and reverse order.

34 ls –l –a



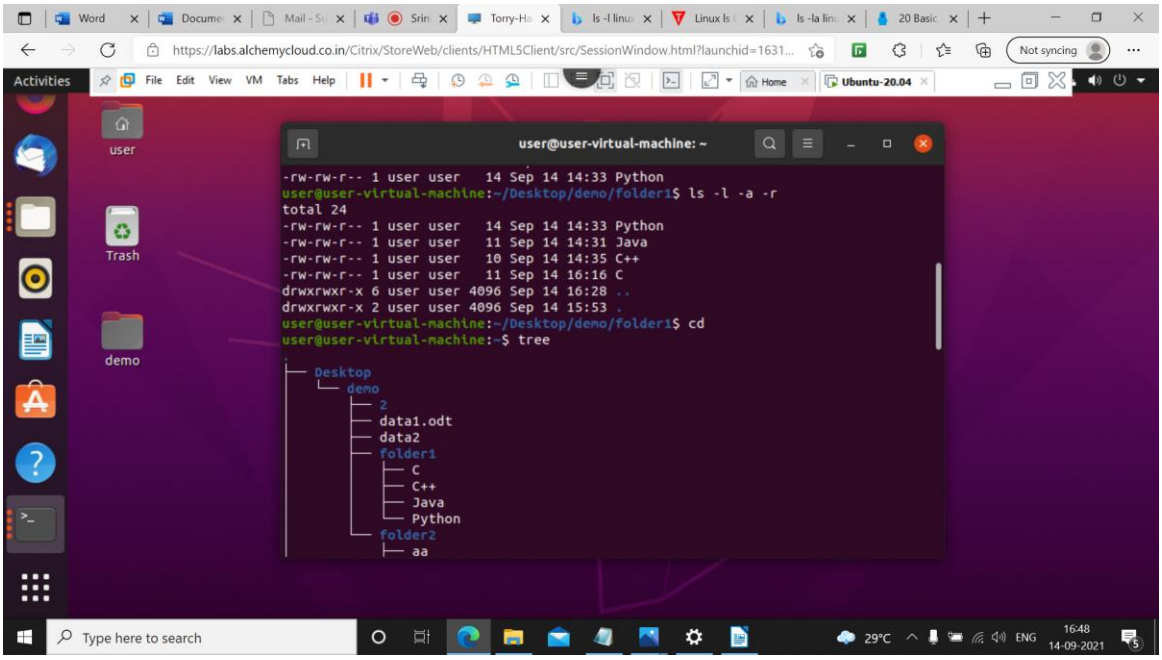
It will show the list in a long list format and enlist the whole list of the current directory including the hidden files.

35 ls –l –a –r



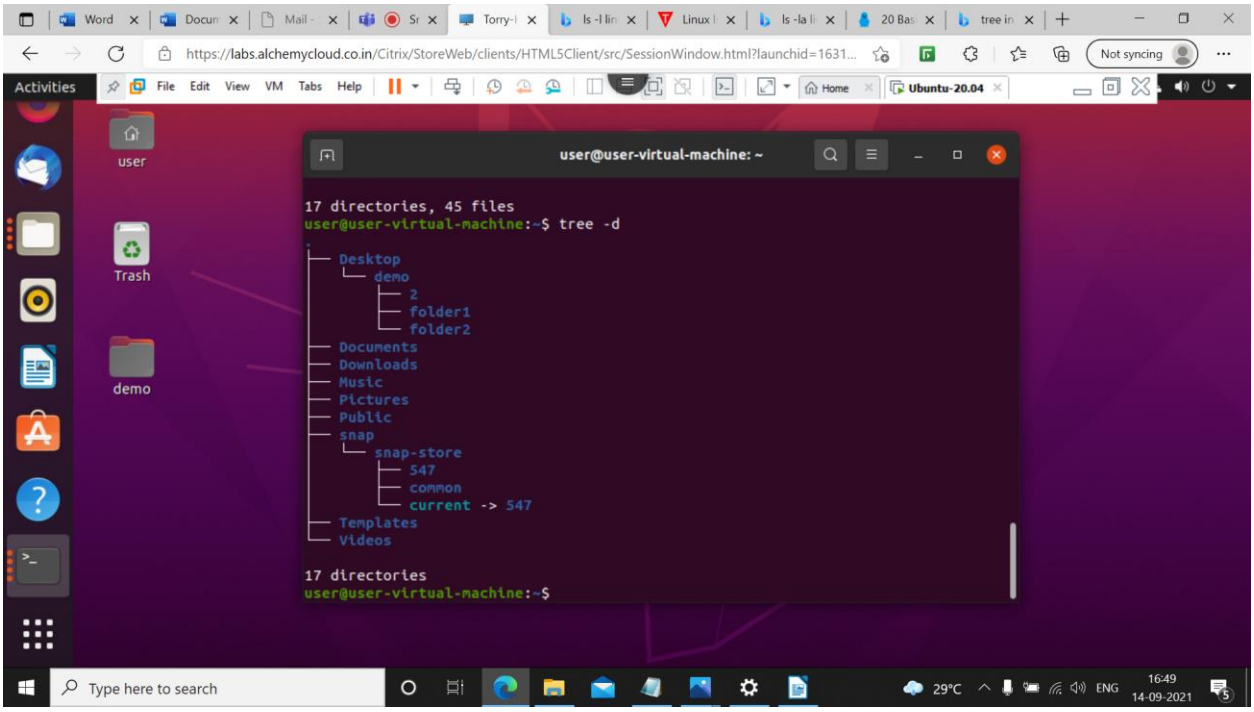
It is used to reverse the above format.

36 tree



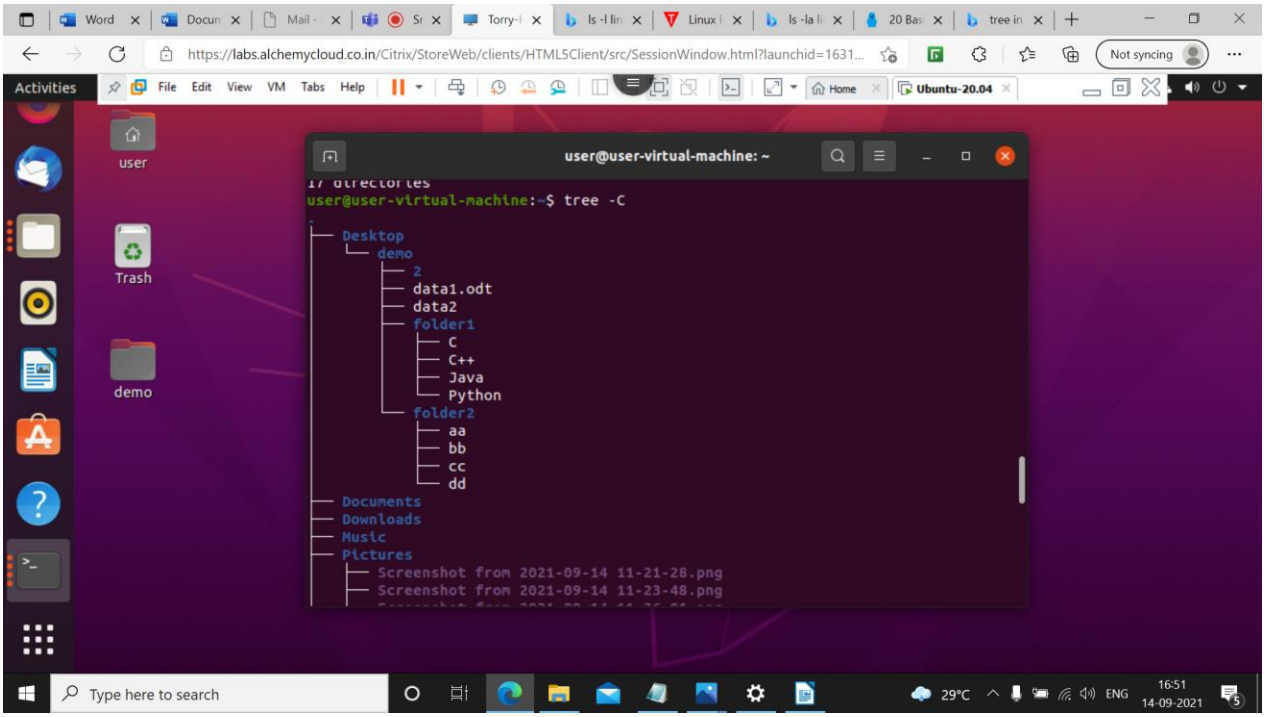
The **tree** command is a **Linux** program that lists our directories and files in a more helpful way resembling a **tree** structure.

37 tree -d



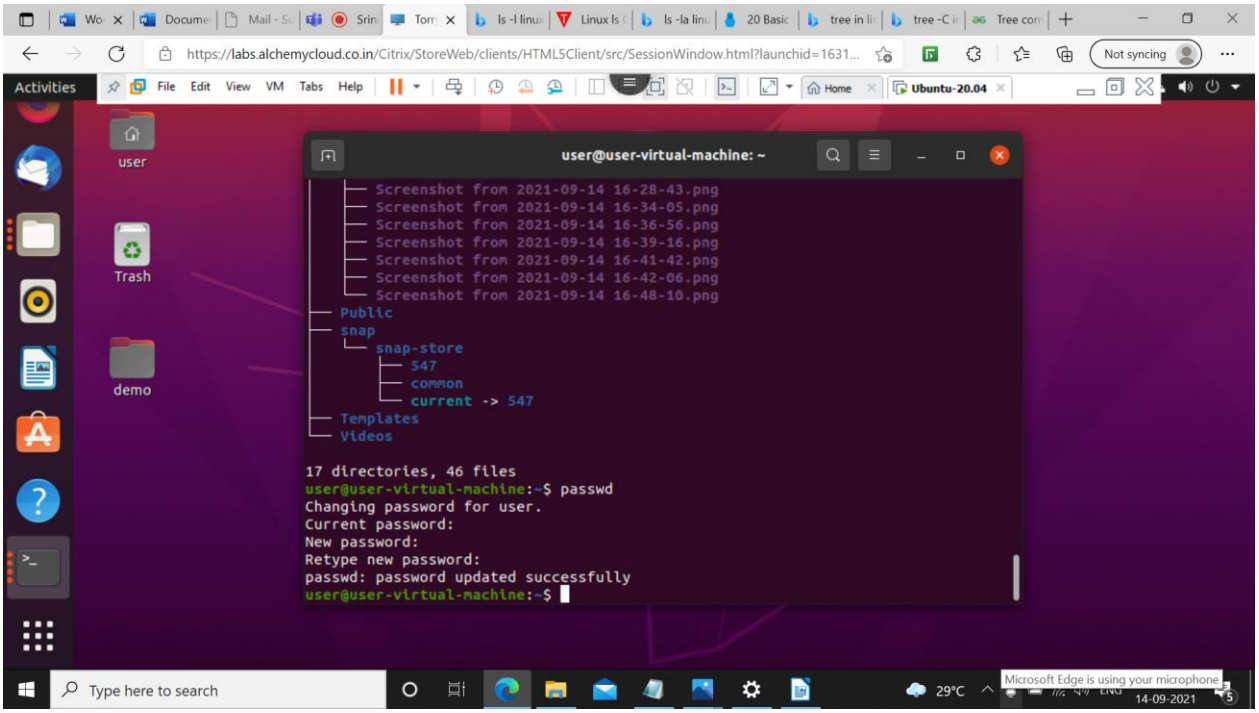
It shows only directories

38 tree-C



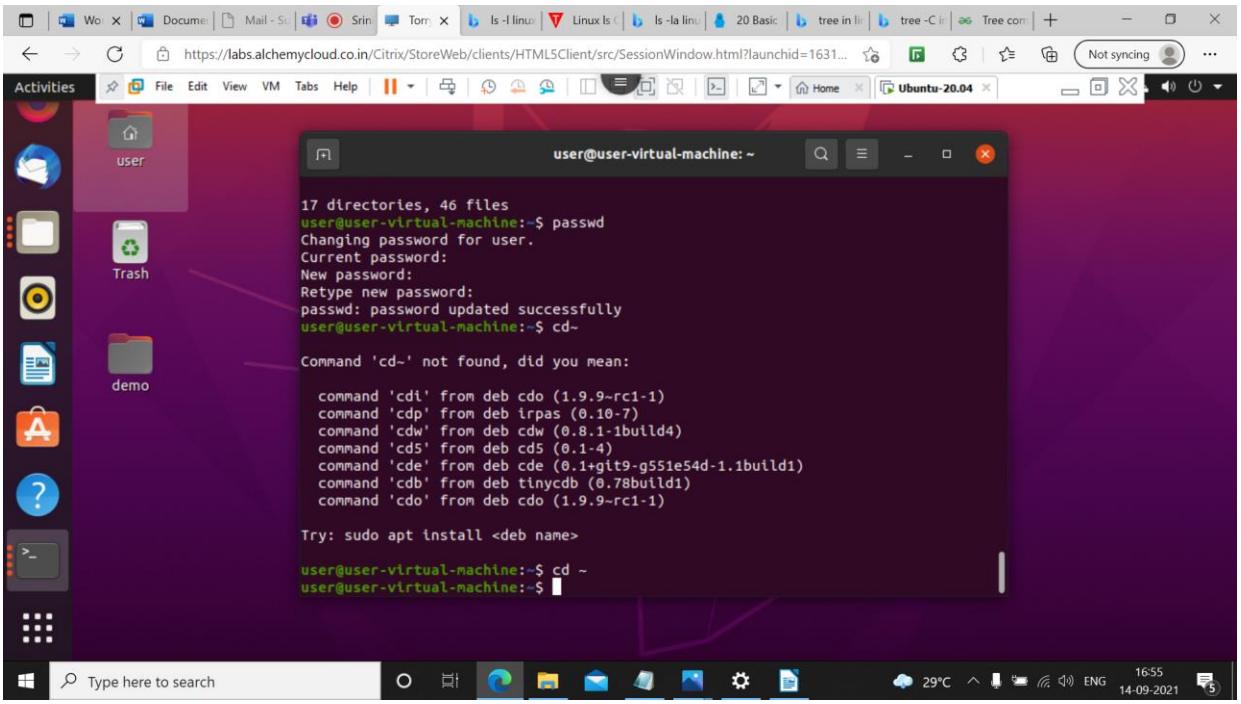
Turn colorization on always, using built-in color defaults if the LS_COLORS environment variable is not set. Useful to colorize output to a pipe.

39 passwd



passwd command in Linux is used to change the user account passwords. The root user reserves the privilege to change the password for any user on the system.

40 cd ~



It will get back to the home directory

41 sudo apt -get update

This command is used to download the updates

42 sudo apt -get upgrade

This command is used to install the downloaded updates

43 sudo apt -get update && upgrade

This command is used to do both the things like download & install

44 sudo apt -get remove tree

This command is used to remove the installed tree