**Linux commands**

-[hyphen] = defines file

[d] = defines directory

l = defines link

* Ls:

It shows total files and directories.

* Ls –al

It shows files and directories and it shows hidden files also.

Hidden files starts with .(dot).

* Ls –lr

It shows list in the reverse order.

* Pwd: present working directory

Present you are in which directory.

* Mkdir: make directory

It is used to create new directory.

Syntax: mkdir [directory name]

* Rm: remove

It is used to remove files.

Rm [file name]

* Rm –f:

It is used to forcefully remove the file.

Syntax: rm –f [file name]

* Rm –r:

It is used to remove directories and their contents recursively.

Syntax: rm –r [directory name]

* Rm –p:

It is used to forcefully delete the directory.

Syntax: rm –p [directory name]

* Clear:

It is used to clear the screen or console or display.

* Cat: concatenate

It is used to create a file with some data (or) information.

Syntax: cat > [file name]

Note: press ctrl+d (we exit from the file)

We will see the information in the file ( cat [file name])

* Cat >> filename:

It is used to append the data into the existing file.

* Touch:

It is used for create multiple empty files at a time.

Syntax: touch file1 file2 file3 etc.

* Cp: copy

It is used to copy data from one file to another file.

Syntax: cp [data file name] [empty file name]

* Mv: move

It is used for rename and move the files.

Syntax: mv [old file name] [new file name]

* Ps: process status

What are the current processes we active in.

It shows only active processes.

* Top: table of processes

It is displayed all the running processes.

Note: exit from this ctrl+c

* Kill:

It is used to kill the processes running on the Linux machine by using [processes id].

Syntax: kill [pid]

* Bg:

To resume suspended job in the background.

* Fg:

To resume suspended job in the foreground.

* Chmod: change mode

To change the permissions of the file.

Syntax: chmod [764] [file name]

Three types of files permissions:

1. Read [r]
2. Write [w]
3. Execute [x]

users group others

Example: chmod –x [filename]

* Ls –l

It is used to see the which permissions gave to the file.

Syntax: chmod 777 [file name]

* Ping: packet internet groper

It is used to check the network connectivity between the host and server.

Syntax: ping www.google.com

* Date:

It shows the todays date.

* Cal: calender

It shows the present month calendar.

* Uptime:

It provides information about how long a Linux system has been running, the number of users logged in, and the current system load average.

* W:

It displays information about the users currently on the machine, and their processes.it shows which users are in online present.

* Whoami:

It shows the user we are currently in.

* Df: disk free

It shows the disk usage and information.

* Du: disk usage

It measures the disk space occupied by files or directories.

* Free:

To check the memory RAM on our system.

* Echo:

It is used for printing text.

Syntax: echo “python”

* Vim: text editor

It is used for edit a file.

Syntax: vim [file name]

Shift+i [we go to insert mode]

Shift :wq [to save and exit the file]

* Man:
* It shows the interface of the system.
* Press q exit from the window.
* It is used to display the user manual of any command that we can run on the terminal.it provides a detailed view of the command which includes name, synopsis, description, options, exit status, return values, errors, files, versions, examples, authors and see also.
* Uname: unix name

To get the operating system name.

To get the basic information about the OS.

* Grep: global regular expression print

Grep command will process test line by line and prints any lines which matches given pattern.

Syntax: grep “word” [file name]

* Head:

It shows starting 10 lines of data in file.

Syntax: head [file name]

* Tail:

It shows bottom 10 lines of data in file.

Syntax: tail [file name]

* Ifconfig:

It displays information about our system.

Displays network interfaces and Ip addresses.

* History:

It shows the commands history what we executed in the terminal.

* Wc: word count

It counts the total lines, words and letters in the file.

Syntax: wc [file name]

* Sort:

It arranges the file data in alphabetical order.

Syntax: sort [file name]

* File:

It is checks a file type, such as pdf, txt, or other.

Syntax: file [file name]

* Diff: difference

The diff command compares two files and prints their difference.

Syntax: diff [first file name] [second file name]

* Time:

The time command measures the execution time of commands or scripts to gain insights into your system performance.