



2. Linux Directory Commands



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Linux Directory Commands

Directory Command	Description
pwd	The pwd command stands for (print 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.
ls	The ls command is used to show the list of a folder. It will list out all the files in the directed folder.
cd	The cd command stands for (change directory). It is used to change to the directory you want to work from the present directory.
mkdir	With mkdir command you can create your own directory.
rmdir	The rmdir command is used to remove a directory from your system.

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Examples-

1. pwd

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-80-168:~$ pwd
/home/ubuntu
ubuntu@ip-172-31-80-168:~$
```

2. ls

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-80-168:/$ ls
bin  dev  home  lib32  libx32  media  opt  root  sbin  srv  tmp  var
boot  etc  lib  lib64  lost+found  mnt  proc  run  snap  sys  usr
```

ls -a list all files including hidden file starting with ‘.’

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-80-168:/$ ls
bin  dev  home  lib32  libx32  media  opt  root  sbin  srv  tmp  var
boot  etc  lib  lib64  lost+found  mnt  proc  run  snap  sys  usr
```

3. ls -lrt -l list with long format – show permissions

-r list in reverse order

-t sort by time & date

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-80-168:/$ ls -lrt
total 64
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 8 Apr 21 14:07 sbin -> usr/sbin
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 9 Apr 21 14:07 lib64 -> usr/lib64
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 9 Apr 21 14:07 lib32 -> usr/lib32
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 7 Apr 21 14:07 lib -> usr/lib
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 7 Apr 21 14:07 bin -> usr/bin
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 10 Apr 21 14:07 libx32 -> usr/libx32
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Apr 21 14:07 srv
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Apr 21 14:07 opt
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Apr 21 14:07 mnt
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Apr 21 14:07 media
drwxr-xr-x 14 root root 4096 Apr 21 14:07 usr
drwxr-xr-x 13 root root 4096 Apr 21 14:08 var
drwx----- 2 root root 16384 Apr 21 14:09 lost+found
drwxr-xr-x 8 root root 4096 Apr 21 14:11 snap
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4096 Apr 21 14:11 boot
dr-xr-xr-x 13 root root 0 Jun 7 13:14 sys
dr-xr-xr-x 158 root root 0 Jun 7 13:14 proc
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Jun 7 13:14 home
drwxr-xr-x 16 root root 3200 Jun 7 13:14 dev
drwx----- 4 root root 4096 Jun 7 13:14 root
drwxr-xr-x 98 root root 4096 Jun 7 13:14 etc
drwxrwxrwt 12 root root 4096 Jun 7 13:15 tmp
```

4. cd ~ Change to home directory

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-80-168:/$ cd ~
ubuntu@ip-172-31-80-168:~$
```

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5. `cd /` Change to root directory

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-80-168:~$ cd /  
ubuntu@ip-172-31-80-168:/$
```

6. `cd ..` Change to parent directory

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-80-168:/etc$ cd ..  
ubuntu@ip-172-31-80-168:/$
```

7. `cd folder` Change to subdirectory var

```
root@ip-172-31-83-229:~# pwd  
/root  
root@ip-172-31-83-229:~# cd /var/log/  
root@ip-172-31-83-229:~#
```

```
root@ip-172-31-83-229:~# pwd  
/root  
root@ip-172-31-83-229:~# cd /var/log/  
root@ip-172-31-83-229:~#
```

8. `mkdir` – Stands for ‘make directory’. With the help of `mkdir` command, you can create a new directory wherever you want in your system.

```
root@ip-172-31-83-229:~# mkdir youngminds  
root@ip-172-31-83-229:~# ls  
bin    etc    lib32  lost+found  opt    run    srv    usr  
boot  home  lib64  media      proc  sbin   sys    var  
dev   lib   libx32  mnt        root  snap  tmp    youngminds  
root@ip-172-31-83-229:~#
```

9. `rmdir` remove files