# Demonstration of Linux Commands

Linux provides a powerful command-line interface (CLI) to interact with the system. Below are demonstrations of commonly used Linux commands with their purpose and examples.

# **File and Directory Management:**

* **ls :** Lists the contents of a directory.

Code -

ls  
 ls -l *# Long format listing*  
 ls -a # Lists all files, including hidden ones

* **pwd :** Prints the current working directory.

Code -

pwd

* **mkdir :** Creates a new directory.

Code -

mkdir my\_directory

* **cd :**Changes the current directory.

Code -

cd my\_directory  
 cd .. *# Go up one directory*  
 cd ~ # Go to home directory

* **rmdir :** Removes an empty directory.

Code -

rmdir my\_directory

* **cp :** Copies files or directories.

Code -

cp file1.txt file2.txt *# Copy file*  
 cp -r directory1 directory2 # Copy directory recursively

* **mv :** Moves or renames files or directories.

Code -

mv old\_name.txt new\_name.txt *# Rename file*  
 mv file.txt /path/to/new/location # Move file

* **rm :** Removes files or directories.

Code -

rm file.txt  
 rm -r directory # Remove directory and its contents recursively

* **cat :** Displays the content of a file.

Code -

cat file.txt

**# Process Management:**

* **ps :** Displays information about running processes.

Code -

ps aux # Lists all running processes

System Information and Help:

* **man :** Displays the manual page for a command.

Code -

man ls

* **cal :** Displays a calendar.

Code -

cal

Text Processing:

* **grep :** Searches for patterns in files.

Code -

grep "pattern" file.txt

* **echo :** Displays a line of text.

Code -

echo "Hello, World!"

* **sort :** Sorts lines of text files.

Code -

sort unsorted\_file.txt