Networking and System Administration Lab

Basic Linux Commands

Submitted To:

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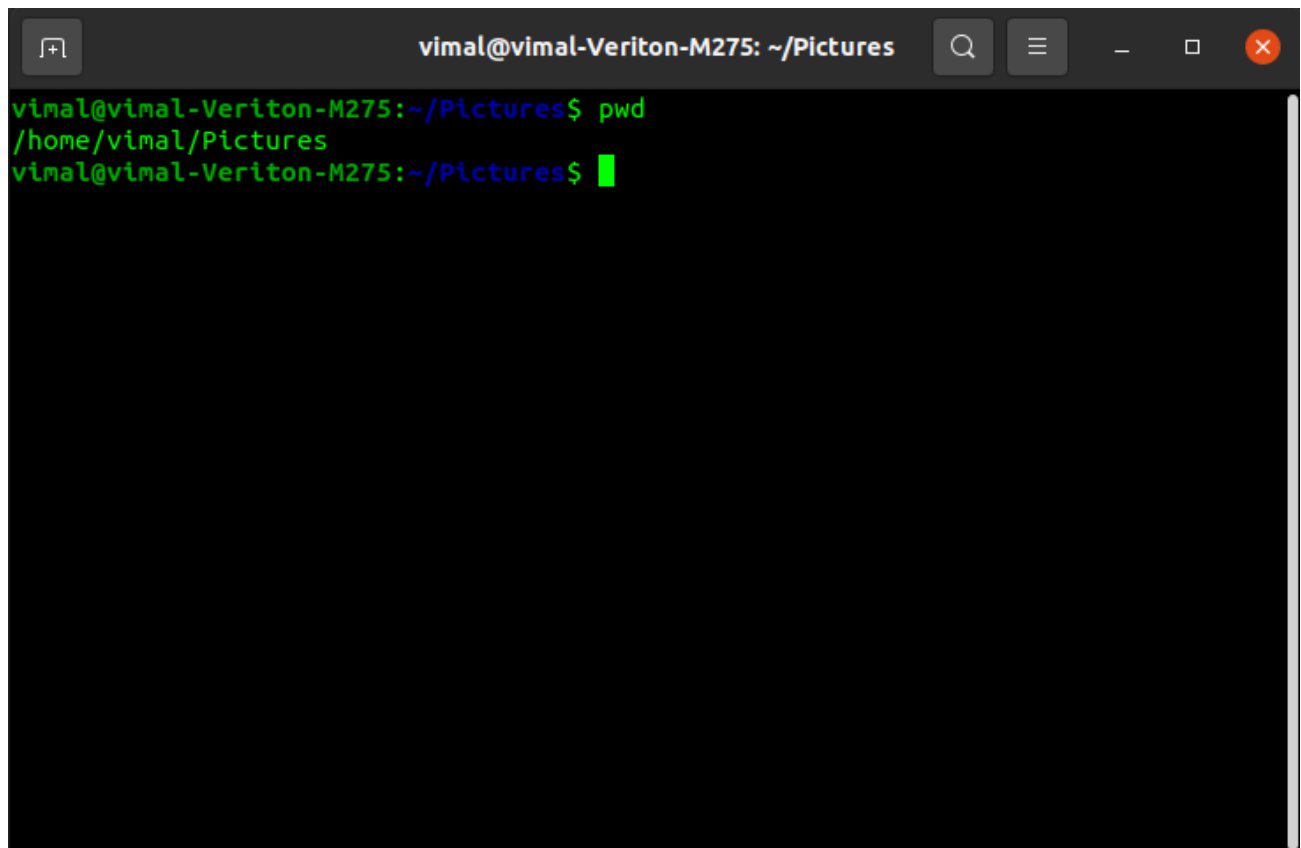
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BASIC LINUX COMMANDS

1. **pwd (Print Working Directory)**

   Use the pwd command to find out the path of the currentworking directory (folder) you're in.

2. **history**

   ➢ When you have been using Linux for a certain period of time, you will quickly notice that you can run hundreds of commands everyday. As such, running history command is particularly useful if you want to review the commands you have entered

before.

➤ History
➤ !command number to run a command from history


```
          vimal@vimal-Veriton-M275: ~/Pictures          Q  ☰  —  □  ✕

vimal@vimal-Veriton-M275:~/Pictures$ history
    1  pwd
    2  history
    3  0help
    4  help
    5  man pwd
    6  man ls
    7  man cat
    8  install node.js
    9  cd vimal
   10  sudo snap install --classic code
   11  sudo apt install nodejs
   12  node -v
   13  sudo apt
   14  sudo apt install npm
   15  npm -v
   16  npx create-react-app Vimal
   17  npx create-react-app vimal
   18  cd vimal
   19  npm start
   20  snap changes
   21  sudo snap abort 6
   22  snap changes
   23  sudo snap abort 6
```

3. man

If we are confused about the function of certain Linux commands we can easily learn how to use them right from Linux's shell by using the man command. For instance, entering **man tail** will show the manual instruction of the **tail** command.

  man ls
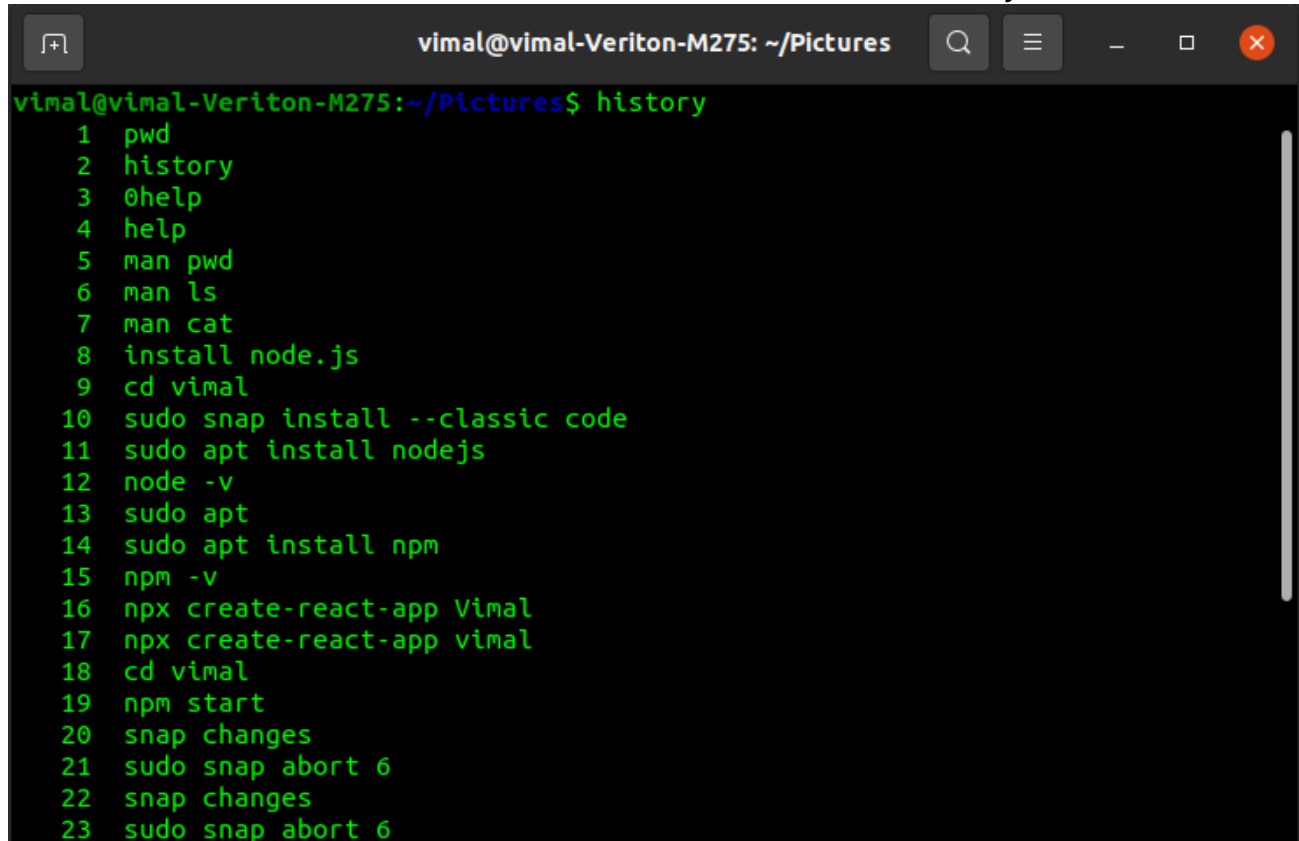
vimal@vimal-Veriton-M275: ~/Pictures

vimal@vimal-Veriton-M275:~/Pictures$ man ls

---

vimal@vimal-Veriton-M275: ~/Pictures

LS(1)   User Commands   LS(1)

NAME
       ls - list directory contents

SYNOPSIS
       ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION
       List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default).
       Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is speci-
       fied.

       Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options
       too.

       -a, --all
              do not ignore entries starting with .

       -A, --almost-all
              do not list implied . and ..

       --author
Manual page ls(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
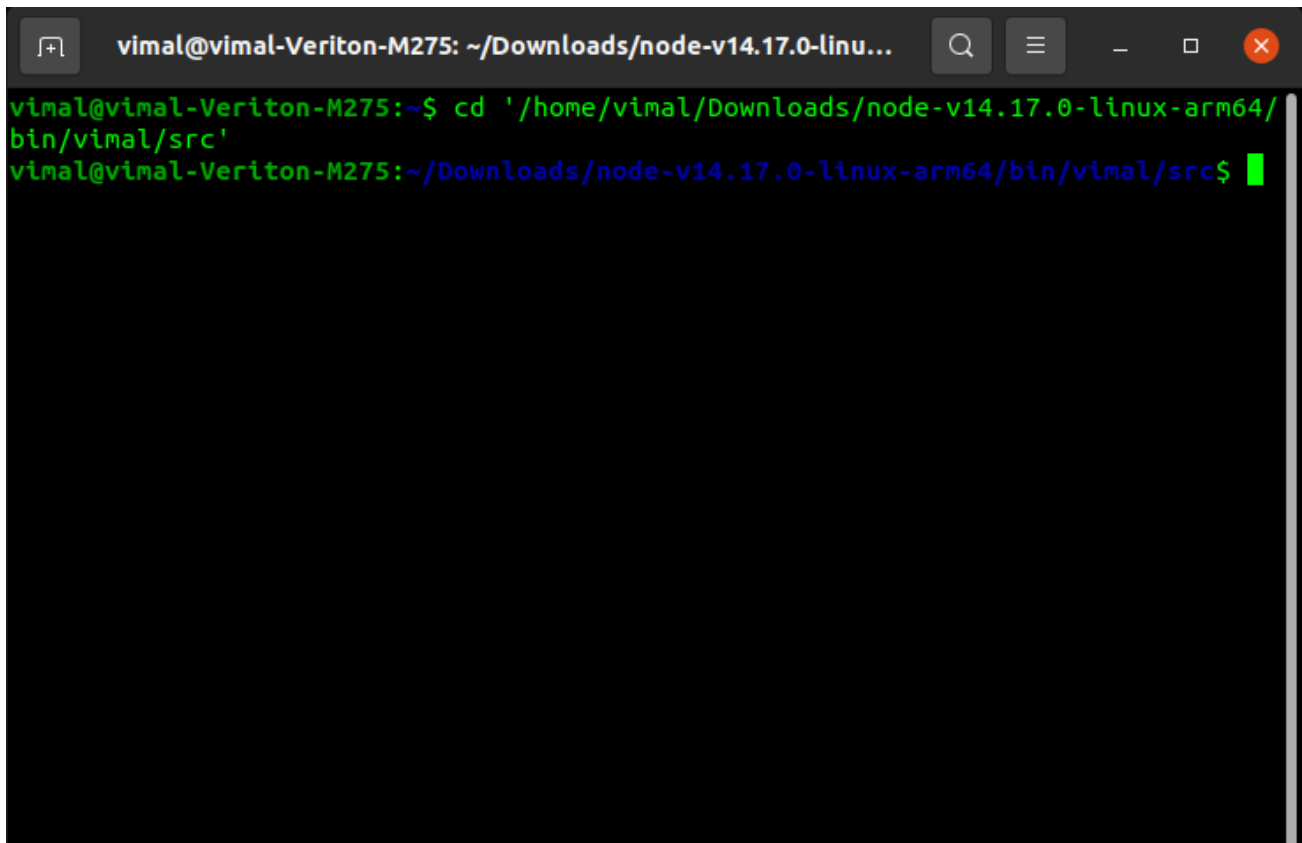
4. cd

To navigate through the Linux files and directories, use the cd .

It requires either the full path or the name of the directory, depending on the current working directory that you're in.

Shortcuts to help you navigate quickly:

- ➢cd .. (with two dots) to move one directory up
- ➢cd to go straight to the home folder
- ➢cd- (with a hyphen) to move to your previous directory
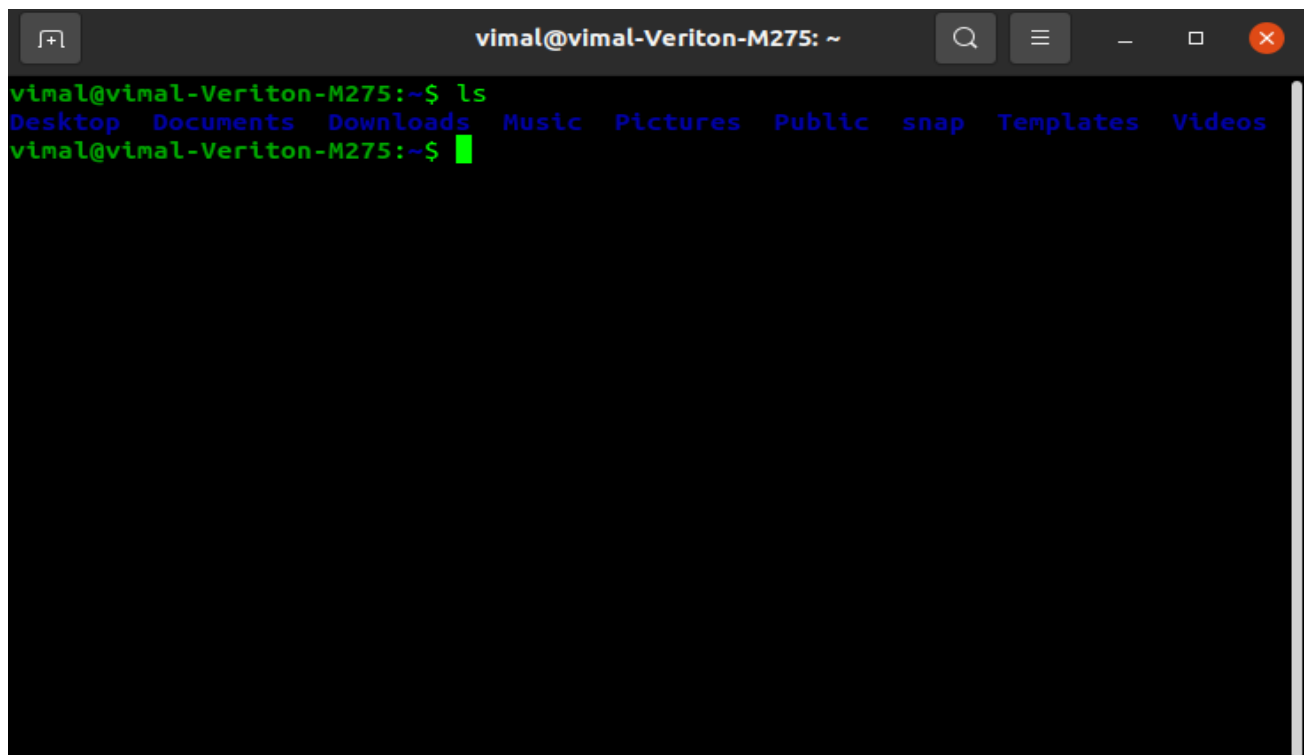
5. ls

The ls command is used to view the contents of a directory. By default, this command will display the contents of your current working directory.

There are variations you can use with the ls command:

- **ls -R** will list all the files in the sub-directories as well
- **ls –l** – long listing
- **ls -a** will show the hidden files
- **ls -al** will list the files and directories with detailed information like the permissions, size, owner, etc.
- **ls -t** lists files sorted in the order of "last modified".
- **ls -r** option will reverse the natural sorting order. Usually used in combination with other switches such as ls -tr. This will reverse the time-wise listing.
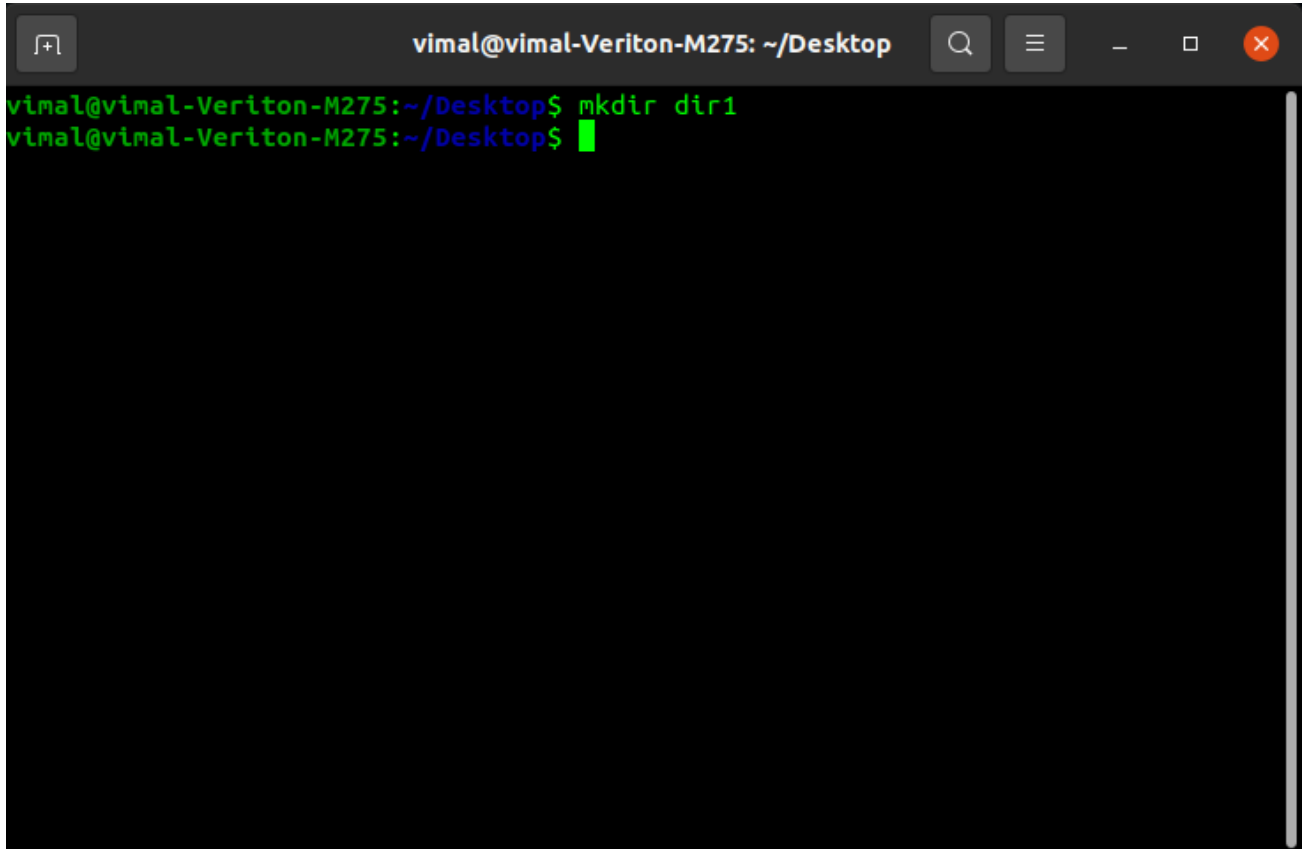
6. mkdir

Use mkdir command to make a new directory .
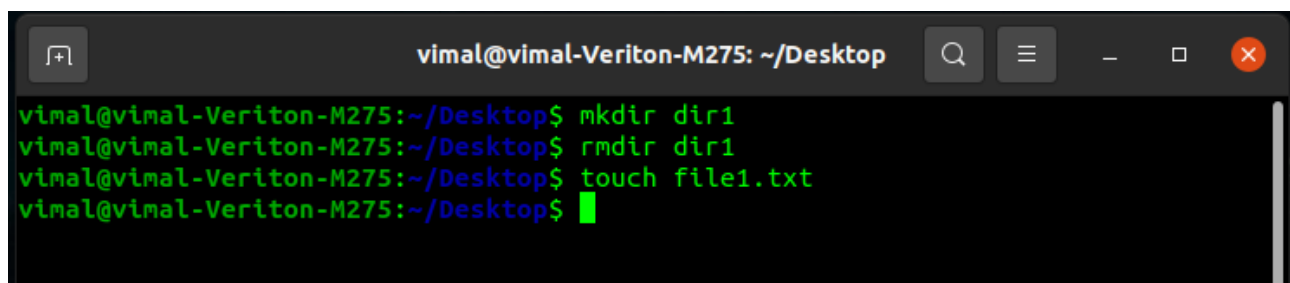To generate a new directory inside another directory, use
this Linux basic command.
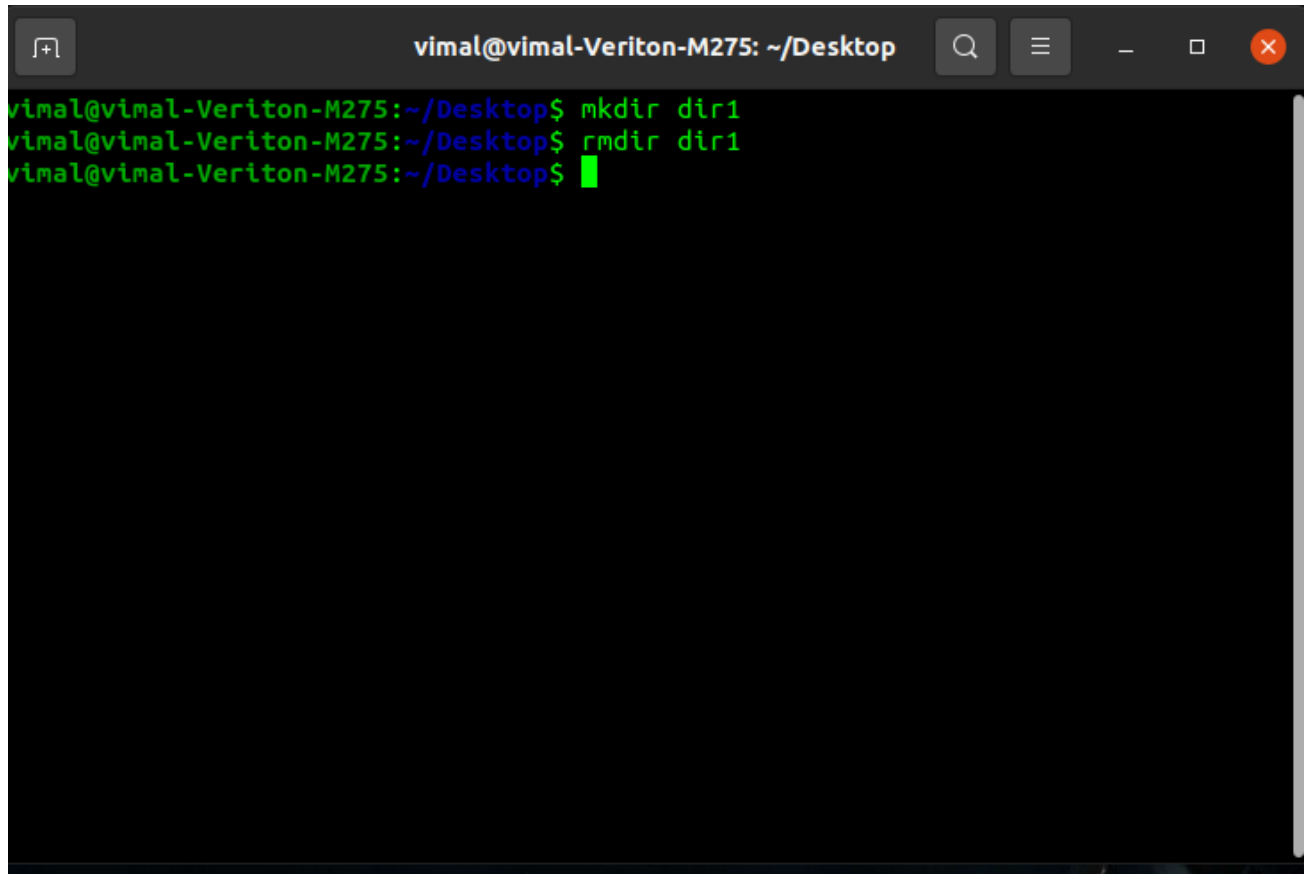
7. rmdir

If you need to delete a directory, use the rmdir
command.However, rmdir only allows you to delete
empty directories.

8. touch

The touch command allows you to create a blank new filethrough the Linux command line.
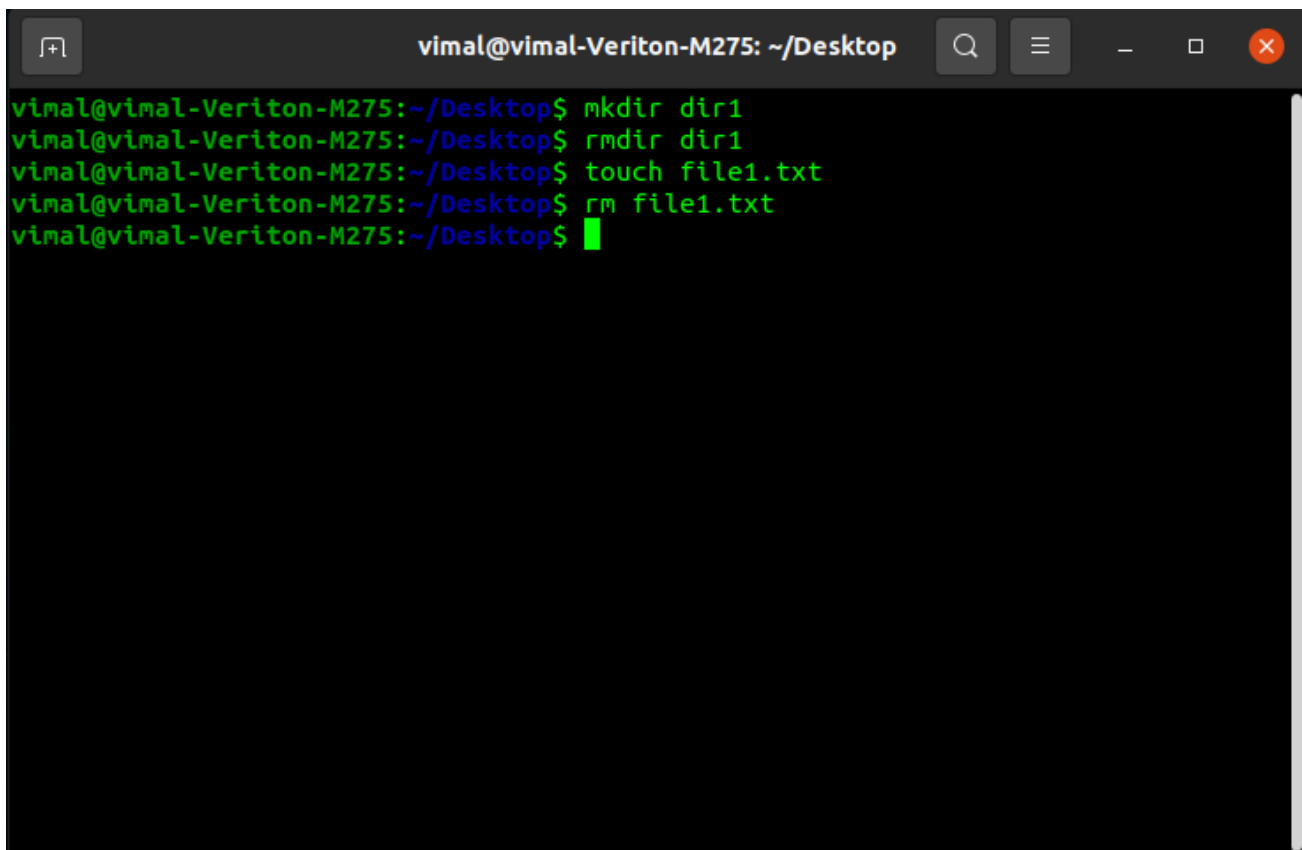
9. rm

The rm command is used to delete directories and thecontents within them.

If you only want to delete the directory — as an alternativeto rmdir — use rm -r.

To remove a file use **rm filename**


```
vimal@vimal-Veriton-M275:~/Desktop$ mkdir dir1
vimal@vimal-Veriton-M275:~/Desktop$ rmdir dir1
vimal@vimal-Veriton-M275:~/Desktop$ touch file1.txt
vimal@vimal-Veriton-M275:~/Desktop$ rm file1.txt
vimal@vimal-Veriton-M275:~/Desktop$
```
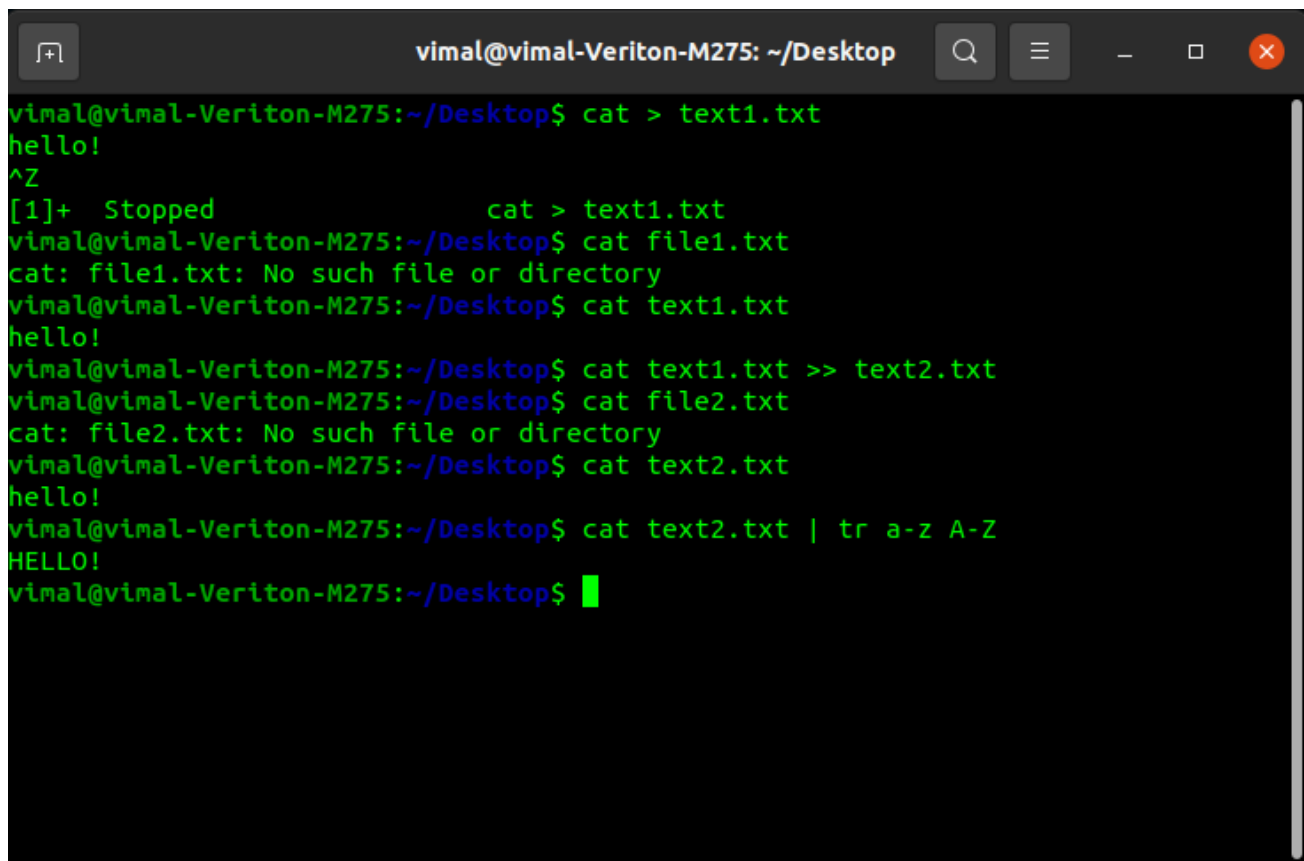
10. cat

cat (short for concatenate) is one of the most frequently used commands in Linux. It is used to list the contents of a

file on the standard output stdout .

To run this command, type cat followed by the file's name and its extension. For instance: cat file.txt.

Here are other ways to use the cat command:

- ➢ **cat > filename** creates a new file
- ➢ **cat filename1 filename2>filename3** joins two files (1 and 2) and stores the output of them in a new file (3)
- ➢ to convert a file to upper or lower case use, **cat filename**

  | tr a-z A-Z >output.txt
- ➢ **cat >>myfile** insert data to a file