

Study of Linux commands

Linux commands are a fundamental aspect of using the Linux operating system, and they serve as the primary means of interacting with and managing a Linux-based system. These commands provide users with a powerful and flexible way to perform various tasks, from basic file operations to system administration and network management. Here we have the basic linux commands shown below:-

1. ls command

The ls command is commonly used to identify the files and directories in the working directory. This command is one of the many often-used Linux commands that you should know.

This command can be used by itself without any arguments and it will provide us the output with all the details about the files and the directories in the current working directory.

```
root@ubuntu:/# ls
bin  dev  go1.13.5.linux-amd64.tar.gz  initrd.img  lib  lost+found  mnt  proc  run  snap  sys  usr  vmlinuz
boot  etc  home  initrd.img.old  lib64  media  opt  root  sbin  srv  tmp  var  vmlinuz.old
root@ubuntu:/#
```

2. pwd command

The pwd command is mostly used to print the current working directory on your terminal. It is also one of the most commonly used commands.

Now, your terminal prompt should usually include the entire directory. If it doesn't, this is a quick command to see which directory you're in. Another purpose for this command is when creating scripts because it can help us find the directory in which the script was saved.

```
shital@debian:~/logs$ pwd
/home/shital/logs
```

3. mkdir command

This mkdir command allows you to create fresh directories in the terminal itself. The default syntax is `mkdir <directory name>` and the new directory will be created.

```
sssit@JavaTpoint:~$ mkdir created
sssit@JavaTpoint:~$
sssit@JavaTpoint:~$ ls
created  Documents      Music      Public      Untitled Folder
Desktop  Downloads      new        sreated     Videos
Disk1    examples.desktop Pictures     Templates
```

4. cd command

The cd command is used to navigate between directories. It requires either the full path or the directory name, depending on your current working directory. If you run this command without any options, it will take you to your home folder.

```
infolinux@infolinux:~$ pwd
/home/infolinux
infolinux@infolinux:~$ cd /home/infolinux/Desktop/
infolinux@infolinux:~/Desktop$ pwd
/home/infolinux/Desktop
infolinux@infolinux:~/Desktop$
```

5. rmdir command

The rmdir command is used to delete permanently an empty directory. To perform this command the user running this command must be having sudo privileges in the parent directory.

```
sssit@JavaTpoint:~/created$ ls
file1 file2
sssit@JavaTpoint:~/created$ rmdir file1
sssit@JavaTpoint:~/created$ ls
file2
```

6. cp command

The cp command of Linux is equivalent to copy-paste and cut-paste in Windows. It is used for copying files and directories from one location to another.

```
sssit@JavaTpoint:~/Downloads$ ls /home/sssit/Desktop
1.png  elena doc of 12th May @2200  linux.docx  usr
5555   jdk-8u91-linux-i586.rpm      linuxfun.pdf
sssit@JavaTpoint:~/Downloads$
sssit@JavaTpoint:~/Downloads$
sssit@JavaTpoint:~/Downloads$ cp text /home/sssit/Desktop
sssit@JavaTpoint:~/Downloads$
sssit@JavaTpoint:~/Downloads$ ls /home/sssit/Desktop
1.png  elena doc of 12th May @2200  linux.docx  text
5555   jdk-8u91-linux-i586.rpm      linuxfun.pdf  usr
sssit@JavaTpoint:~/Downloads$
```

7. Whoami command

The whoami command allows Linux users to see the currently logged-in user. The output displays the username of the effective user in the current shell. Additionally, whoami is useful in bash scripting to show who is running the script.

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ whoami  
tryhackme
```

8. rm command

rm command in Linux is generally used to delete the files created in the directory. Be cautious with this command, as deleted data is not easily recoverable.

```
sssit@JavaTpoint:~/Downloads$ ls  
file.txt  importnt  multi  
sssit@JavaTpoint:~/Downloads$ rm -i file.txt  
rm: remove regular empty file `file.txt'? y  
sssit@JavaTpoint:~/Downloads$  
sssit@JavaTpoint:~/Downloads$ ls  
importnt  multi
```

9. touch command

The touch command creates an empty file when put in the terminal in this format as touch <file name> or updates the timestamp of existing files.

```
sssit@JavaTpoint:~$ ls  
cretecler  Disk1  Downloads  Music  Pictures  Templates  
Desktop  Documents  examples.desktop  office  Public  Videos  
sssit@JavaTpoint:~$ touch myfile1  
sssit@JavaTpoint:~$ touch myfile2  
sssit@JavaTpoint:~$ ls  
cretecler  Disk1  Downloads  Music  myfile2  Pictures  Templates  
Desktop  Documents  examples.desktop  myfile1  office  Public  Videos  
sssit@JavaTpoint:~$
```

10. cat command

The cat command is the simplest command to use when you want to see the contents of a particular file. The only issue is that it simply unloads the entire file to your terminal. If you want to navigate around a huge file, you should use less command alternatively.

- To view a single file:-

```
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder1$ cat>chetna
Chetna sontaki
^C
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder1$ cat chetna
Chetna sontaki
```

- To view multiple files:-

```
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder1$ cat chetna
Chetna sontaki
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder1$ ls
chetna
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder1$ cat>chetna1
bye this is my second file
^C
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder1$ cat chetna chetna1
Chetna sontaki
bye this is my second file
```

- To view content of a file preceding with line number:-

```
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder1$ cat -n chetna
1 Chetna sontaki
```

- Create a file and add content:-

```
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder1$ cat>chetasnewfile
hey this is may new file
```

- Copy the contents of one file to another file:-

```
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder1$ cat chetna>chetna1
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder1$ cat chetna1
Chetna sontaki
```

- Cat command can append the contents of one file to the end of another file.

```
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder1$ cat chetna1 >> chetna2
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder1$ cat chetna1
hey this is chetnaaaa
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder1$ cat chetna2
hey this my 3rd file
hey this is chetnaaaa
```

- Cat command can display content in reverse order using tac command.

```
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder1$ cat cs2
chetna
heyyyy
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder1$ tac cs2
heyyyy
chetna
```

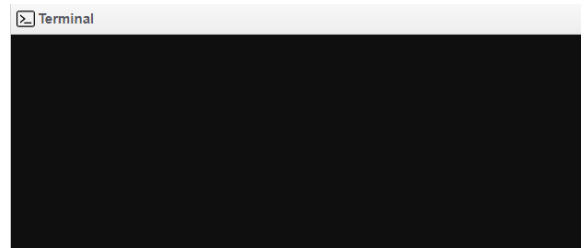
- Cat command can highlight the end of line.

```
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder1$ cat -E "cs2"
chetna$
heyyyy$
```

11. clear command

The clear command is a standard command to clear the terminal screen

```
1 $ ls
2 Demo
3 files.txt Linked main.sh NewFile Second
4 $ pwd
5 /home/cg/root/638c34db4d98e
6 $ cp Linked Non-Linked
7 cp: -r not specified; omitting directory 'Linked'
8 $ clear
```



12. echo command

Echo command in Linux is specially used to print something in the terminal

```
raghvendra@raghvendra-Inspiron-15-3567:~$ echo "Geeks for Geeks"
Geeks for Geeks
raghvendra@raghvendra-Inspiron-15-3567:~$
```

13. Find command

The find command helps us to find a particular file within a directory. It is used to find the list of files for the various conditions like permission, user ownership, modification, date/time, size, and more

```
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder1$ cd
tryhackme@linux1:~$ find -name chetna1
./folder1/chetna1
tryhackme@linux1:~$
```
