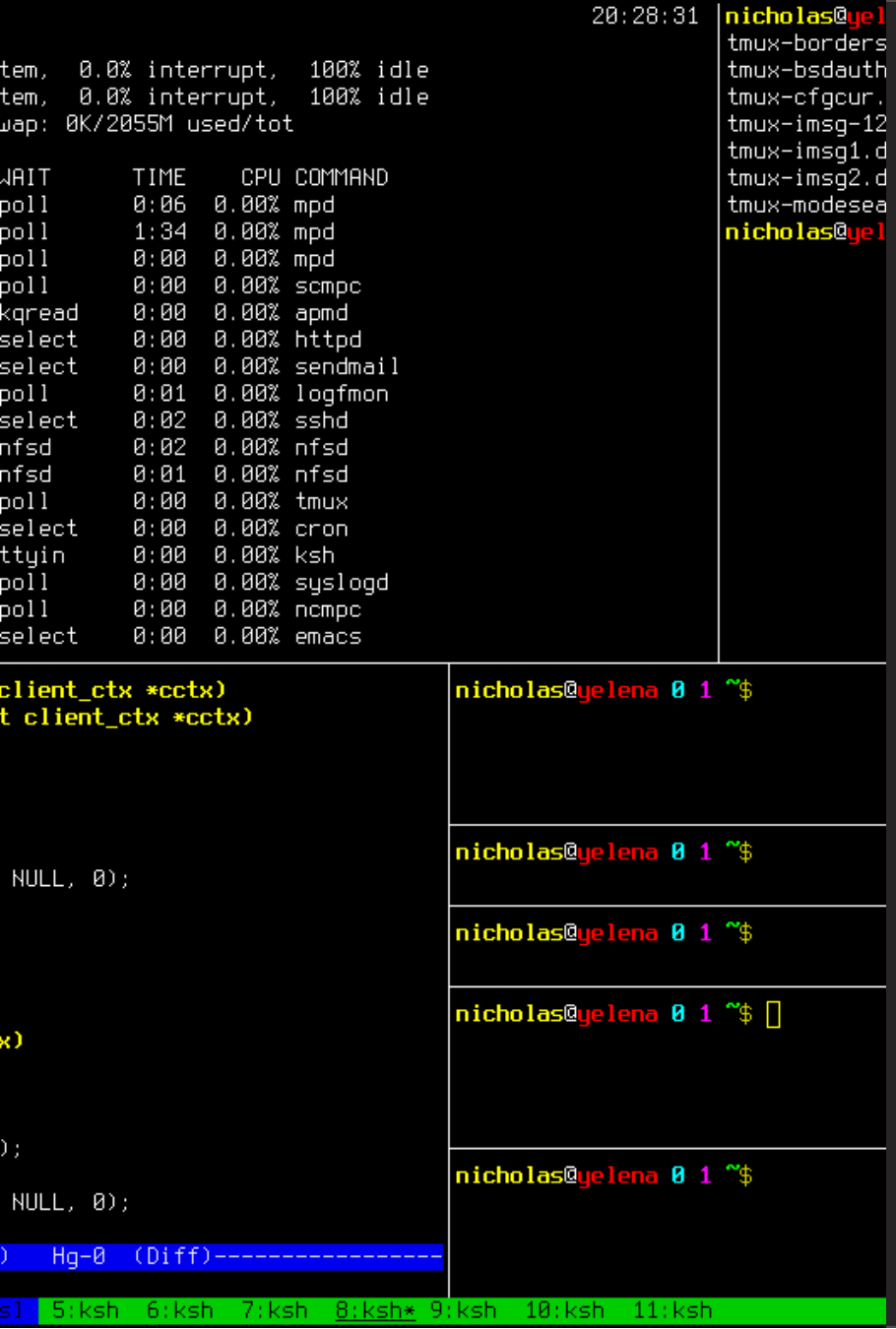
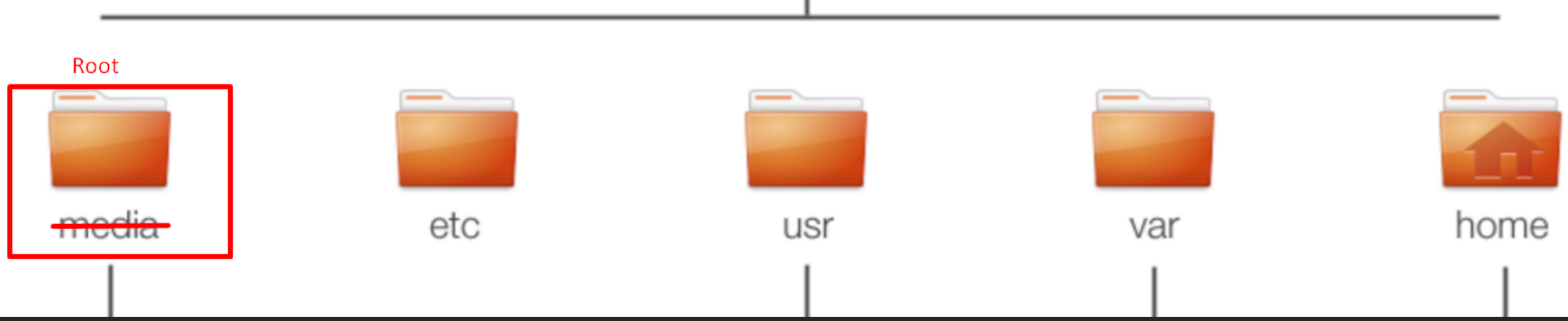


Linux Commands: A Beginner's Guide

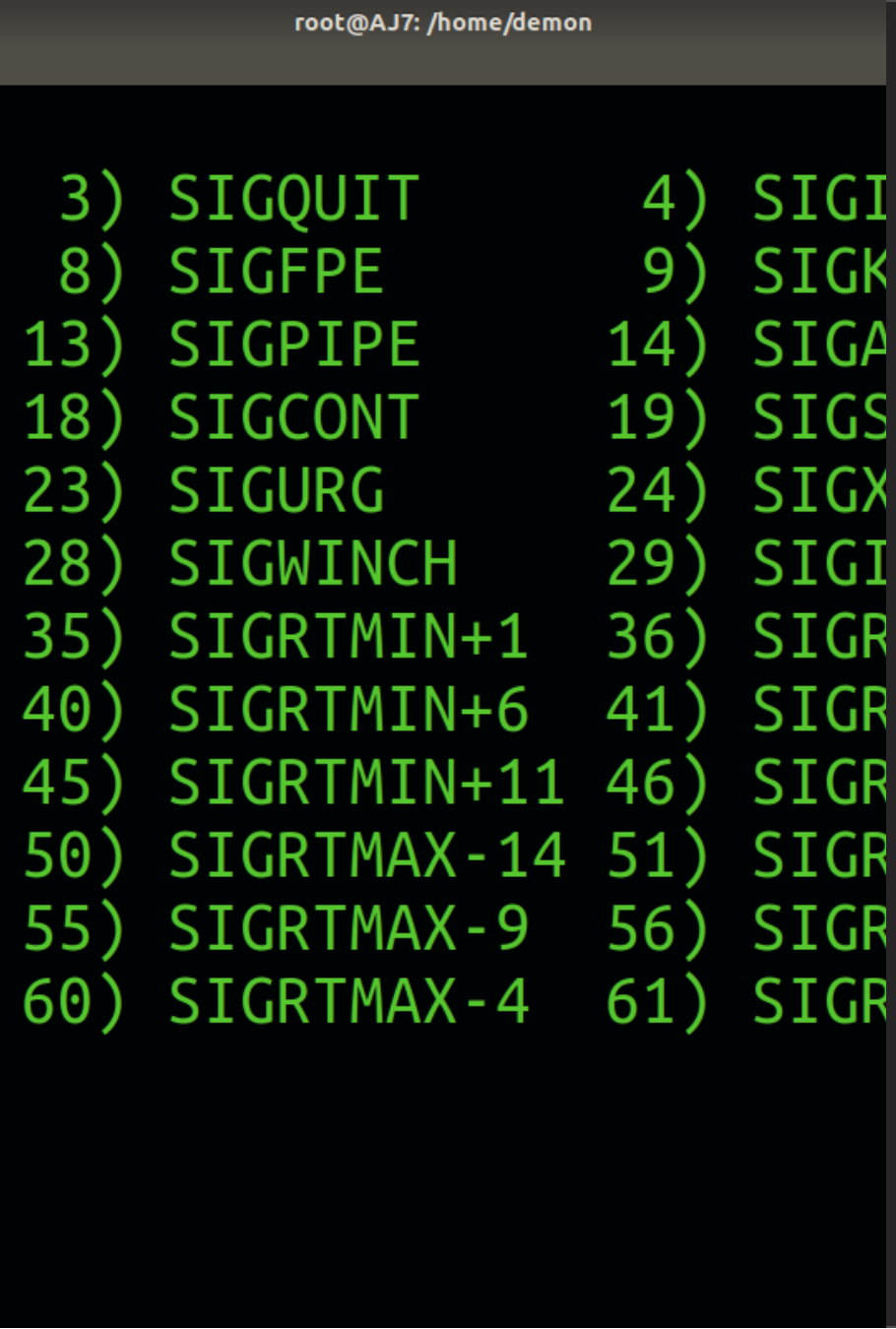
Welcome to our beginner's guide to Linux commands! Learning these commands will help you navigate the terminal efficiently and perform various tasks. In this guide, we will cover some of the essential commands that are important to know.

by Guguloth Bharath



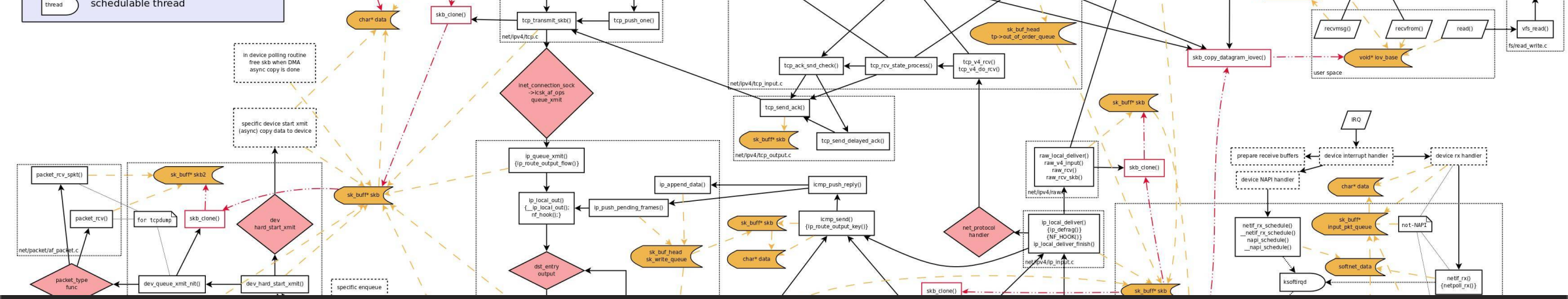
Navigation Commands 🧭

The Linux file system is organized in a hierarchical structure, and navigating through it requires specific commands. We will cover commands like cd, ls, pwd and learn how to move around the directories on your system.



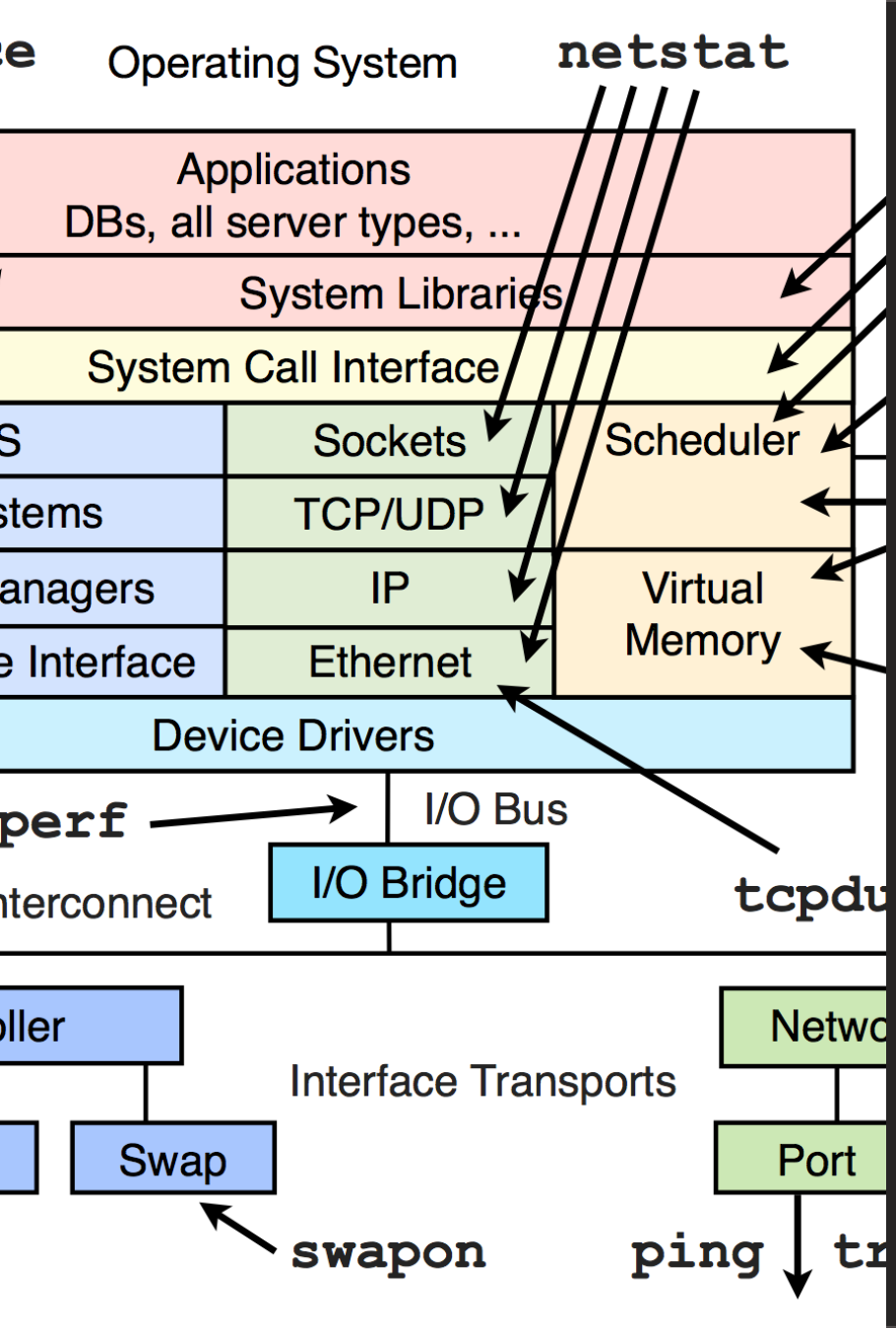
File System Commands 🗃️

Linux has a vast array of command-line tools to manage files. In this section, we will cover some essential commands used to create, copy, move, rename or delete files and directories.



Process Management Commands

Managing processes is a crucial aspect of working on Linux. In this section, we will cover some commands used to view and manipulate running and stopped processes, kill commands, process priority management tools and process managers available in Linux.

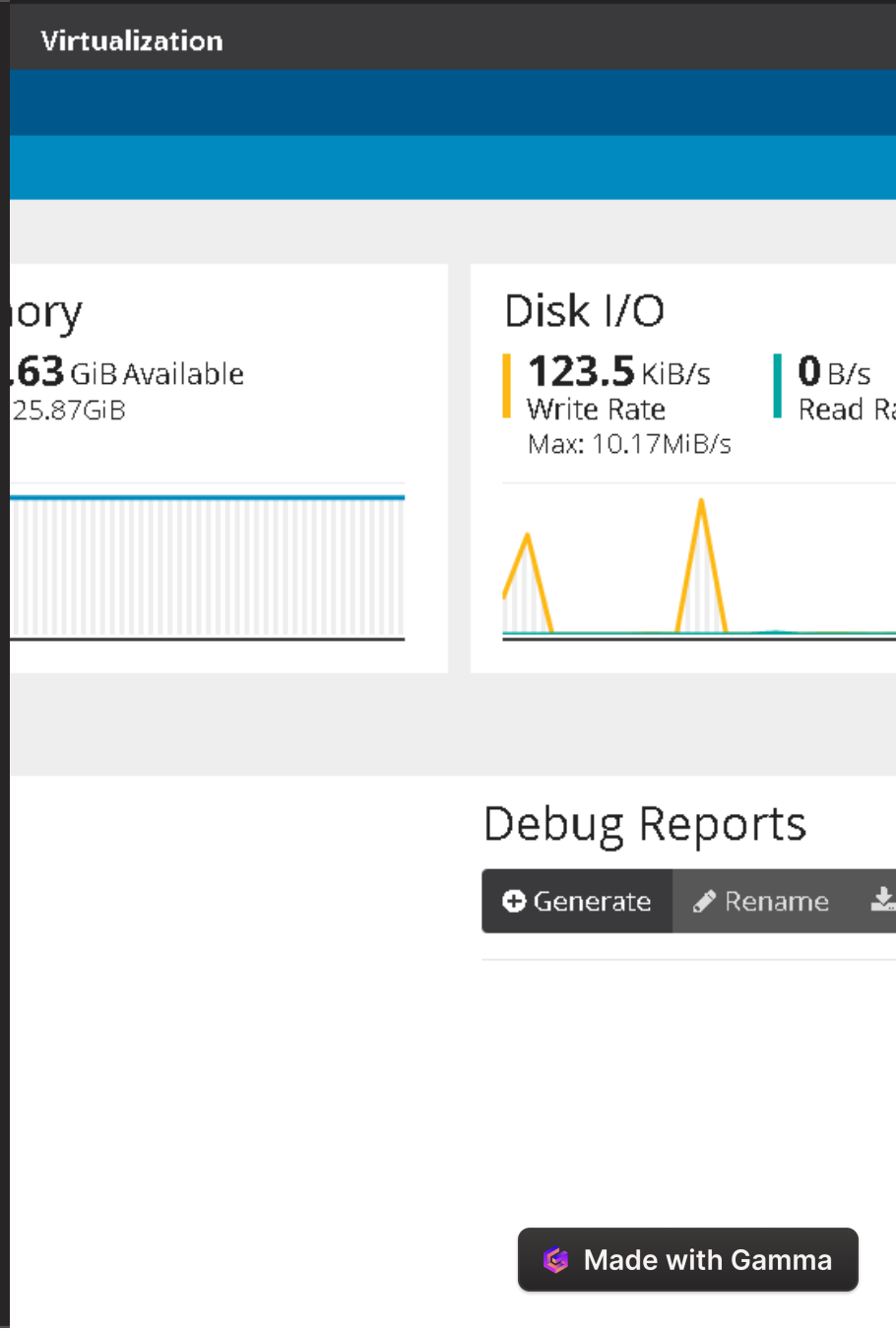


Networking Commands 🌐

Working on a network requires specific commands to manage internet connections, network interface, and monitor network activity. In this section, we will cover some of the most widely used commands like ifconfig, ping, traceroute, and telnet.

User and Group Management Commands 👥

Linux provides advanced permissions and a multi-user environment, requiring effective user and group management. In this section, we will cover commands used to manage user and group accounts, key directories, passwords, and access rights.



[:ascii:]	ASCII characters	[\x00-\x7F]	\p{InBasicLatin}		\p{ASCII}
[:blank:]	Space and tab	[\t]	[\p{Zs}\t]	\h	\p{Blank}
[:cntrl:]	Control characters	[\x00-\x1F\x7F]	\p{Cc}		\p{Cntrl}
[:digit:]	Digits	[0-9]	\p{Nd}	\d	\p{Digit}
[:graph:]	Visible characters (anything except spaces and control characters)	[\x21-\x7E]	[^\p{Z}\p{C}]		\p{Graph}
[:lower:]	Lowercase letters	[a-z]	\p{Ll}	\l	\p{Lower}
[:print:]	Visible characters and spaces (anything except control characters)	[\x20-\x7E]	\P{C}		\p{Print}
[:punct:]	Punctuation (and symbols).	[!"\#$%&'()*+,\-./:;<=>?@\[\\\]^_`{|}~]	\p{P}		\p{Punct}
[:space:]	All whitespace characters, including line breaks	[\t\r\n\v\f]	[\p{Z}\t\r\n\v\f]	\s	\p{Space}
[:upper:]	Uppercase letters	[A-Z]	\p{Lu}	\u	\p{Upper}

Regular Expression Commands 🔍

Regular expressions are a powerful tool for string manipulation, and they are widely used on Linux. In this section, we will cover regex commands used to search and replace strings from files, standard input or output.

System Administration Commands 🔧

Linux provides several commands crucial to system administration tasks. In this section, we will cover system administration commands like alias, chmod, chown, tar, gzip and more.

FILE HANDLING UTILITIES