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# List of Commands

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## date

### Description

- Displays the date

### Syntax

- `$ date`

### Example

- Showing current time
- `$ date`

## uname

### Description

- Prints basic information about the OS

### Syntax

- `$ uname`

### Example

- Showing all available information of Linux
- `$ uname -a`

## du

### Description

- Allows a user to gain disk information quickly

### Syntax

- `$ du + directory`

### Example

- Showing a summary of a directory's usage
- `$ du -sh /home/Documents/`

## free

## Description

- Displays amount of space available and used

## Syntax

- \$ free + option

## Example

- Checking memory
- \$ free

## echo

### Description

- Displays line of text that are passed as an argument

### Syntax

- \$ echo + option + string

### Example

- Displaying a text
- \$ echo "Hello there"

## apt

### Description

- Updates, installs, removes related Linux distribution

### Syntax

- \$ sudo apt + whatever do you want

### Example

- Updating my OS
- \$ sudo apt update

## pwd

### Description

- Displaying current working directory

### Syntax

- \$ pwd

## Example

- You write pwd and you will see the directory you are in.
- pwd /home/adrian

## cd

### Description

- Changes the working directory

### Syntax

- \$ cd + destination

## Example

- Change from book to cvs file
- cd ../cvs

## ls

### Description

- Listing the content of a given directory

### Syntax

- \$ ls

## Example

- Shows all files inside pictures
- \$ ls -a ~/Pictures

## tree

### Description

- Produces an indented listing of files

### Syntax

- \$ tree + option + directory

## Example

- Displaying the tree hierarchy of a directory
- \*\$ tree -a ./GFG

## man

## Description

- Shows the manual of a command

## Syntax

- `$ man + command`

## Example

- Showing the manual of `pwd`
- `$ man pwd`

# mkdir

## Description

- Creating a single directory or multiple directories

## Syntax

- `$ mkdir + name of the directory`

## Example

- Making a directory called `Diego` in the present directory
- `$ mkdir Diego`

# touch

## Description

- Creating files

## Syntax

- `$ touch + name of file`

## Example

- Create a file called `file.txt` in the present directory
- `$ touch file.txt`

# rm

## Description

- Removes files and directories with `-r`

## Syntax

- `$ rm + name of the file`

## Example

- Removing list.txt
- `$ rm list.txt`

## cp

### Description

- Copies files/directories from a source to a destination

### Syntax

- `$ cp + files to copy + destination`

## Example

- Copying files.txt in documents to pictures
- `$ cp Downloads/files.txt Pictures/`

## mv

### Description

- Moves and removes directories

### Syntax

- `$ mv + source + destination`
- `$ mv + file/directory to rename + new name`

## Example

- Moving list.txt in documents to pictures
- `$ mv ../Documents/list.txt ../Pictures/`

## stat

### Description

- Displays all information about a file except the file name and its content

### Syntax

- `$ stat file name`

## Example

- Showing the content of dracula.txt
- `$ stat dracula.txt`

## Wildcards (\*,?,[])

## Description

- They are used to specify a file name for searches.

## Syntax

- `$ ls + characters`

## Example

- Looking for files with the .txt
- `$ ls *.txt`

## Brace expansion

### Description

- Generate arbitrary strings to use with commands

### Syntax

- `$ mkdir + directoryname / (nameofiles)`

### Example

- Creating a directory with two .txt files
- `$ mkdir documents/{file1,file2}`

## cat

### Description

- Displaying the content of a file

### Syntax

- `$ cat + option + file(s) to display`

### Example

- To display a file in the current directory
- `$ cat dracula.txt`

## head

### Description

- Display the first 10 lines

### Syntax

- `$ head + option + file`

## Example

- Displaying the first lines of Dracula.txt
- `$ head Dracula.txt`

## tail

### Description

- Display the last 10 lines

### Syntax

- `$ tail + option + file`

## Example

- Displaying the last lines of dracula.txt
- `$ tail dracula.txt`

## cut

### Description

- Extracts a specific section of each line of a file

### Syntax

- `$ cut + option + file`

## Example

- Displaying all users in the seven field
- `$ cut -d ':' -f7 /etc/passwd`

## tr

### Description

- Translates or deletes characters from standard output

### Syntax

- Standard output | `tr + option + set + set`

## Example

- Translates dots to commas in dracula.txt
- `$ cat dracula.txt | tr '.' ','`

## paste

## Description

- Joins files horizontally in columns

## Syntax

- `$ paste + option + files`

## Example

- Merging two files
- `$ paste text.txt dracula.txt`

## WC

### Description

- Prints the number of lines, characters, and bytes in a file

### Syntax

- `$ wc + option + file`

### Example

- Displaying the number of lines of dracula.txt
- `$ wc -l dracula.txt`

## grep

### Description

- Searches text in a given file

### Syntax

- `$ grep + option + search criteria + file`

### Example

- Searching the word love in dracula.txt
- `$ grep -w 'love' dracula.txt`

## output redirection

### Description

- Redirects output of commands to and from files.

### Saving the output of a command

- `command output + > + file`



## Example

- Save the output of a command to a file
- `$ ls -lA ~ > all-files-in-home.txt`

## vim or nano

### Description

- It is a text editor

### Syntax

- To install it use: `$ sudo apt install vim`

## Example

- Creating a file and open vim at the same time
- `$ vim dracula.txt`

## tar

### Description

- Creates archives by combining files and directories into a single file

### Syntax

- `$ tar + options + file.tar + files to archive`

## Example

- To extract a specific file
- `$ tar -xf example.tar file3`

## gzip, bzip2, or xz

### Description

- They are used for compression

### Syntax

- `$ gzip file name`

## Example

- Compressing a dracula.txt
- `$ gzip dracula.txt`

## chmod

## Description

- Changes permissions on files and directories

## Syntax

- `$ chmod permissions file/directory`

## Example

- Changing the file permission to 654
- `$ chmod 654 file1`