

Introduction

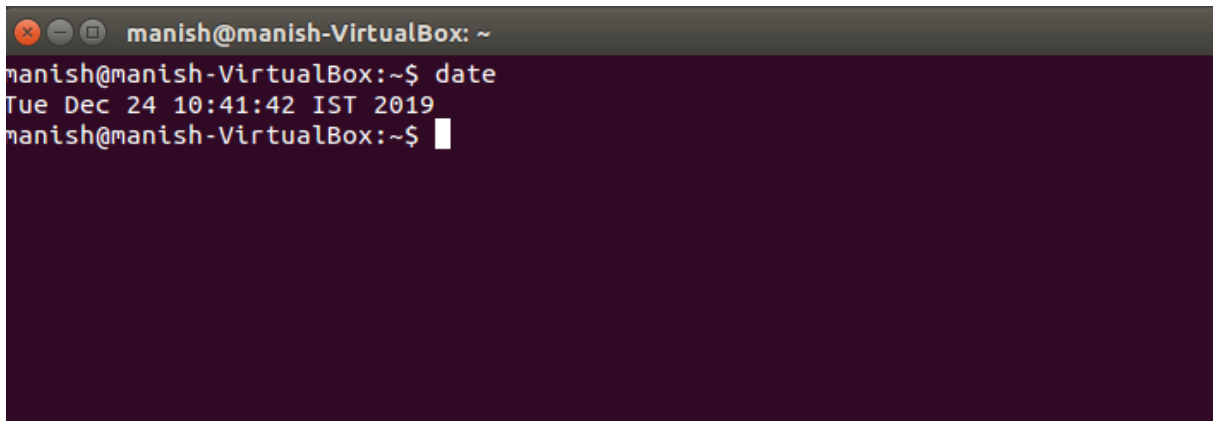
- All the Linux commands are run in the terminal provided by the Linux system.
- This terminal is just like command prompt of windows operating system.
- Linux commands are case-sensitive.
- The terminal can be used to accomplish all administrative tasks. This includes
 - Package Installation
 - File Manipulation
 - User Management
- Execution of typed command is done only after we press the enter key.

General Commands

1. **date:** This command is used to display the current system date and time.

Syntax: date

Output: This command will display the Day, Month, Date, Time, Time-Zone and Year.



```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ date  
Tue Dec 24 10:41:42 IST 2019  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

2. **cal:** This command is used to display the calendar of a specific month or a whole year.

Syntax: cal [[month] year]

Output-1: This command will display the calendar of current month.



```
@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ cal  
December 2019  
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
8 9 10 11 12 13 14  
15 16 17 18 19 20 21  
22 23 24 25 26 27 28  
29 30 31  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

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Output-2: This command will display the calendar of specified month and year.

```
@manish-VirtualBox: ~
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ cal 2 2020
February 2020
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
                1
 2  3  4  5  6  7  8
 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20 21 22
23 24 25 26 27 28 29

manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

Output-3: This command will display the calendar of specified year.

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ cal 2019
2019
January February March
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
    1  2  3  4  5          1  2          1  2
 6  7  8  9 10 11 12    3  4  5  6  7  8  9    3  4  5  6  7  8  9
13 14 15 16 17 18 19   10 11 12 13 14 15 16   10 11 12 13 14 15 16
20 21 22 23 24 25 26   17 18 19 20 21 22 23   17 18 19 20 21 22 23
27 28 29 30 31        24 25 26 27 28        24 25 26 27 28 29 30
                                   31

April May June
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
    1  2  3  4  5  6          1  2  3  4          1
 7  8  9 10 11 12 13    5  6  7  8  9 10 11    2  3  4  5  6  7  8
14 15 16 17 18 19 20   12 13 14 15 16 17 18    9 10 11 12 13 14 15
21 22 23 24 25 26 27   19 20 21 22 23 24 25   16 17 18 19 20 21 22
28 29 30        26 27 28 29 30 31    23 24 25 26 27 28 29
                                   30

July August September
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
    1  2  3  4  5  6          1  2  3    1  2  3  4  5  6  7
 7  8  9 10 11 12 13    4  5  6  7  8  9 10    8  9 10 11 12 13 14
14 15 16 17 18 19 20   11 12 13 14 15 16 17   15 16 17 18 19 20 21
21 22 23 24 25 26 27   18 19 20 21 22 23 24   22 23 24 25 26 27 28
28 29 30 31        25 26 27 28 29 30 31   29 30

October November December
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
    1  2  3  4  5          1  2    1  2  3  4  5  6  7
 6  7  8  9 10 11 12    3  4  5  6  7  8  9    8  9 10 11 12 13 14
13 14 15 16 17 18 19   10 11 12 13 14 15 16   15 16 17 18 19 20 21
```

3. **clear:** This command is used to clear the terminal screen

Syntax: clear

Output: This command will clear the terminal screen.

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```
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
27 28 29 30 31 24 25 26 27 28 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
31

Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
28 29 30 26 27 28 29 30 31 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
30

Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
28 29 30 31 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 29 30

Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
27 28 29 30 31 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 29 30 31
```

manish@manish-VirtualBox:~\$ clear

manish@manish-VirtualBox:~\$

4. **who:** This command is used to display the information about all currently logged in user on to system.

Syntax: who

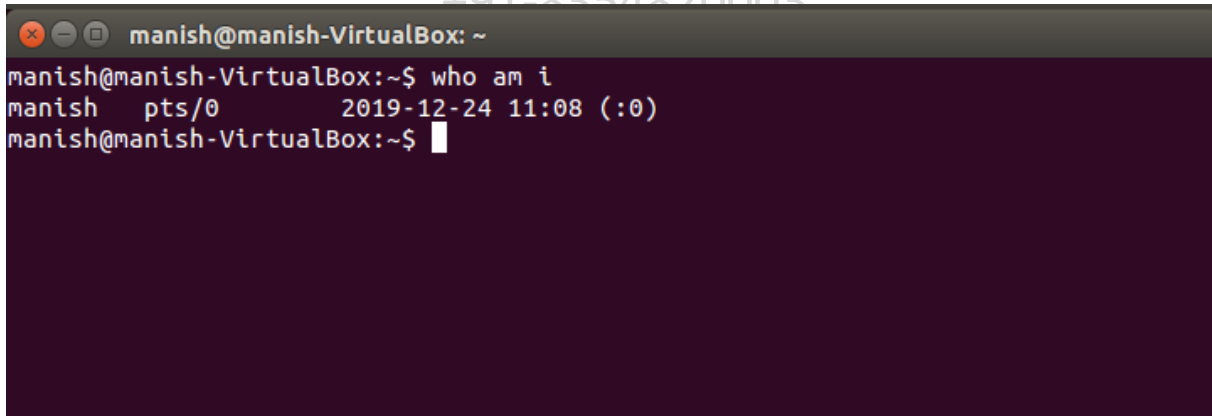
Output: This command will display the Username, Terminal Number, Login Date, Login Time of all currently logged in user on to system.

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ who
manish  :0          2019-12-24 10:34 (:0)
manish  pts/0       2019-12-24 11:08 (:0)
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

5. **who am i:** This command is used to get information about currently logged in user on to system.

Syntax: who am i

Output: This command will display the Username, Terminal Number, Login Date, Login Time about currently logged in user on to system.

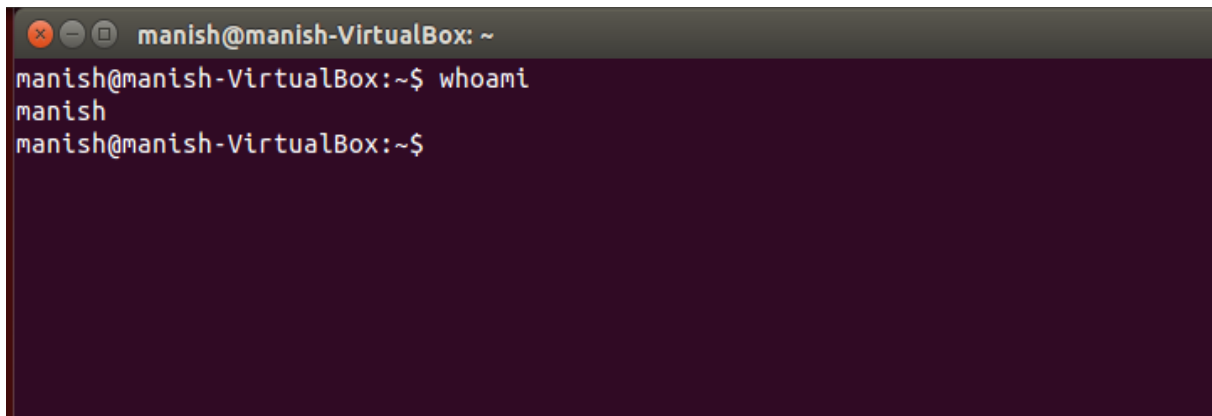


```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ who am i  
manish pts/0      2019-12-24 11:08 (:0)  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

6. **whoami:** This command is used to display the username of the current user who invoked this command.

Syntax: whoami

Output: This command will display the username of the user who invoked this command.

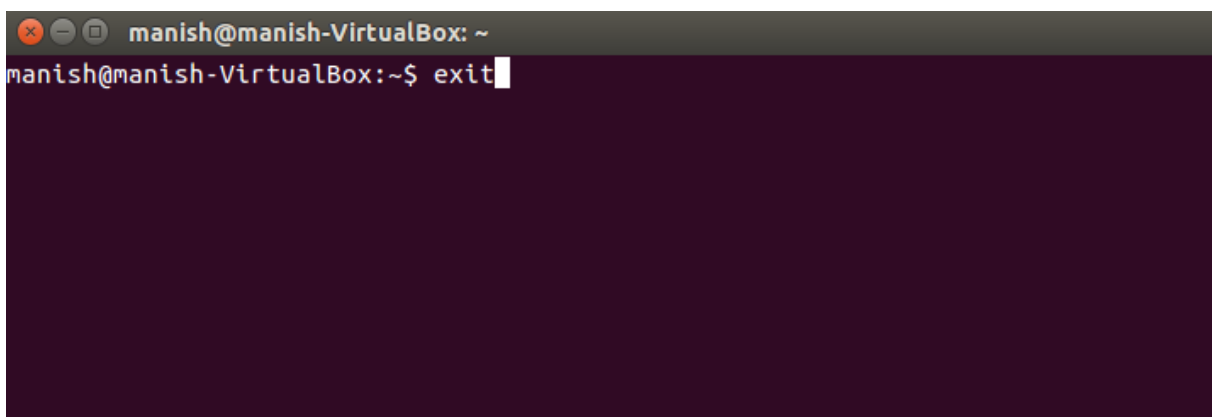


```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ whoami  
manish  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

7. **exit:** This command is used to exit the shell/terminal.

Syntax: exit

Output: This command will exit from the terminal.



```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ exit
```

8. **history:** This command is used to display the previously executed command.

Syntax-1: history

Output-1: This command will display the history of executed commands.

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```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ history  
1  ls  
2  ls -a  
3  clear  
4  history  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

Syntax-2: history -c

Output-2: This command will clear the history of executed commands.

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ history  
1  ls  
2  ls -a  
3  clear  
4  history  
5  clear  
6  history  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ history -c  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ history  
1  history  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

9. **bc:** This command is used to start command line calculator. To exit type “quit”.

Syntax: bc

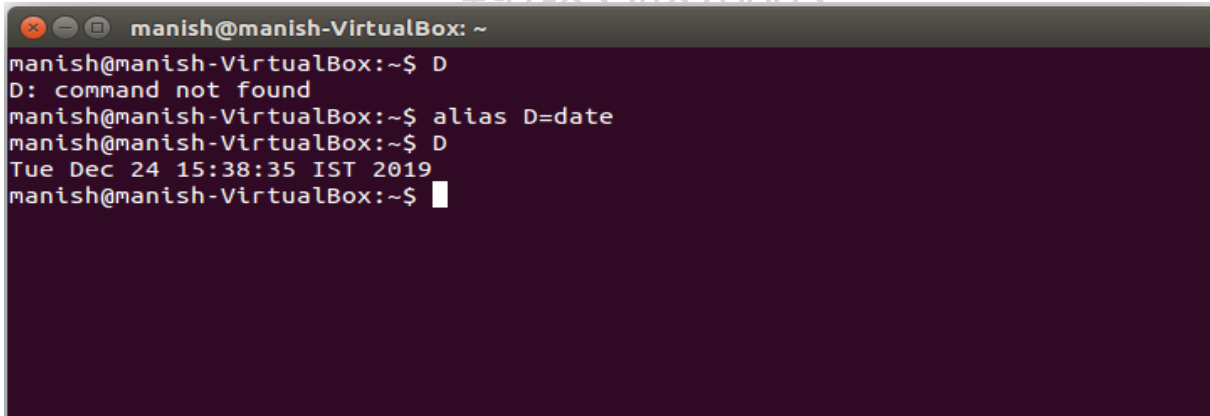
Output: This command will open command line calculator.

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ bc  
bc 1.06.95  
Copyright 1991-1994, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006 Free Software Foundation, Inc.  
This is free software with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.  
For details type 'warranty'.  
25+65+30  
120  
quit  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

10. **alias:** This command is used to give user defined name to a command or sequence of commands.

Syntax: alias <user_defined_name>=<command>

Output: This command will create a command “D” for “date” command.



```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ D  
D: command not found  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ alias D=date  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ D  
Tue Dec 24 15:38:35 IST 2019  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

11. shutdown: This command is used to shutdown the system. We can shutdown the machine immediately, or schedule a shutdown using 24 hour format. When the shutdown is initiated, all logged-in users and processes are notified that the system is going down, and no further logins are allowed. Only root user can execute shutdown command.

Syntax-1: `sudo shutdown -P now`

Output-1: This command will shut down and power off the system immediately after executing this command.

Syntax-2: `sudo shutdown -P +5`

Output-2: This command will shut down and power off the system after five minutes from executing this command.

Syntax-3: `sudo shutdown -P +5 "Message"`

Output-3: This command will shut down and power off the system after five minutes from executing this command and broadcast the message "Message" to all users.

Syntax-4: `sudo shutdown -c`

Output-4: This command will cancel the scheduled shut down.

Syntax-5: `sudo shutdown -c "Message"`

Output-5: This command will cancel the scheduled shut down and broadcast the message "Message" to all users.

12. reboot: This command is used to restart or reboot the system. Only root user can execute reboot command.

Syntax: `sudo reboot`

Output: This command will restart or reboot the system immediately after executing this command.

13. Banner: This command is used to print the string in large letter to standard output. Double quote is optional. Maximum 10 characters are displayed in a single line.

Syntax: `banner "Message"`

Output: This command will display the "Linux" in large letter.

Note: If the terminal shows banner not found, then use '`sudo apt install sysvbanner`' command to install the banner.

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ banner Linux  
#  
#      #      #      #      #      #      #      #  
#      #      ##     #      #      #      #      #  
#      #      #      #      #      #      #      #  
#      #      #      #      #      #      #      #  
#      #      #      ##     #      #      #      #  
#####     #      #      #      #####     #      #  
  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

File Related Commands

1. **mkdir:** This command is used to create directories. It is also used to create multiple directories at once.

Syntax-1: mkdir <directory_name>

Output-1: This command will create a directory name "A"

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ mkdir A  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

Syntax-2: mkdir <directory_name1> <directory_name2>..... <directory_nameN>

Output-2: This command will create three directories named "X", "Y", "Z"

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ mkdir X Y Z  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

Syntax-3: mkdir -p <directory_name1>/<directory_name2>/<directory_name3>

Output-3: This command will create three directories. "F3" inside "F2", "F2" inside "F1" and "F1" in present directory.

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```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ mkdir -p F1/F2/F3  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

2. **rmdir:** This command is used to remove empty directory.

Syntax: rmdir <directory_name>

Output: This command will remove the directory name “A” only if (A is empty)

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ ls  
A      Desktop  Downloads  manish  Pictures  Templates  x1.txt  
abc.txt~ Documents examples.desktop Music    Public    Videos  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ rmdir A  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ ls  
abc.txt~ Documents examples.desktop Music    Public    Videos  
Desktop  Downloads manish    Pictures  Templates  x1.txt  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

3. **cat:** This command is used to create file, display content of file and append data into file.

Syntax-1: cat > <file_name>

Output-1: This command will create a file “abc.txt”. Use ctrl+d to save the file content.

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ cat > abc.txt  
Hello  
Welcome to Linux Commands Class  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

Syntax-2: cat <file_name>

Output-2: This command will display the content of file “abc.txt”.


```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ cat abc.txt  
Hello  
Welcome to Linux Commands Class  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

Syntax-3: cat <file_name1> <file_name2> <file_name3>

Output-3: This command will display the content of all files “x1.txt” “x2”.

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ cat x1.txt x2  
I am in x1.txt file  
I am in X2 file  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

Syntax-4: cat >> <file_name>

Output-4: This command will append the text in file “abc.txt”. Use ctrl+d to save the file content.

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ cat abc.txt  
Hello  
Welcome to Linux Commands Class  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ cat >> abc.txt  
By Manish Gupta  
Department of CS/IT  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ cat abc.txt  
Hello  
Welcome to Linux Commands Class  
By Manish Gupta  
Department of CS/IT  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

Syntax-5: cat -n <file_name>

Output-5: This command will display the content of file “abc.txt” proceeding with line numbers.

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ cat -n abc.txt  
 1 Hello  
 2 Welcome to Linux Commands Class  
 3 By Manish Gupta  
 4 Department of CS/IT  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

4. **ls:** This command is used to display files and directories.

- Blue Colour : Directories
- White Colour : General Files
- Green Colour : Executable Files

Syntax-1: ls

Output-1: This command will display files and directories in current directory.

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ ls  
abc.txt  Desktop  Downloads  manish  Pictures  Templates  x1.txt  
abc.txt~ Documents examples.desktop  Music   Public   Videos  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

Syntax-2: ls -R

Output-2: This command will display all the files in present directories and subdirectories

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ ls -R  
.:  
abc.txt abc.txt~ Desktop Documents Downloads examples.desktop manish Music Pictures Public Templates Videos x1.txt  
./Desktop:  
./Documents:  
./Downloads:  
./manish:  
scripts  
./manish/scripts:  
example1.scpt example2.scpt example2.scpt~  
./Music:  
./Pictures:  
./Public:  
./Templates:  
./Videos:  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

Syntax-3: `ls -a`

Output-3: This command will display files and directories in current directory along with hidden files (represented by dot symbol).

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ ls -a  
.          .bash_logout Desktop      .gconf      Pictures  
..         .bashrc    .dmrc       .ICEauthority .profile  
abc.txt    .cache     Documents   .local      Public  
abc.txt~   .compiz    Downloads   manish      Templates  
.bash_history .config    examples.desktop Music        .vboxclient-clipbo  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

Syntax-4: `ls <Directory Path>`

Output-4: This command will display files and directories in the specified directory “Downloads”.

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ ls Downloads  
abc.txt  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

5. **rm:** This command is used to remove files from the system without confirmation.

Syntax: `rm <file_name>`

Output: This command will remove the file name “abc.txt”.

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ ls  
abc.txt Desktop Downloads manish Pictures Templates xyz.txt  
abc.txt~ Documents examples.desktop Music Public Videos  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ rm abc.txt  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ ls  
abc.txt~ Documents examples.desktop Music Public Videos  
Desktop Downloads manish Pictures Templates xyz.txt  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

6. **pwd (Print Working Directory):** This command is used to print the path of the current working directory, starting from the root directory.

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Syntax: pwd**Output:** This command will display the path of the current working directory.

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ pwd  
/home/manish  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

7. **find:** This command is used to search and locate the list of files and directories.

Syntax-1: find -name <file_name>**Output-1:** This command will find all the files whose name is “xyz.txt” in a current working directory.

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~/manish  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~/manish$ find -name xyz.txt  
./scripts/xyz.txt  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~/manish$
```

Syntax-2: find <directory path> -name <file_name>**Output-2:** This command will find all the files whose name is “xyz.txt” from the root directory.

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~/manish  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~/manish$ sudo find / -name xyz.txt  
/var/tmp/xyz.txt  
/home/manish/manish/scripts/xyz.txt  
/home/manish/Downloads/xyz.txt  
/home/manish/xyz.txt  
/home/manish/Untitled Folder/xyz.txt  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~/manish$
```

Note: Only root user can search a file or directory from root directory.

Syntax-3: find -type d -name <directory_name>

Output-3: This command will find the entire directories whose name is “manish” in a current working directory.

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ find -type d -name manish  
./manish  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

Syntax-4: find <directory path> -type d -name <directory_name>

Output-4: This command will find all the directories whose name is “manish” from the root directory.

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ sudo find / -type d -name manish  
/var/lib/sudo/manish  
/var/lib/lightdm-data/manish  
/media/manish  
/home/manish  
/home/manish/manish  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

Note: Only root user can search a file or directory from root directory.

- 8. gzip:** This command is used to compresses files. Each single file is compressed into a single file. After compression it deleted the original file. The compress file would have an extension “.gz”

Syntax: gzip <file_name>

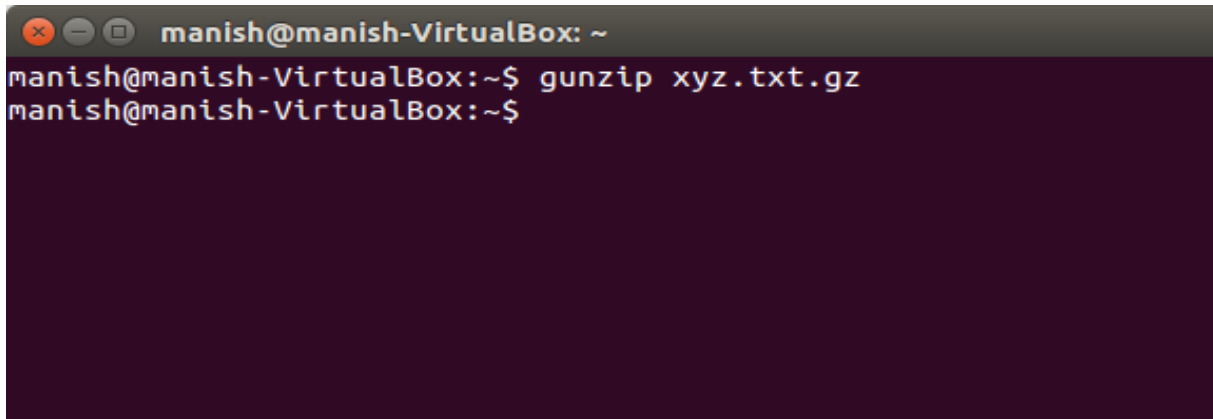
Output: This command will compress the file name “xyz.txt”.

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ gzip xyz.txt  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

9. **gunzip:** This command is used to decompresses or expand files. After decompression it deleted the original file.

Syntax: gunzip <file_name>

Output: This command will decompress the file name “xyz.txt.gz”.



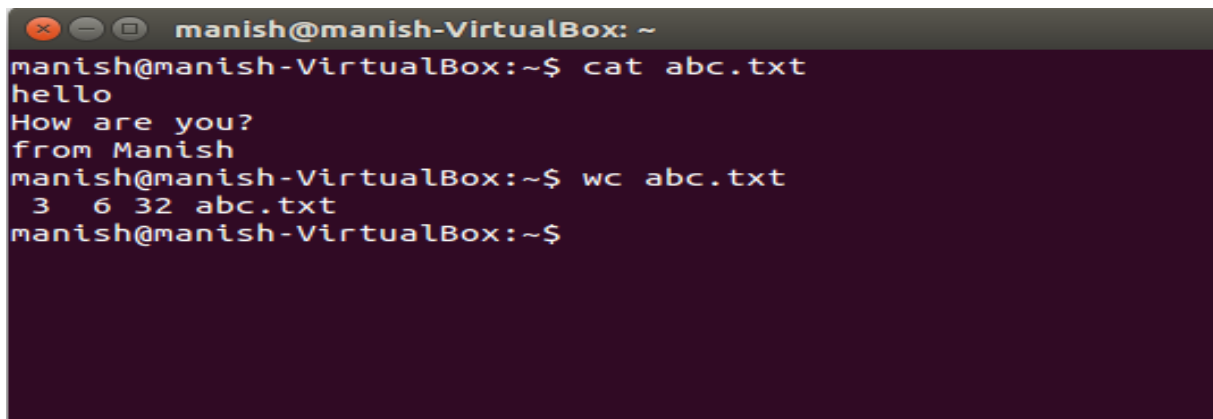
```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ gunzip xyz.txt.gz  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

10. **wc (word count):** This command is used to find out number of lines, word count, byte and characters count in the specified files. By default it displays four-columnar output.

- First column shows number of lines
- Second column shows number of words
- Third column shows number of characters
- .Fourth column is the file name

Syntax: wc <file_name>

Output: This command will display the number of lines, words and characters in the file “abc.txt”.



```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ cat abc.txt  
hello  
How are you?  
from Manish  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ wc abc.txt  
 3  6 32 abc.txt  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

11. **cd (change directory) :** This command is used to change current working directory.

Syntax-1: cd [directory_name]

Output-1: This command will change current working directory to a subdirectory “Download”.

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~/Downloads
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ ls
ab          B          Downloads  Music      Templates  X          Z
abc.txt     Desktop   examples.desktop Pictures    Untitled Folder xyz.txt
abc.txt~    Documents manish      Public     Videos    Y
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ cd Downloads
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ pwd
/home/manish/Downloads
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$
```

Syntax-2: `cd /`

Output-2: This command will change current working directory to root directory, the root directory is the first directory in Linux file system hierarchy.

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: /
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ pwd
/home/manish/Downloads
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ cd /
manish@manish-VirtualBox:/$ pwd
/
manish@manish-VirtualBox:/$
```

Syntax-3: `cd <directory_name1>/<sub_directory_name2>`

Output-3: This command will change current working directory to “P” which is a sub directory of “X” directory.

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~/X/P
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ pwd
/home/manish
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ cd X/P
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~/X/P$ pwd
/home/manish/X/P
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~/X/P$
```

Syntax-4: `cd` OR `cd ~`

Output-4: This command will change current working directory to the home directory.

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~/X/P$ pwd  
/home/manish/X/P  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~/X/P$ cd  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ pwd  
/home/manish  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

Syntax-5: `cd ..`

Output-5: This command is will change to the directory one level up from the current directory.

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~/X  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~/X/P$ pwd  
/home/manish/X/P  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~/X/P$ cd ..  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~/X$ pwd  
/home/manish/X  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~/X$
```

Syntax-6: `cd <directory_name>`

Output-6: This command is will navigate to a directory with white spaces. Instead of using double quotes we can use single quotes.

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~/manish gupta  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ ls  
ab          Desktop      manish      Public      X  
abc.txt     Documents   manish gupta Templates   xyz.txt  
abc.txt~    Downloads  Music       Untitled Folder Y  
B           examples.desktop Pictures     Videos     Z  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ pwd  
/home/manish  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ cd "manish gupta"  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~/manish gupta$ pwd  
/home/manish/manish gupta  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~/manish gupta$
```

12. mv (move) : This command is used to rename a file or folder. It also moves group of files to different directory.

Syntax-1: `mv <filename> <new_file_name>`

Output-1: This command will rename the “ab.txt” file to “a123.txt” file.

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```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ ls  
abc.txt Desktop manish Public X  
abc.txt~ Documents manish gupta Templates xyz.txt  
ab.txt Downloads Music Untitled Folder Y  
B examples.desktop Pictures Videos Z  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ mv ab.txt a123.txt  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ ls  
a123.txt Desktop manish Public X  
abc.txt Documents manish gupta Templates xyz.txt  
abc.txt~ Downloads Music Untitled Folder Y  
B examples.desktop Pictures Videos Z  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$
```

Syntax-2: mv file "new file path"

Output-2: This command will Moves the file “abc.txt” from present working directory to the new location the “/home/manish/X”.

```
manish@manish-VirtualBox: ~/X  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ ls  
abc.txt Desktop examples.desktop Music Templates X  
abc.txt~ Documents manish Pictures Untitled Folder Y  
B Downloads manish gupta Public Videos Z  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ sudo mv abc.txt /home/manish/X  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~$ cd X  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~/X$ ls  
abc.txt  
manish@manish-VirtualBox:~/X$
```

Summary

1. General Commands

SR. No.	Command	Use
1.	date	Used to display the current system date and time.
2.	cal	Used to display the calendar of a specific month/year.
3.	clear	Used to clear the terminal screen.
4.	Who	Used to get information about all currently logged in user.
5.	Who am i	Used to get information about currently logged in user.
6.	Whoami	Used to display the username of the current user.
7.	exit	Used to exit the shell/terminal.
8.	history	Used to view the previously executed command.
9.	bc	Used for command line calculator.
10.	alias	Used to give user defined name to a command or sequence of commands.
11.	shutdown	Used to shutdown the system.
12.	reboot	Used to restart or reboot the system.
13.	banner	Used to print the string in large letter to standard output.

2. File/Directory Related Commands

SR. No.	Command	Use
1.	mkdir	User to create directories.
2.	rmdir	Used to remove empty directory.
3.	cat	Used to create file, display content of file and append data into file.
4.	ls	Used to display files and directories.
5.	rm	Used to remove files from the system without confirmation.
6.	pwd	Used to print the path of the current working directory
7.	find	Used to search and locate the list of files and directories.
8.	gzip	Used to compresses files.
9.	gunzip	Used to decompresses or expand files.
10.	wc	Used to find out number of lines, word count, byte and characters count in the specified files.
11.	cd	Used to change current working directory.
12.	mv	Used to rename/move a file or folder.