Linux commands

1. pwd- present working directory
2. mkdir- creating new directory
3. touch – creating file
4. nano- editor
5. ls – listing file In working directory
6. ls -al – listing files including the permissions
7. ls -t – specifying the time of the file
8. cp- copy the content in the file from source to destination
9. mv – moving file from source to destination
10. cat – displaying the content in the file
11. echo – for the statement
12. chmod – for changing the permissions of the file
13. chown – for changing the owner of the file
14. uname – displaying username
15. whoami – displaying the current user
16. source – to execute a nano file which contains echo command
17. redirection - <, > , >> echo “message” > filename
18. append – echo “message” >> filename
19. wc – word count
20. | - pipe operator for executing multiple commands
21. Wildcard(\*)- for accessing the all the files in the directory
22. Wildcard(?)- selects only the one character of filename in the directory
23. Grep – used for finding specific file or directory
24. Sed – substitute
25. Rm – removing the file and directory
26. Alias – making a shortcut for a command
27. History – to display the history of the commands used
28. Sort- sorting the content in specific file
29. Uniq – return the unique content in the file
30. Env – to set environment variables

File execution

1. Java
2. C
3. sh