

Linux Command Reference

ls - list directory contents

Commonly used options:

- a do not ignore entries starting with .
- l use a long listing format
- t sort by modification time
- 1 list one file per line

Examples:

- ls list directory contents
- ls -l list directory contents using a long listing format
- ls -al list directory contents using a long listing format, including hidden files
- ls -1 list directory contents, one file per line
- ls -alt list directory contents using a long listing format, including hidden files, and sort by modification time

cd - change the shell working directory

Examples:

- cd change to home directory
- cd .. change to parent directory
- cd / change to the root directory
- cd - change to the root directory
- cd ~student3 change to the home directory of student3
- cd ~ change to the home directory
- cd ./a/b/c change from the current directory to ./a/b/c
- cd /a/b/c/d change to the directory with full path /a/b/c/d

pwd – show current directory

mkdir <dir> - make a new directory

rm <file> - delete a file

rm -f <file> - delete a file with force

rmdir <dir> - delete a directory, if empty

cp <file1> <file2> - copy file1 to file2

Examples:

cp /etc/passwd ~/tmp/passwd

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cp ./passwd /home/student2/tmp
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cp -r <dir1> <dir2> - copy recursively all files under <dir1> to <dir2>

mv <file1> <file2> - move file1 to file2