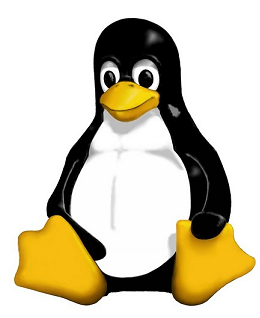
**Basic Linux Command**

ccp

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| **Command** | **function** | | | |
| pwd | present working directory | | | |
| ls | list of files and folder present directory | | | |
| ls –a | list of hidden files and folder present directory | | | |
| ls folderName | list files in folder | | | |
| ls –lh | Detailed list, Human readable | | | |
| ls –lh filename | Result for file only | | | |
| Clear | clear the terminal screen | | | |
| mkdir new\_dir | create a new directory (new\_dir) in the present directory | | | |
| cd / | go to root | | | |
| cd .. | go up one folder | | | |
| cd directory\_name | make the directory present working directory | | | |
| touch new\_file | Create a new file | | | |
| gedit file\_name | Open the file | | | |
|  |  | | | |
| cp current\_file New\_file | You may copy the content of currenttouch file  To new file | | | |
| cp current\_file Folder | You may copy the current file into a folder | | | |
| cp \*.txt <folder> | copy all of \*<file type> to folder | | | |
| mv <file> <folder> | move file to a folder | | | |
| mv current\_file new\_file | | Rename a file | | |
| mv <file> <folder>/<new\_file> | | | Move the content of a file into another new file in a folder. | |
| mv folder1 folder2 | | | to move directory into another directory | |
| rm file\_name | Delete/Remove the file | | | |
| rm -r foldername | Delete/Remove the directory or folder | | | |
| cat file\_name | Show the contents of the file in the screen | | | |
| head file\_name | Show first 10 line of the pg on the screen | | | |
| tail file\_name | Show last 10 line of the pg on the screen | | | |
| du –h | Disk usage of folders, human readable | | | |
| du –ah | Disk usage of files & folders, Human readable | | | |
| find -name filename | search for files | | | |
| **find -name “text”** | search for files who start with the word text | | | |
| **find -name “\*text”** | search for files who end with the word text | | | |
| **locate <fileName>** | search for a file | | | |
| sort <fileName> | sort alphabetically | | | |
| sort -r <fileName> | sort in reverse | | | |
| sort -R <fileName> | sort randomly | | | |
| wc filename | number of line, words, byte size | | | |
| wc –l <fileName> | -l (lines) | | | |
| wc –w <fileName> | -w (words) | | | |
| wc –c <fileName> | -c (byte size) | | | |
| **wc –m <fileName>** | -m (number of characters) | | | |
| cut -c 2-5 <names.txt> | cut the characters 2 to 5 of each line) | | | |
| gcc file.c | to compile C program | | | |
| gcc <program\_file> -o <object\_name> | | | | Create an object for the program |
| g++ File.cpp | | | | to compile C++ programming file |
| ./a.out | Run the program | | | |
| ls -r | To reverse the listing of files by name | | | |
| ls -d | to list only directories | | | |
| ls -lS | to list files in size order | | | |
| lscpu | To view information about your CPU | | | |
| **uname** | To know only the system name | | | |
| uname -n | To view your network hostname | | | |
| uname -v | To get information about kernel-version | | | |
| uname -r | To get the information about your kernel release | | | |
| uname -m | To print your machine hardware name | | | |
| uname -a | All this information can be printed at once | | | |
| lspci -v | Produce detailed information about each connected device. | | | |
| zip archivename.zip filename1 filename2 filename3 | create Zip archives with the zip command. | | | |
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