Linux Commands

* **man** – Used to format and display the user manual.
* **cd** – Used to **c**hange the **d**irectory that you’re currently in.
* **cat** – Will **cat**enate (concatenate) and list files. Can be used to output the contents of a file.
* **ls** – **L**i**s**ts contents of a directory.
  + –a shows all files
  + –author shows the author of each file
  + –C lists entries by columns
  + –d lists directories
  + –f do not sort
  + Etc.
* **rm** – Remove files or directories. *rm [OPTION] … FILE…*
* **rmdir** – Removes a directory. *rmdir [OPTION]… DIRECTORY…*
* **echo** – Display a line of text. *echo [SHORT-OPTION]… STRING…*
* **ps** – Report process status. *ps [OPTION]*
* **chmod** – Change permissions of a file. *chmod [OPTION] [PERMISSIONS] FILENAME*
* **top** – Provides a real-time view of a running system. *top [OPTION]*
* **find** – Search for files in a directory. *find [PATH] [EXPRESSION]*
* **sort** – Sort lines of text files. *sort [OPTION] [FILE]*
* **pushd** – Adds a directory to the top of the directory stack. With no arguments, swaps the first two. *pushd [-n] [+n] [-n]*
* **popd** – Removes entries from the directory stack. With no arguments, removes the top directory from the stack and performs a cd to the new top directory.
  + Same arguments as pushd, defined here:
    - +n – Removes the nth entry counting from the left
    - -n – Removes the nth entry counting from the right
    - -n – Suppresses the normal change of directory
* **source** – Evaluates the following command as a list of commands executed in the current context.
* **cp** – Copy files and directories.
  + *cp [OPTION] … SOURCE DEST*
  + *cp [OPTION] … SOURCE … DIRECTORY*
* **mv** – Move (or rename) files and directories. Works the same as cp.
* **wc** – Print the number of bytes, words, and lines in files. *wc [OPTION] [FILE]*

To list files whose name fits a particular pattern use (C\*\*a\*\* etc): **ls –l | grep ‘C.\{2\}a’**

Better way is: **ls –l C??a??**

To use **man** to find out about a command, type **man [command]**, like **man [chmod]** to find out about chmod.

Use the **top** command to determine how “busy” the computer is.