Linux Commands

1. **pwd**

To find out the path of the current working directory you are in.

2. **cd**

To change the directory.

- **cd ..**

To move one directory backward

3. **ls**

To view the contents of current working directory.

4. **cat**

To list the contents of a file on the standard output.

cat <filename>

- **cat > filename** : creates a new file
- **cat filename1 filename2>filename3** : joins two files, filename1 and filename2 and stores the output of them in a new file filename3.

5. **cp**

To copy files from the current directory to a different directory.

cp scenery.jpg/home/username/Pictures would create a copy
of **scenery.jpg** (from your current directory) into the **Pictures** directory.

6. **mv**

To move files or to rename files.

mv <filename> <destination directory>

To rename files, **mv <oldname> <newname>**

7. **mkdir**

To create a new directory.

8. **rmdir**

To delete a directory. It only allows to delete empty directories.

9. **rm**

To delete directories and the contents within them.

rm -r

//THIS DELETES EVERYTHING AND THERE IS NO UNDO.

10. **touch**

To create a blank new file.

touch **/home/username/Documents/file.html** to create an HTML file named file.html.

11. **locate**

It locates a file just like the search command in Windows. Using **-i** argument makes it case insensitive.

locate -i school : search for any file that contains word “school”

locate -i school*note : search for any file that contains the word “school” and “note”.

12. **find**

To search files and directories within a given directory.

- To find files in the current directory use, **find . -name notes.txt**
- To look for directories use, **/ -type d -name notes.txt**

13. **grep**

Searches through all the text in a given file.

grep hello note.txt : searches for the word hello in the note.txt file and displays the lines that contain the searched word.

14. **sudo**

“SuperUser Do”, enables to perform the tasks that require administrative or root permissions.

//NOT ADVISABLE TO USE FOR DAILY USE. IT MIGHT BE EASY FOR AN ERROR TO OCCUR IF WE DID SOMETHING WRONG.

15. **df**

To get a report on the system’s disk space usage, shown in percentage and KBs. Type **df -m** to see the report in megabytes.

16. **du**

To check how much space a file or a directory takes. (Disk Usage)

17. **head**

To view the first lines of any text file. It will show the first ten line by default.

We can change the number of lines by typing **head -n <number> filename.txt**

18. **tail**

Displays the last ten lines of a text file.

tail -n filename.txt

19. **diff**

compares the contents of two files line by line. After analyzing the files, it will output the lines that do not match. Programmers often use this command when they need to make program alterations instead of rewriting the entire source code.

diff <filename1> <filename2>

20. **kill**

To terminate the program manually.

21. **ping**

To check the connectivity status to a server.

22. **wget**

To download files from the internet.

wget <download link>

23. **uname**

Print detailed information about your Linux system like machine name, operating system, kernel etc.

24. **top**

To display a list of running processes and how much CPU each process uses.

25. **history**

To review the commands you have entered before.

26. **man**

It is like the help command in Windows. Entering man head will show the manual instruction of the head command.

27. **echo**

To move some data into a file.

For example, if you want to add the text, “Hello, my name is John” into a file called name.txt, you would type **echo Hello, my name is John >> name.txt**

28. **zip, unzip**

zip : To compress your files into a zip archive.

unzip : To extract the zipped files from a zip archive.

29. **hostname**

To know the name of your host or network.

Adding a **-i** to the end will display the IP address of your network.

30. **useradd, userdel**

useradd : To create a new user.

passwd : To add a password to that user’s account.

userdel <username> : To remove a user.

31. **tar**

To archive multiple files into a tarball, a common Linux file format that is similar to zip format, with compression being optional.

32. **chmod**

To change the read, write and execute permissions of files and directories.

33. **chown**

In Linux, all files are owned by a specific user.

The **chown** command enables you to change or transfer the ownership of a file to the specified username.

For instance, **chown linuxuser2 file.txt** will make **linuxuser2** as the owner of the **file.txt**

34. **jobs**

Displays all current jobs along with their statuses.

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- **clear** : to clean out the terminal.
- Press **TAB** to autofill what you are typing.
- **Ctrl+C** and **Ctrl + Z** : stop any command that is currently working. **Ctrl + C** : Stop and terminate the command. **Ctrl + Z** : Pause the command.
- **Ctrl + S** : Freeze the terminal.
- **Ctrl + Q** : To unfreeze the frozen terminal.
- **Ctrl + A** moves you to the beginning of the line.
- **Ctrl + E** moves you to the end.