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EXP:1 A DATE:18/8/25 BASIC LINUX COMMANDS

Aim

The aim of this practical is to familiarize beginners with commonly used Linux commands for system navigation and basic file management, helping to build foundational skills for working in a Linux environment

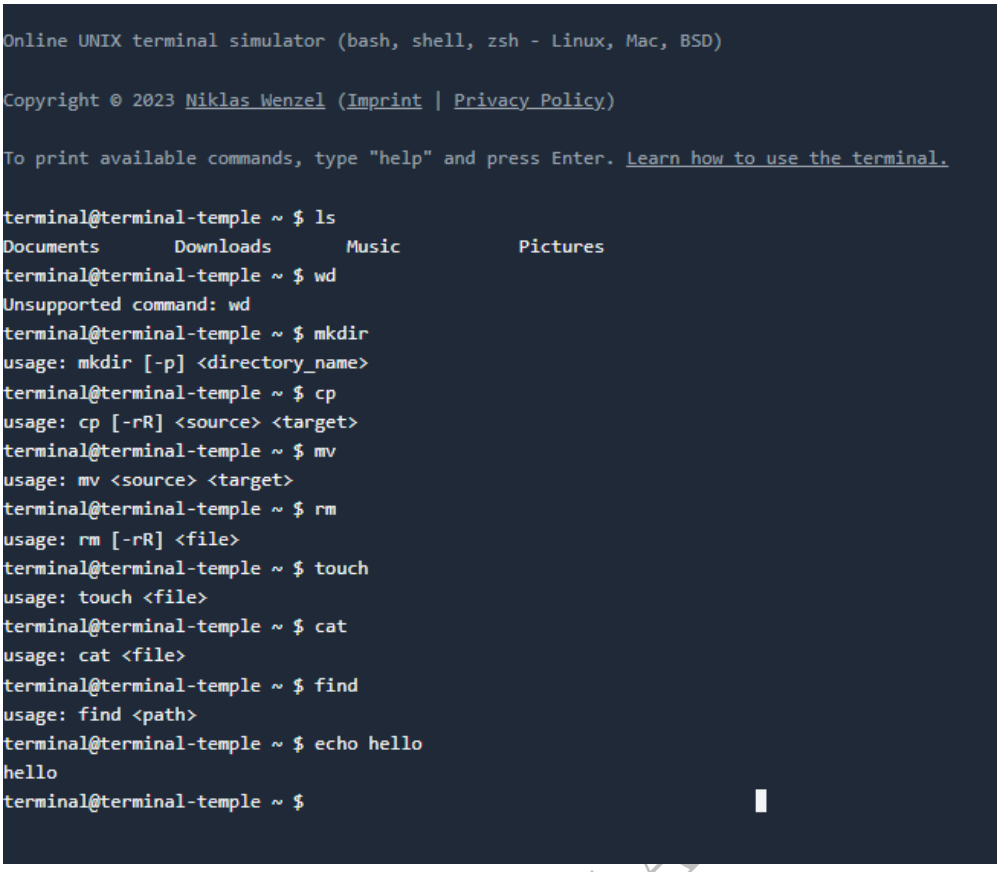
Introduction

Linux commands are essential instructions typed into the command-line interface to control various operations within the Linux operating system, such as navigating directories, managing files, and configuring system settings. Learning these commands is fundamental for any beginner in Linux or cybersecurity, as it enables efficient system interaction and administration.

Commands

- **ls**: Lists all files and directories in the current location. You can use options like ls -a to show hidden files or ls -l for detailed info including file permissions, size, and modification date.
- **mkdir**: Creates a new directory. You specify the directory name like mkdir new_folder. Use mkdir -p to create nested directories at once.
- **cp**: Copies files or folders. Usage: cp source.txt destination.txt. Add -r to copy directories recursively with all their contents.
- **mv**: Moves or renames files or folders. For example, mv oldname.txt newname.txt renames a file, and mv file.txt ../ moves it to the parent directory.
- **rm**: Deletes files or directories. Use rm filename to remove files and rm -r directory to delete folders and everything inside. Be cautious as deleted files are not easily recovered.
- **touch**: Creates an empty file if it doesn't exist or updates the modification timestamp if it does. For example, touch newfile.txt.
- **cat**: Displays the full contents of a file on the terminal. Usage: cat file.txt. It can also concatenate multiple files.
- **find**: Searches for files or folders in directories based on conditions like name, size, or modification date. For example, find . -name "*.txt" finds all text files starting from the current directory.
- **echo**: Prints text or variable values to the terminal. Example: echo Hello outputs Hello. It can also be used to write content to files using redirection, like echo "text" > file.txt.

Output:



Result

Thus we executed basic linux command in the terminal.