Basic Linux Commands

1. ls – list all commands
2. cd directoriesName – enter the directory which is specified
3. pwd – present working directory
4. mkdir – making new directories
5. touch – make new file in that directories
6. cp – copy file content
7. mv – move file
8. rm – remove file from directories
9. find – searching files and dirs

10. which – to identify the location of executables

11. whereis – gives specification about system location where the file is saved

12. whoami – to check the user

13. dirname – check the directorie name

14. dirs – list all direct directories

15. basename – find the full name of the file that is saved in system

16. rename- rename file or directories

17. rmdir – remove directories

18. wc – count total number of words in a word or file

19. diff – for comparing 2 text files

20. ispell – check the spelling of single word and text files

21. Sudo apt install –

22. sudo apt update –

22. sudo apt upgrade

23. cat – concatenate files and print

24. tac – reverse of word

25. time – gives UTC time

26. cal – opens calender

27. usermod – cheks the user details

28. Chmod – change permission

29. sudo – superuser do (permission)

30. id

31. ping – used for remote trouble shooting

32. ip - learn how to manage network

33. hostname – check for machine name

34. man – used to check reference manual page

35. info – information about linux commands

36. whatis –

37. clear – clear terminal

38. reset – restore terminal to known state

39. echo – print text on terminal

40. seq – generate numeric sequence

41. history – list all commands that are used in that session

42. rev – reverse lines