📘 Linux Commands Documentation

This document contains explanations of commonly used Linux commands.
These commands are essential for system navigation, file management, and basic administration.

---

1. pwd – Present Working Directory

Shows the current directory location.

pwd

---

2. ls – List Files

Lists files and directories.

ls

ls -l

ls -a

---

3. cd – Change Directory

Moves between directories.

cd Documents

cd ..

---

4. mkdir – Make Directory

Creates a new folder.

mkdir new_folder

---

5. rmdir – Remove Empty Directory

Deletes an empty directory.

rmdir new_folder

6. touch – Create File

Creates an empty file.

touch file.txt

7. cat – View File Content

Displays file content.

cat file.txt

8. nano – Text Editor

Used to edit files in terminal.

nano file.txt

9. cp – Copy Files

Copies files or directories.

cp file.txt backup.txt

10. mv – Move / Rename Files

Moves or renames files.

mv old.txt new.txt

11. rm – Remove Files

Deletes files or directories.

rm file.txt

rm -r folder_name

12. chmod – Change Permissions

Changes file permissions.

chmod 755 script.sh

---

13. chown – Change Owner

Changes file ownership.

sudo chown user:user file.txt

---

14. grep – Search Text

Searches text inside files.

grep "error" logfile.txt

---

15. ps – Process Status

Displays running processes.

ps aux

16. top – Live Process Monitor

Shows running processes in real time and system resource usage.

top

Use:
CPU, memory usage aur running processes live dekhne ke liye.

---

17. df – Disk Free

Shows disk space usage of file systems.

df -h

Use:
System me kitni disk free/used hai dekhne ke liye.

---

18. du – Disk Usage

Shows size of files and directories.

du -sh folder_name

Use:
Kaunsa folder zyada space le raha hai ye check karne ke liye.

---

19. history – Command History

Shows previously used commands.

history

Use:
Pehle chalaye gaye commands dobara dekhne ya reuse karne ke liye.

---

20. whoami – Current User

Shows current logged-in user.

whoami

📌 **Learning Outcome**

- Learned basic Linux file & process management

- Understood permissions and ownership

- Improved command-line efficiency

- Practiced professional documentation using Markdown

- Used GitHub as a learning portfolio