

## **Introduction of Linux.**

### **1) *ls* - list directory contents**

#### **SYNTAX**

**ls** [OPTION]... [FILE]...

#### **DESCRIPTION**

List information about the FILES (the current directory by default). Sort entries Alphabetically

### **2) *pwd* - print name of current/working directory**

#### **SYNTAX**

**pwd** [OPTION]

#### **DESCRIPTION**

Print the full filename of the current working directory.

### **3) *cp* - copy files and directories**

#### **SYNTAX**

**cp** [OPTION]... [-T] SOURCE DEST

**cp** [OPTION]... SOURCE... DIRECTORY

**cp** [OPTION]... -t DIRECTORY SOURCE...

## DESCRIPTION

Copy SOURCE to DEST, or multiple SOURCE(s) to DIRECTORY.

### 4) *mv* - move (rename) files

## SYNTAX

`mv [OPTION]... [-T] SOURCE DEST`

`mv [OPTION]... SOURCE... DIRECTORY`

`mv [OPTION]... -t DIRECTORY SOURCE...`

## DESCRIPTION

Rename SOURCE to DEST, or move SOURCE(s) to DIRECTORY.

### 5) *rmdir* - remove empty directories

## SYNTAX

`rmdir [OPTION]... DIRECTORY...`

## DESCRIPTION

Remove the DIRECTORY, if they are empty. `-ignore-fail-on-non-empty`, ignore each failure that is solely because a directory is non-empty.

### 6) *clear* - clear the terminal screen

## SYNTAX

`clear`

## DESCRIPTION

clears your screen if this is possible. It looks in the environment for the terminal type and then in the term info database to figure out how to clear the screen. `clear` ignores any command-line parameters that may be present.

### 7) *date* - print or set the system date and time

## SYNTAX

`date [OPTION]... [+FORMAT]`

`date [-u|--utc|--universal] [MMDDhhmm[[CC]YY][.ss]]`

## DESCRIPTION

Display the current time in the given FORMAT, or set the system date.

### 8) *gcc* - GNU project C and C++ compiler

#### SYNTAX

`gcc`

#### DESCRIPTION

When you invoke GCC, it normally does preprocessing, compilation, assembly and linking. The "overall options" allow you to stop this process at an intermediate stage. For example, the `-c` option says not to run the linker. Then the output consists of object files output by the assembler.

### 9) *rm* - remove files or directories

#### SYNTAX

`rm [OPTION]... FILE...`

### 10) *who* - show who is logged on

#### SYNTAX

`who [OPTION]... [ FILE | ARG1 ARG2 ]`

#### DESCRIPTION

`-a, --all`

same as `-b -d --login -p -r -t -T -u`

`-b, --boot`

time of last system boot

### 11) *whoami* - print effective userid

#### SYNTAX

`whoami [OPTION]...`

#### DESCRIPTION

Print the user name associated with the current effective user ID. Same as `id -un`.

`--help` display this help and exit

`--version` output version information and exit

### 12) *cat* - concatenate files and print on the standard output

#### SYNTAX

`cat [OPTION] [FILE]...`

#### DESCRIPTION

Concatenate `FILE(s)`, or standard input, to standard output.

### **13) *cal* - displays a calendar**

#### **SYNTAX**

`cal [-smjy13] [[month] year]`

#### **DESCRIPTION**

Cal displays a simple calendar.

### **14) *tty* - print the file name of the terminal connected to standard input**

#### **SYNTAX**

`tty [OPTION]...`

#### **DESCRIPTION**

Print the file name of the terminal connected to standard input.

`-s, --silent, --quiet`

print nothing, only return an exit status

### **15) *man* - format and display the on-line manual pages.**

#### **SYNTAX**

`man`

### **16) *head* - output the first part of files**

#### **SYNTAX**

`head [OPTION]... [FILE]...`

#### **DESCRIPTION**

Print the first 10 lines of each FILE to standard output. With more than one FILE, precede each with a header giving the file name. With no FILE, or when FILE is -, read standard input.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

`-c, --bytes=[-]N`

print the first N bytes of each file.

`-n, --lines=[-]N`

print the first N lines instead of the first 10.

### **17) *cmp* - compare two files**

#### **SYNTAX**

`cmp [-l | -s] file1 file2 [skip1 [skip2]]`

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The `cmp` utility compares two files of any type and writes the results to the standard output. By default, `cmp` is silent if the files are the same; if they differ, the byte and line number at which the first difference occurred is reported. Bytes and lines are numbered beginning with one.

The following options are available:

- l Print the byte number (decimal) and the differing byte values (octal) for each difference.
- s Print nothing for differing files; return exit status only.

### **18) *ps* - report a snapshot of the current processes.**

#### **SYNTAX**

`ps [options]`

#### **DESCRIPTION**

`ps` displays information about a selection of the active processes. If you want a repetitive update of the selection and the displayed information, use `top(1)` instead.

Following option is available

- e Select all processes.

### **19) *shutdown* - bring the system down.**

### **20) *find* - search for files in a directory hierarchy**

#### **SYNTAX**

`find [-H] [-L] [-P] [path...] [expression]`

#### **DESCRIPTION**

This manual page documents the GNU version of `find`. GNU `find` searches the directory tree rooted at each given file name by evaluating the given expression from left to right, according to the rules of precedence, until the outcome is known at which point `find` moves on to the next file name.

## **21) *cmp***

cmp - compare two files

### **SYNTAX**

cmp [-l | -s] file1 file2 [skip1 [skip2]]

### **DESCRIPTION**

The cmp utility compares two files of any type and writes the results to the standard output. By default, cmp is silent if the files are the same; if they differ, the byte and line number at which the first difference occurred is reported.

Bytes and lines are numbered beginning with one.

The following options are available:

-l Print the byte number (decimal) and the differing byte values (octal) for each difference.

-s Print nothing for differing files; return exit status only.

## **22) *du* Name**

du - estimate file space usage

### **SYNTAX**

du [OPTION]... [FILE]...

du [OPTION]... --files0-from=F

### **DESCRIPTION**

Summarize disk usage of each FILE, recursively for directories.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

-a, --all

write counts for all files, not just directories

-B, --block-size=SIZE use SIZE-byte blocks

-b, --bytes

equivalent to --apparent-size --block-size=1

-c, --total

produce a grand total

## **23) *touch***

touch - change file timestamps

### **SYNTAX**

touch [OPTION]... FILE...

### **DESCRIPTION**

Update the access and modification times of each FILE to the current time.

-a change only the access time

-c, --no-create

do not create any files

-d, --date=STRING

parse STRING and use it instead of current time

-f (ignored)

## **24) *dd* - convert and copy a file**

SYNTAX

dd [OPERAND]...

dd OPTION

DESCRIPTION

Copy a file, converting and formatting according to the operands.

bs=BYTES

forceibs=BYTES and obs=BYTES

cbs=BYTES

convert BYTES bytes at a time

conv=CONVS

convert the file as per the comma separated symbol list

count=BLOCKS

copy only BLOCKS input blocks