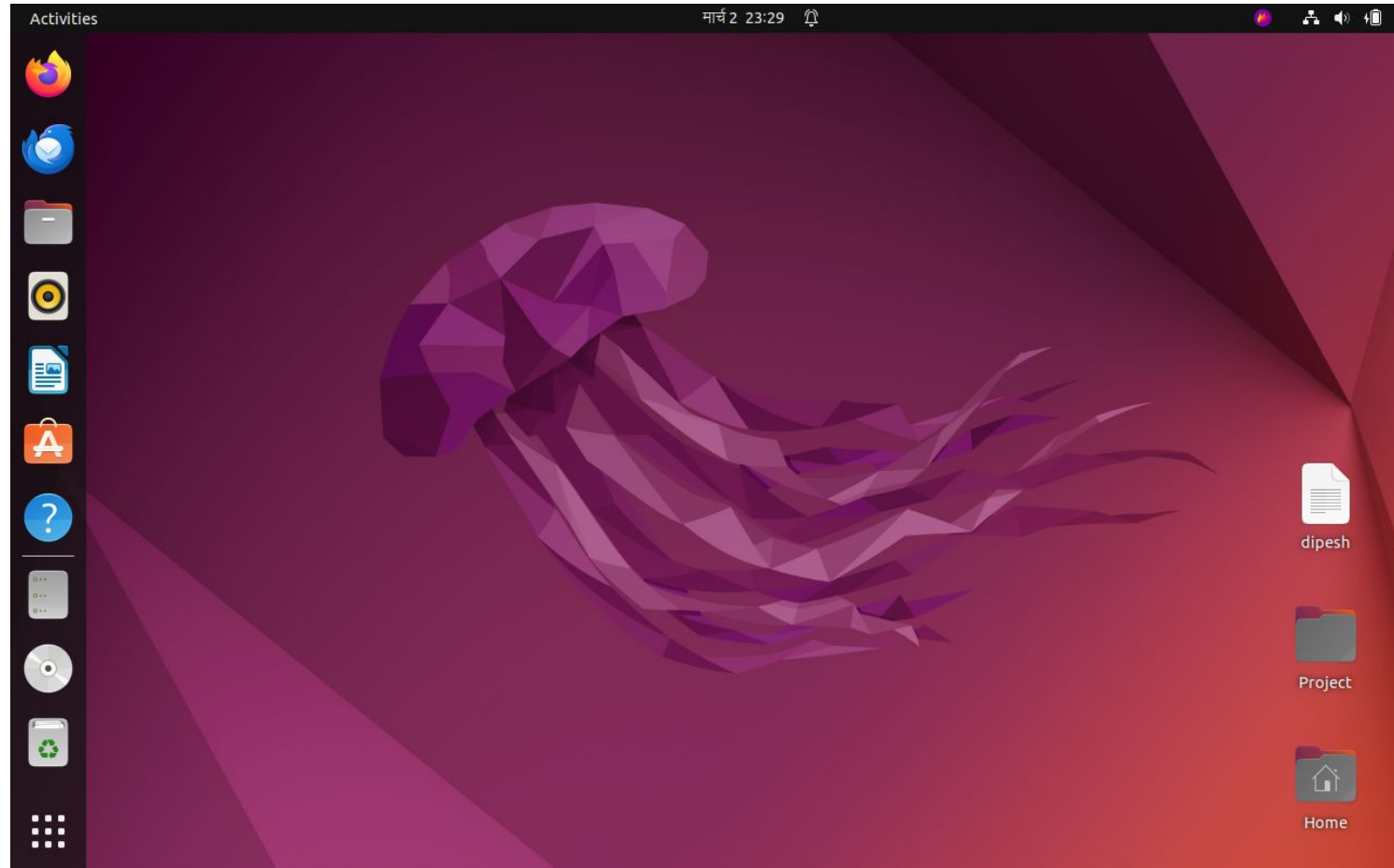


Linux

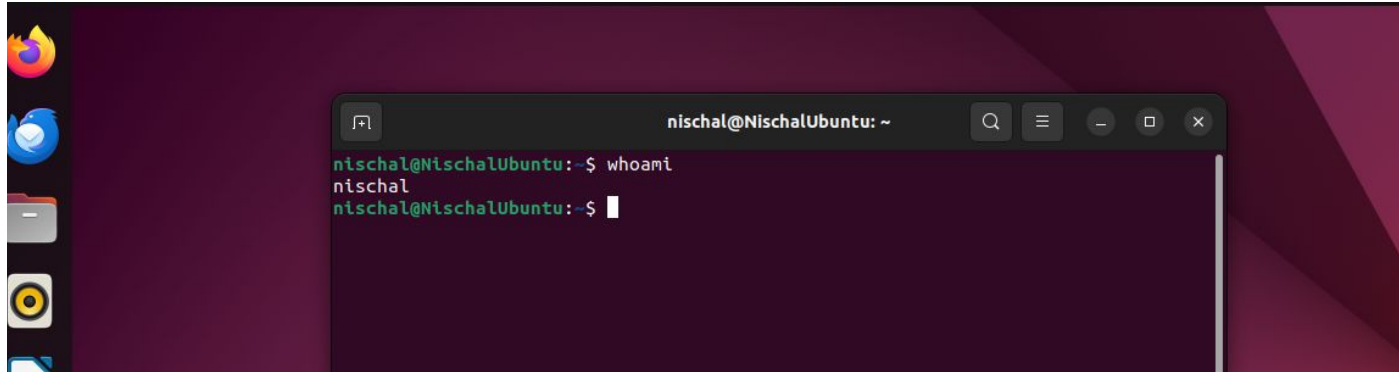
ubuntu-basic-commands

This is ubuntu...one of many linux distros



1.whoami

First thing to do when you get to a terminal is find out which user are you logged in as...so to do that simply type “whoami”

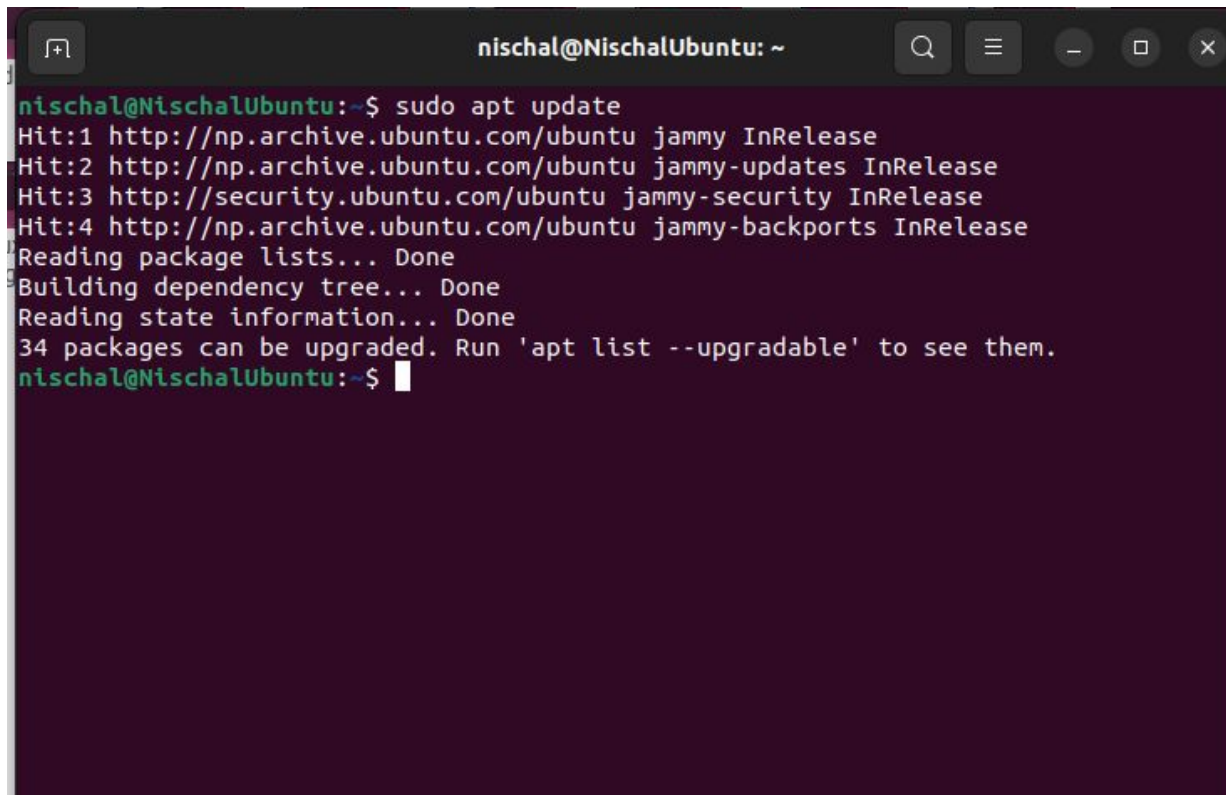
A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment with a dark purple background. On the left side, there is a vertical dock containing icons for Firefox, Telegram, a file manager, and a music player. In the center, a terminal window is open. The window's title bar reads 'nischal@NischalUbuntu: ~' and includes search, menu, and window control buttons. The terminal's output shows the command 'whoami' being executed, with the result 'nischal' displayed on the following line. The prompt 'nischal@NischalUbuntu:~\$' is visible at the bottom of the terminal window.

```
nischal@NischalUbuntu: ~  
nischal@NischalUbuntu:~$ whoami  
nischal  
nischal@NischalUbuntu:~$
```

So, as you can see the name of the user right below the command line “nischal”.

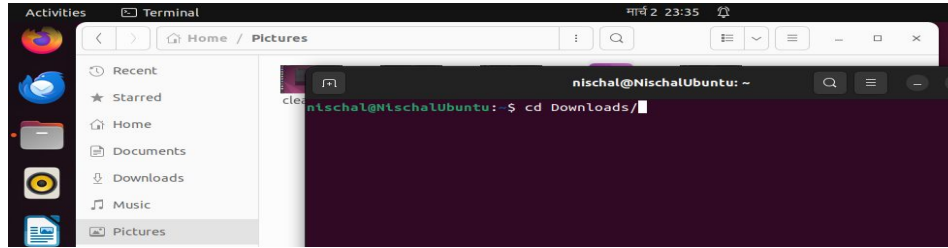
Sudo apt update

To update the os that i am using

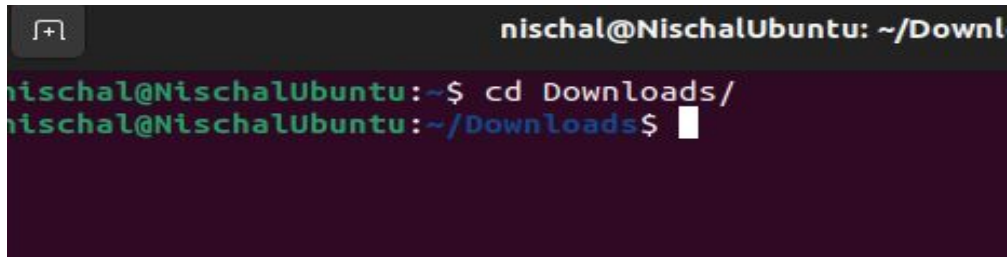
A terminal window with a dark purple background. The title bar at the top reads 'nischal@NischalUbuntu: ~'. The terminal shows the command 'sudo apt update' being executed. The output consists of four 'Hit' lines indicating updates from various Ubuntu repositories, followed by status messages for package lists, dependency tree, and state information. It concludes by stating that 34 packages can be upgraded and suggests running 'apt list --upgradable' for more details. The prompt returns to the user's shell.

```
nischal@NischalUbuntu:~$ sudo apt update
Hit:1 http://np.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease
Hit:2 http://np.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease
Hit:4 http://np.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
34 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
nischal@NischalUbuntu:~$
```

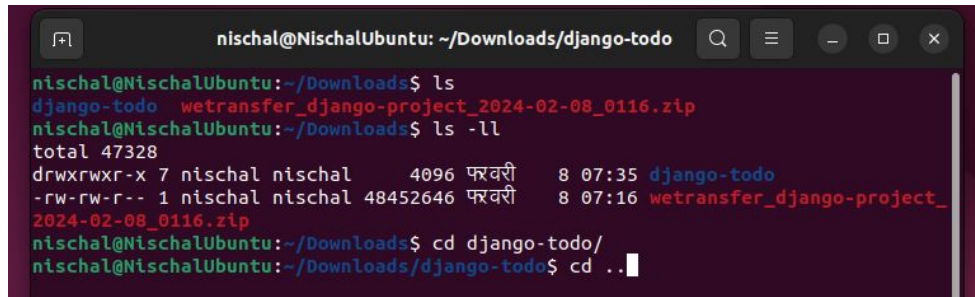

3.cd (To move inside a directory)



How it looks when you are inside a directory



4. cd.. To move out of a directory “cd ..”



```
nischal@NischalUbuntu: ~/Downloads/django-todo
nischal@NischalUbuntu:~/Downloads$ ls
django-todo  wetransfer_django-project_2024-02-08_0116.zip
nischal@NischalUbuntu:~/Downloads$ ls -ll
total 47328
drwxrwxr-x 7 nischal nischal    4096 फरवरी  8 07:35 django-todo
-rw-rw-r-- 1 nischal nischal 48452646 फरवरी  8 07:16 wetransfer_django-project_
2024-02-08_0116.zip
nischal@NischalUbuntu:~/Downloads$ cd django-todo/
nischal@NischalUbuntu:~/Downloads/django-todo$ cd ..
```

Also, if you wanna get to the first directory at once we can just type “cd” with which we get back to where we started.

5. ls

Lists out everything that is in the current directory

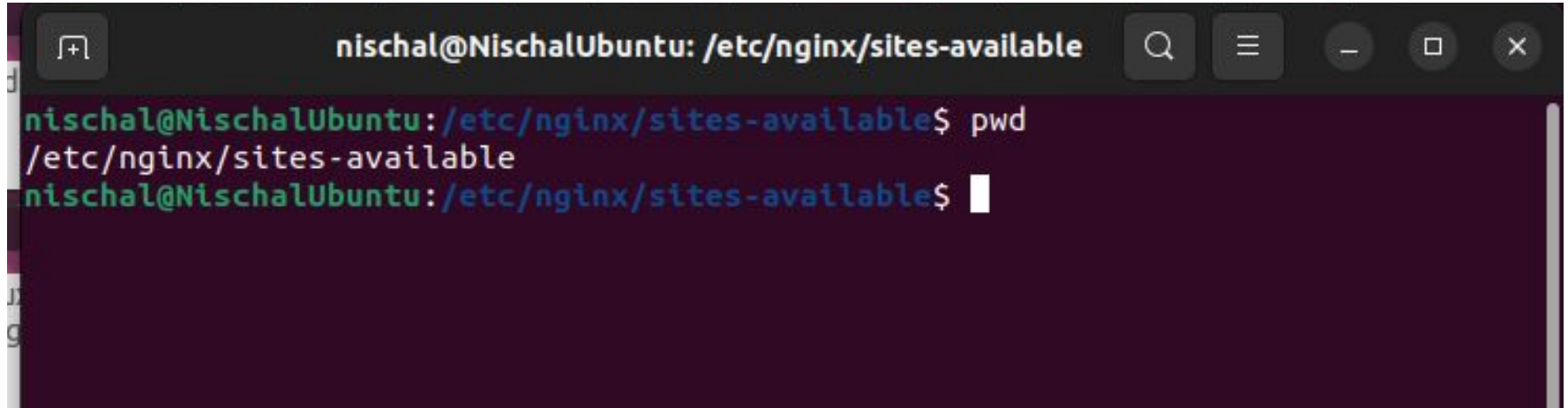
```
nischal@NischalUbuntu: ~/Downloads
nischal@NischalUbuntu:~/Downloads$ ls
django-todo  wetransfer_django-project_2024-02-08_0116.zip
nischal@NischalUbuntu:~/Downloads$
```

```
nischal@NischalUbuntu: ~/Downloads
nischal@NischalUbuntu:~/Downloads$ ls
django-todo  wetransfer_django-project_2024-02-08_0116.zip
nischal@NischalUbuntu:~/Downloads$ ls -ll
total 47328
-rwxrwxr-x 7 nischal nischal 4096 फरवरी 8 07:35 django-todo
-rw-rw-r-- 1 nischal nischal 48452646 फरवरी 8 07:16 wetransfer_django-project_
2024-02-08_0116.zip
nischal@NischalUbuntu:~/Downloads$
```

6. ls -ll

With the -ll in the back lists out all everything as well as their properties.

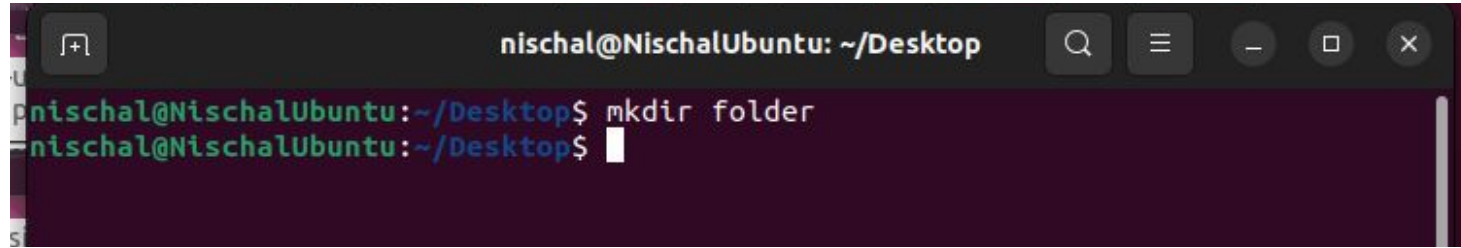
7.pwd to view the current location

A terminal window with a dark background. The title bar at the top reads "nischal@NischalUbuntu: /etc/nginx/sites-available". The terminal shows the command "pwd" being entered and executed. The output is "/etc/nginx/sites-available". The prompt "nischal@NischalUbuntu: /etc/nginx/sites-available\$" is visible on the line below the output.

```
nischal@NischalUbuntu: /etc/nginx/sites-available$ pwd
/etc/nginx/sites-available
nischal@NischalUbuntu: /etc/nginx/sites-available$
```

8.mkdir

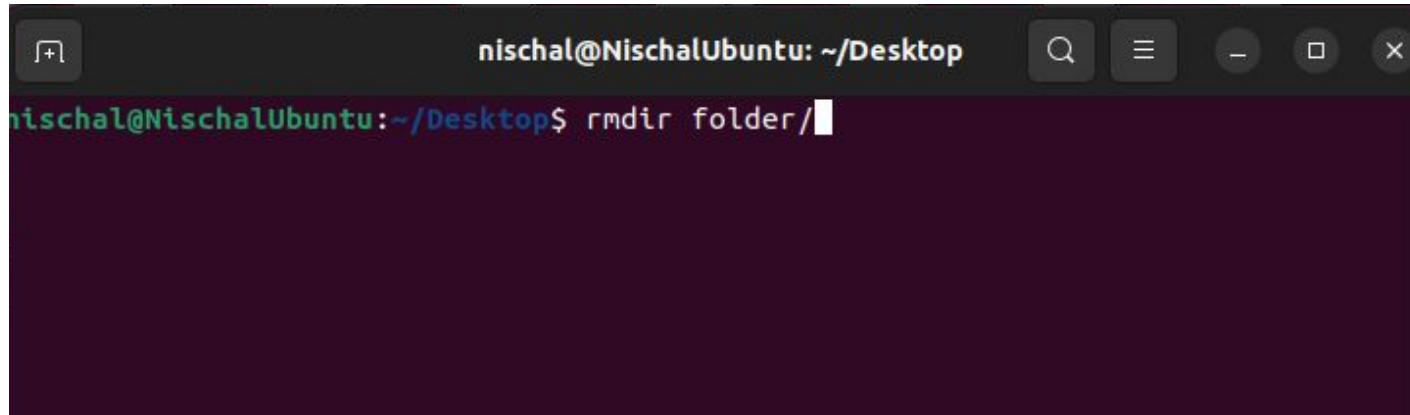
To make a directory

A terminal window titled 'nischal@NischalUbuntu: ~/Desktop' with standard window controls. The prompt is 'nischal@NischalUbuntu:~/Desktop\$'. The command 'mkdir folder' has been entered and executed, resulting in a new line with the same prompt and a cursor.

```
nischal@NischalUbuntu:~/Desktop$ mkdir folder
nischal@NischalUbuntu:~/Desktop$
```

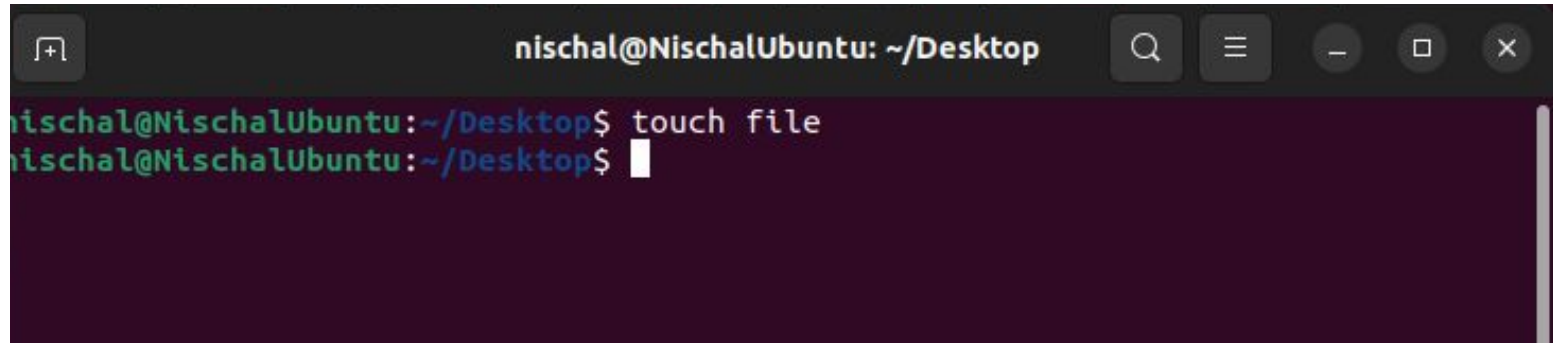
9. rmdir

To remove a dir

A terminal window titled 'nischal@NischalUbuntu: ~/Desktop' with standard window controls. The prompt is 'nischal@NischalUbuntu:~/Desktop\$'. The command 'rmdir folder/' has been entered and executed, resulting in a new line with the same prompt and a cursor.

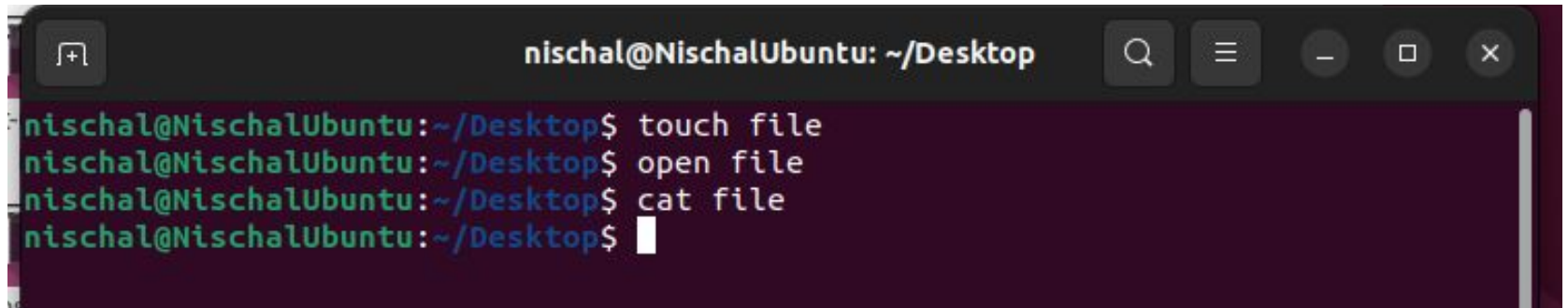
```
nischal@NischalUbuntu:~/Desktop$ rmdir folder/
nischal@NischalUbuntu:~/Desktop$
```

10.touch <file_name>
To create a text file

A terminal window titled 'nischal@NischalUbuntu: ~/Desktop'. The prompt is 'nischal@NischalUbuntu:~/Desktop\$'. The user has entered the command 'touch file' and the prompt is now 'nischal@NischalUbuntu:~/Desktop\$' with a cursor. The terminal has a dark purple background and green text. The window has standard Ubuntu window controls (minimize, maximize, close) and a search icon.

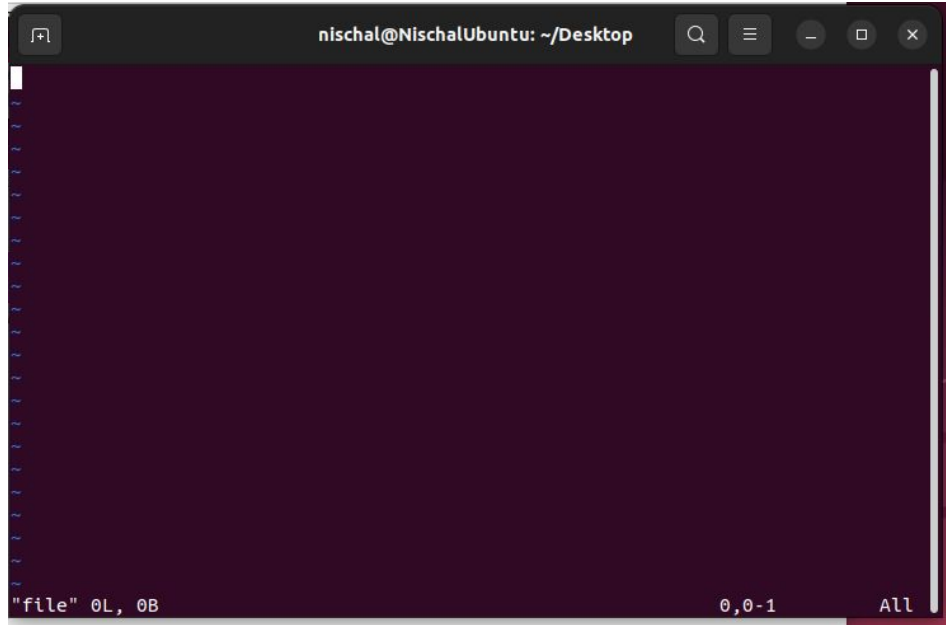
```
nischal@NischalUbuntu:~/Desktop$ touch file
nischal@NischalUbuntu:~/Desktop$
```

To open a file we can either type “open <file_name>” or
11.cat <file_name>

A terminal window titled 'nischal@NischalUbuntu: ~/Desktop'. The prompt is 'nischal@NischalUbuntu:~/Desktop\$'. The user has entered three commands: 'touch file', 'open file', and 'cat file'. The prompt is now 'nischal@NischalUbuntu:~/Desktop\$' with a cursor. The terminal has a dark purple background and green text. The window has standard Ubuntu window controls (minimize, maximize, close) and a search icon.

```
nischal@NischalUbuntu:~/Desktop$ touch file
nischal@NischalUbuntu:~/Desktop$ open file
nischal@NischalUbuntu:~/Desktop$ cat file
nischal@NischalUbuntu:~/Desktop$
```

This is a file editor called vim. There are many of these file editors but vim is one of the most used ones. Also there is vi and vim. Vi is just an older version of vim.



When you type `vim "file_name"` you enter into the editing mode. And to start making changes simply press `i` which gets you into inserting mode.

And to save those changes we press the esc key and

