Advanced Computer Network Assignment

Topic: - Take screenshots of basic Linux commands

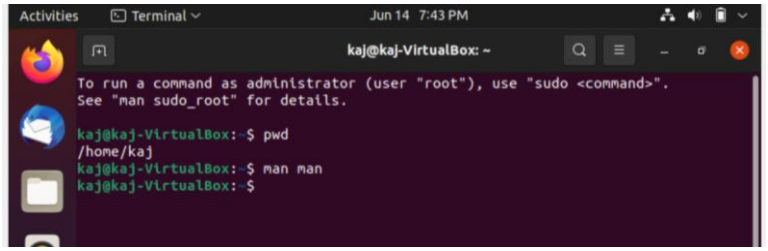
Submitted By:
Anilect Jose
Roll No:17
RMCA A

Submitted To:
Rini Kurian

BASIC LINUX COMMANDS

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

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

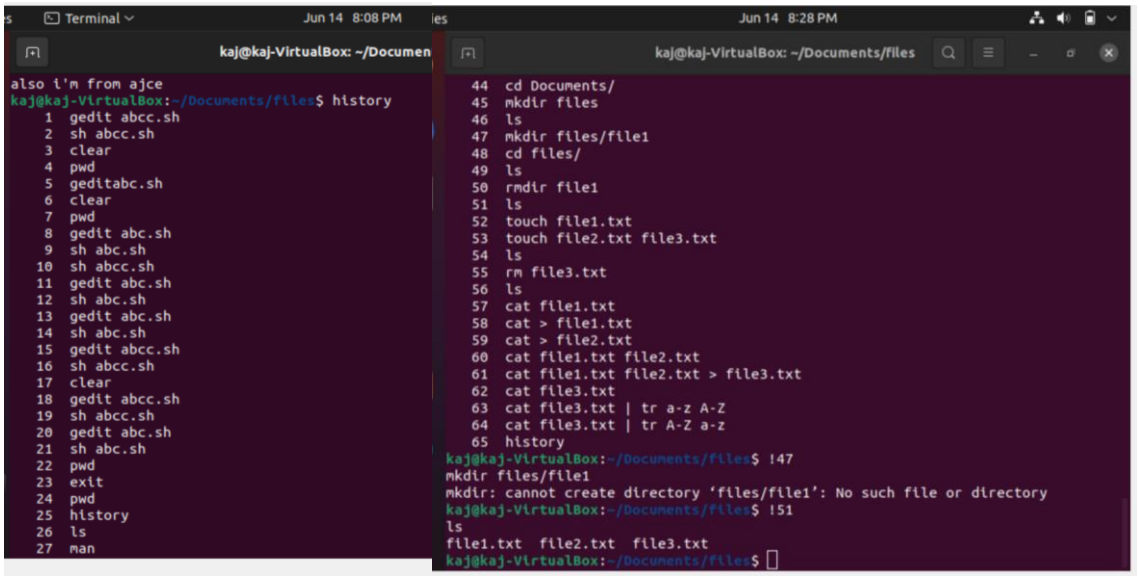


2. history

Ø 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.

Ø history

Ø !command number to run a command from history

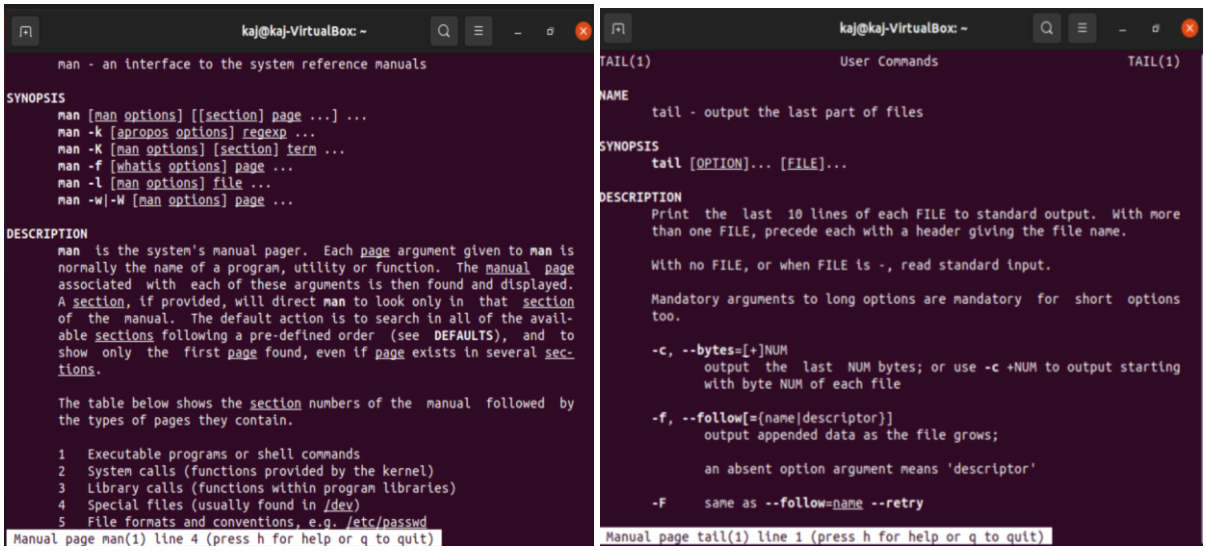


3. man

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 man

man ls



4. cd

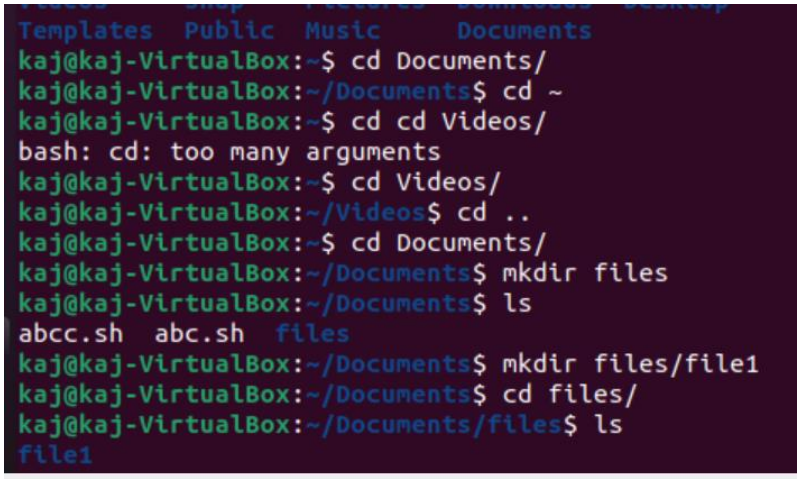
To navigate through the Linux files and directories, use the cd It requires either the full path or the name of the directory, depending on the current working directory that you're in.

Shortcuts to help you navigate quickly:

Ø cd .. (with two dots) to move one directory up

Ø cd to go straight to the home folder

Ø 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:

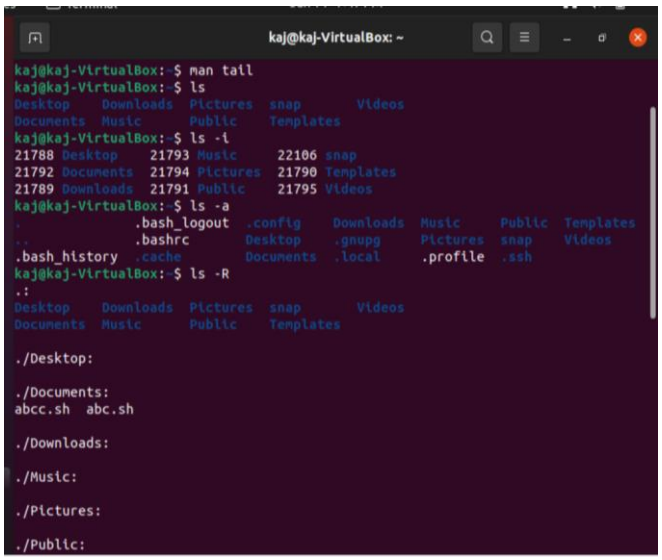
• **ls -R** will list all the files in the sub-directories as well

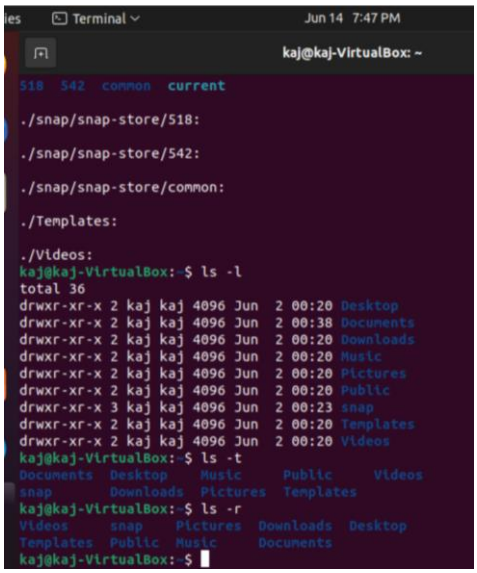
• **ls –l –** long listing

• **ls -a** will show the hidden files

• **ls -al** will list the files and directories with detailed information like the permissions, size, owner, etc.

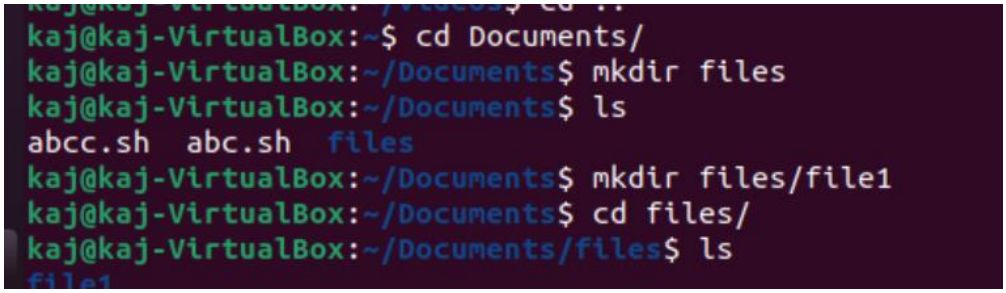
• **ls -t** lists files sorted in the order of “last modified”.
• **ls -r** option will reverse the natural sorting order. Usually used in combination with other switches such as ls -tr. This will reverse the time-wise listing.





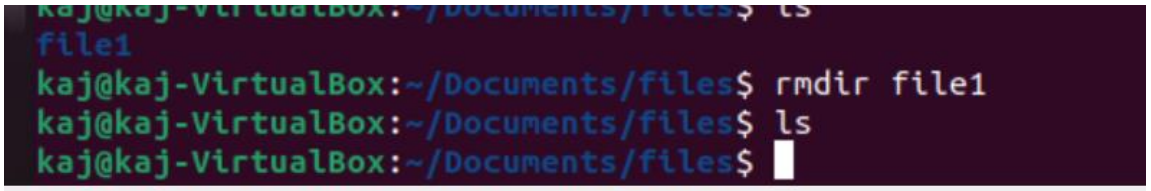
6. mkdir

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



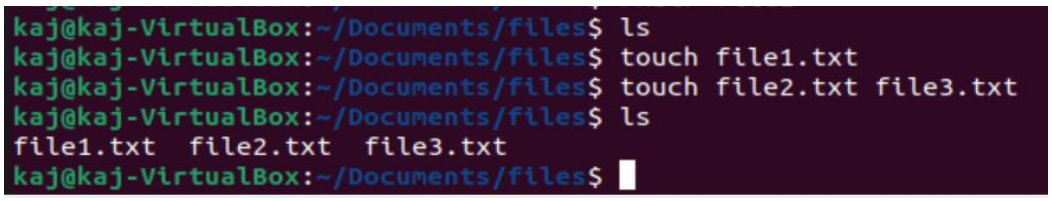
7. rmdir

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



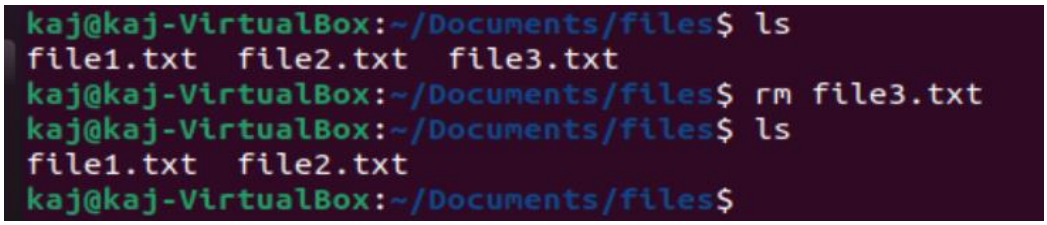
8. touch

The touch command allows you to create a blank new file through the Linux command line.



9. rm

The rm command is used to delete directories and the contents within them.
If you only want to delete the directory — as an alternative to rmdir — use rm -r.
To remove a file use **rm filename**



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:

Ø **cat > filename** creates a new file

Ø **cat filename1 filename2>filename3** joins two files (1 and 2) and stores the output of them in a new file (3)

Ø to convert a file to upper or lower case use, **cat filename | tr a-z A-Z >output.txt**

Ø **cat >>myfile** insert data to a file