

# Basic Linux Commands – Cheat Sheet (for OS Lab)

Command	Description
<b>pwd</b>	Displays the absolute path of the current working directory.
<b>cd</b>	Used to change or navigate directories. - cd absolutePath → moves to given full path. - cd folderName → moves into that folder. - cd .. → goes one level back. - cd / → root directory. - cd ~ → home directory.
<b>echo</b>	Displays a string or variable value on terminal. Example: name="Piyush" echo "My name is \$name"
<b>ls</b>	Lists files and folders in the directory. - ls → list all - ls -l → long format - ls -a → includes hidden files - ls -R → recursive listing
<b>read</b>	Takes input from the user. - read name → one input - read firstname lastname → multiple inputs - read -s password → hides input - read -t 5 variable → waits 5 sec for input - read -n 1 -p "Continue? (y/n): " choice → single character input
<b>cat</b>	View, create, or combine text files. - cat filename.txt → view file - cat > filename.txt → create file - cat file1 file2 > file3 → merge - cat file   tr a-z A-Z > output.txt → uppercase conversion
<b>grep</b>	Search for a word or pattern in a file. Example: grep word filename.txt
<b>touch</b>	Creates a new empty file or updates timestamp. Example: touch web.html
<b>mkdir</b>	Creates a new directory. Example: mkdir myFolder
<b>rmdir</b>	Removes an empty directory. Example: rmdir myFolder
<b>rm</b>	Deletes files or directories. - rm file.txt → remove file - rm -r folder → remove folder recursively - rm -i file.txt → ask before deleting
<b>sed</b>	Stream editor – used for find and replace in files. - sed 's/old/new/' filename.txt → replaces first occurrence per line - sed 's/old/new/g' filename.txt → replaces all occurrences - sed 's/old/new/Ig' → ignore case + global replacement