**Linux Commands**

**pwd**

Absolute path of current working directory

**Ls**

List the contents of the folder

**ls -l**

List the contents of the folder with their short details

**ls -la**

List the contents of the folder and also their deep details

**cd**

This will take you back to your home directory directly, it doesn’t matter where ever you are.

**cd ..**

It will take you back just one step back, i.e to the parent directory of the current directory.

**clear**

for clearing the terminal

**mkdir**

The mkdir command creates directories. This command can create multiple directories at once as well as set the permissions for the directories.

**cat**

 print the content of a file onto the standard output stream.

It also used to merge the content of two files into one.

e.g : cat file1.txt file2.txt > file3.txt

**head**

It will give first 10 lines

**head -n 2 filename**

It will give first 2 lines

**tail**

It will give last 10 lines

**tail -n 2 filename**

It will give last 2 lines

**pipe**

Chain multiple commands together

**grep**

It will allow you to search or find the words in Word or txt file. grep “search\_word” filename

e.g. grep -i “search\_word” filename (it will not case sensitive to search term)

**sed**

It will find or replace word

sed ’s/unix/linux/’ filename

**du**

summary of directory and sub-directory

e.g. du

e.g. du -h (summary & file size)

**history**

It will tell the history of the commands

**whoami**

The whoami command allows Linux users to see the currently logged-in user.

**cp**

copy file from source to destiny

**rm**

It will remove the files

**mv**

It will used to move or rename the file