Pwd :to print the working directory

Cd / :to go to the root directory

Till the time you don’t get “usersame@systemName~$” … and instead get “usersame@systemName/$” or something like that you are in the root

Cp : for copying

Rm : to remove a file

Rm –r <folder-name> : if we want to delete a folder having some file

Clear : clean your terminal just like clrscr()

In vi:-

U for undo

Ctr + r for redo

Shift z z for save

:w for write

:q for quit

Or if in command mode kinda of then :q! for quiting

In ls we have option like

Ls documents/

: what it will do is that it will show the contents of documents folder

Ls –a

//it also shows the hidden files of the location

Ls –l

//this tag gives long format of the content as in the date it is created …etc

Ls –lS

//this tag gives the l thing shown above but in sorted order of size

Ls –lS > out.txt

//here –lS is optional just sjown as example…this “> [filename]” is done to get the output stored in a file

Man <command name>

//it gives all the options and/or flags for the command…

//for example of let say ls command…

Man ls

//this will show you all the options of ls command

Ssh is for tranfering data encrypted from one to another…unless like ftp or telnet which is not encrypted

Apt-get [tags for it]…: it is used like a package manager for our very own linux.

Cat to open a file

To open a file name starting with -, since - <filename> on any operation ..linux would take it as a command tag…there fore doing it like cat ./-filename …would work perfectly

Pipeline is used to give the output of any command as input to another command:-

More on it on:-

<http://ryanstutorials.net/linuxtutorial/piping.php>