

## Basic Linux Commands

command	usages	description
Is	ls /directry_path eg: ls /usr/lib	List files
ср	cp file_path /directory_path eg: cp student/home/cloudera/Desktop	Copy files
mv	mv file_path /destination_directory_path eg:mv myfile.text/newdirectory  mv current_filename new_filename eg: mv computer.txt computer_hope.txt	Rename a file or moves it from one directory to another directory
rm	rm file_path eg:rm/home/cloudera/Desktop/file_n ame	Delete files
cd	cd /Directory_path Eg:cd/user/lib/Hadoop-0.20	Change directory
In	In file_path/destination_directry_path eg : In student/home/cloudera/desktop	Link files
pwd	pwd	Print current directory name
mkdir	mkdir /new_directry_path Eg:mkdir /home/cloudera/desktop/new_directo ry	Create directory



rmdir	rmdir /directory_path eg:rmdir /home/cloudera/desktop/directory	Delete directory
cat	cat /file_path eg: cat/home/cloudera/file_name	View_files
nl	nl /file_path eg: nl student roll	Number lines
vi	vi /file_path Eg: vi student roll	Text editor
stat	stat /file_path Eg: stat student roll	Display file attributes (properties)
wc	wc /file_path Eg: wc student roll	Count/bytes/words/lines
chown	chown user_name file_path Eg: chown cloudera/home/cloudera/desktop/RE ADME.txt	Change file owner
chgrp	chgrp group_name/file_path eg:chgrp admin/home/cloudera/desktop/READ ME.txt	Change file group
ifconfig	ifconfig	Set/display network information/ip address
chattr	Sudo chattr +i/-i/file_path Eg: sudo chattr +i/home/cloudera/desktop/README.t xt	Change advance file attiributes

## THAT'S ALL FOLKS..!!!!