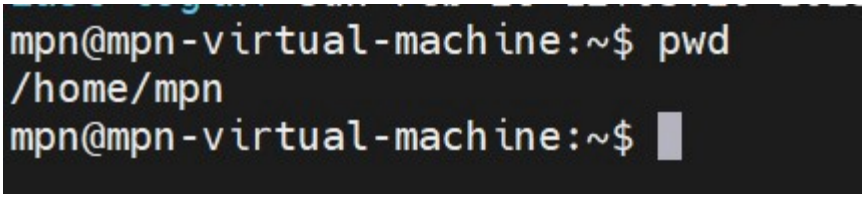
MUST LEARN LINUX Commands.

1.pwd

In Linux, the pwd command stands for “print working directory”. It is used to display the current working directory in the terminal. To use pwd command, open a terminal, type pwd, and hit enter. The terminal will display the full path of the current working directory.

For example, if you are currently in the home directory, the output of the pwd command will be:



pwd

If you navigate to a different directory using the cd command and then use the pwd command, it will display the full path of the new directory you are in.

It’s a helpful command when you need to know your current location in the Linux file system.

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2.ls

In Linux, the ls command stands for “list”. It is used to display the contents of a directory in the terminal. To use the ls command, open a terminal and type ls followed by the path of the directory you want to list, or just ls to list the contents of the current directory.

For example,If you want to list the contents of the current directory, type:

ls

The ls command displays the names of all files and directories in the specified directory, one per line. By default, it displays only the names of the files and directories. You can use various options with the ls command to display additional information about the files and directories, such as file permissions, size, owner, and modification time.

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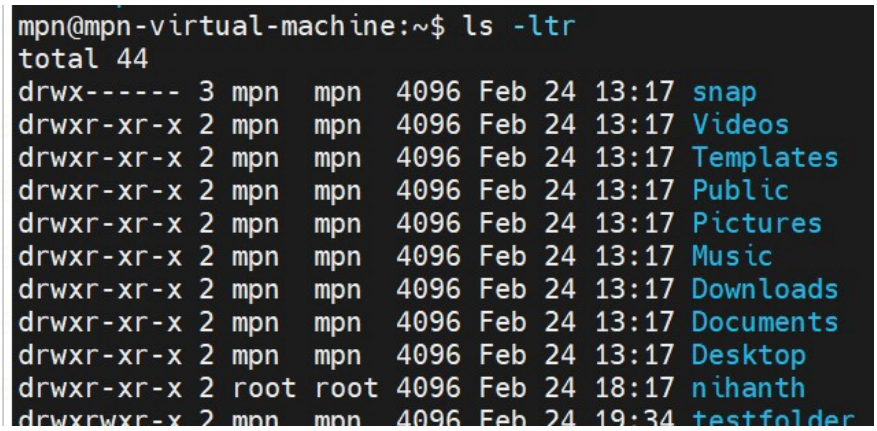
3.ls -ltr

The ls -ltr command in Linux is used to list the contents of a directory in long format and sort them by modification time in reverse order so that the newest files or directories are listed last.

Here's what each option in ls -ltr means:

ls is the command to list directory contents.



ls -ltr

The ls -ltr command in Linux is used to list the contents of a directory in long format and sort them by modification time in reverse order so that the newest files or directories are listed last.

Here's what each option in ls -ltr means:

ls is the command to list directory contents

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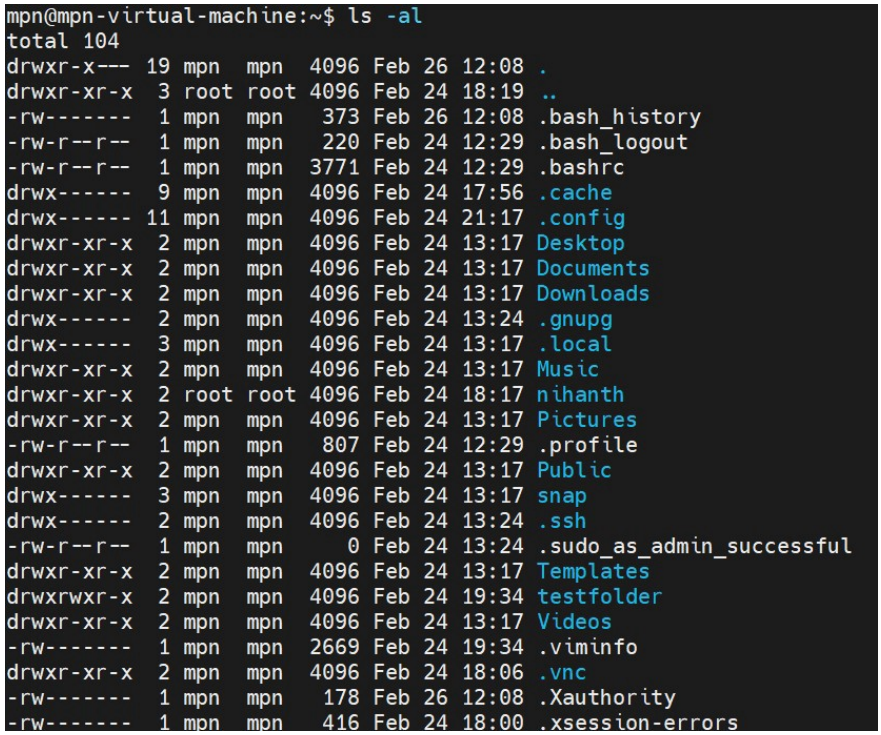
4.ls -al

The ls -al command in Linux is used to list the contents of a directory in a long format, including hidden files and directories.

Here's what each option in ls -al means



ls -al

This command can be useful when you want to see all files and directories in a directory, including hidden ones. For example, if you want to see all the configuration files for an application, you can use the ls -al command to list all the files in the directory, including the hidden configuration files that begin with a dot (.).

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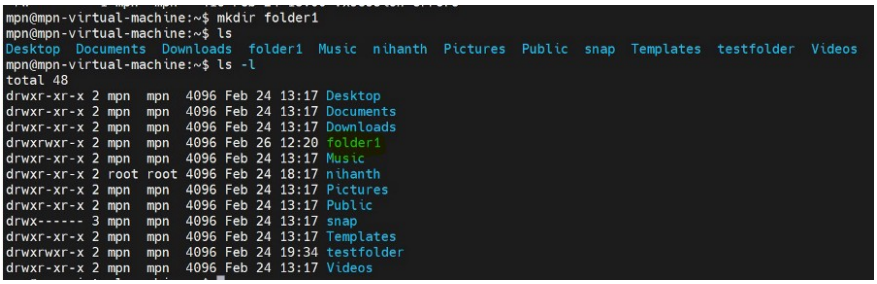
6.mkdir

The mkdir command in Linux is used to create a new directory (folder) within the current working directory or a specified directory.

Here's how to use the mkdir command:

mkdir folder1



mkdir

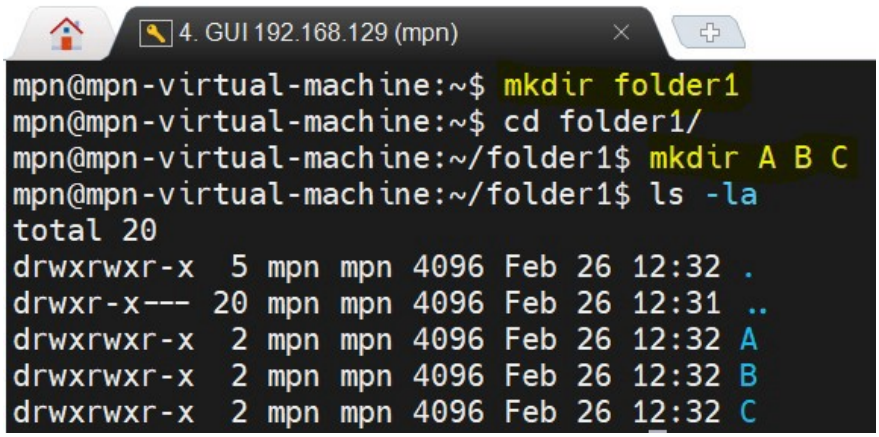
Navigate to the directory where you want to create the new directory, using the cd command.

Type mkdir followed by the name of the new directory you want to create.

For example, to create a directory named "folder1" in your current working directory, type:

mkdir folder1

mkdir A B C



mkdir A B C

This will create three directories named “A”, “B”, and “C” in your current working directory.

The mkdir command can be useful when you want to create a new directory to organize your files or to store new files.

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7.rmdir

The rmdir command in Linux is used to remove (delete) an empty directory from the file system.

Here’s how to use the rmdir command:

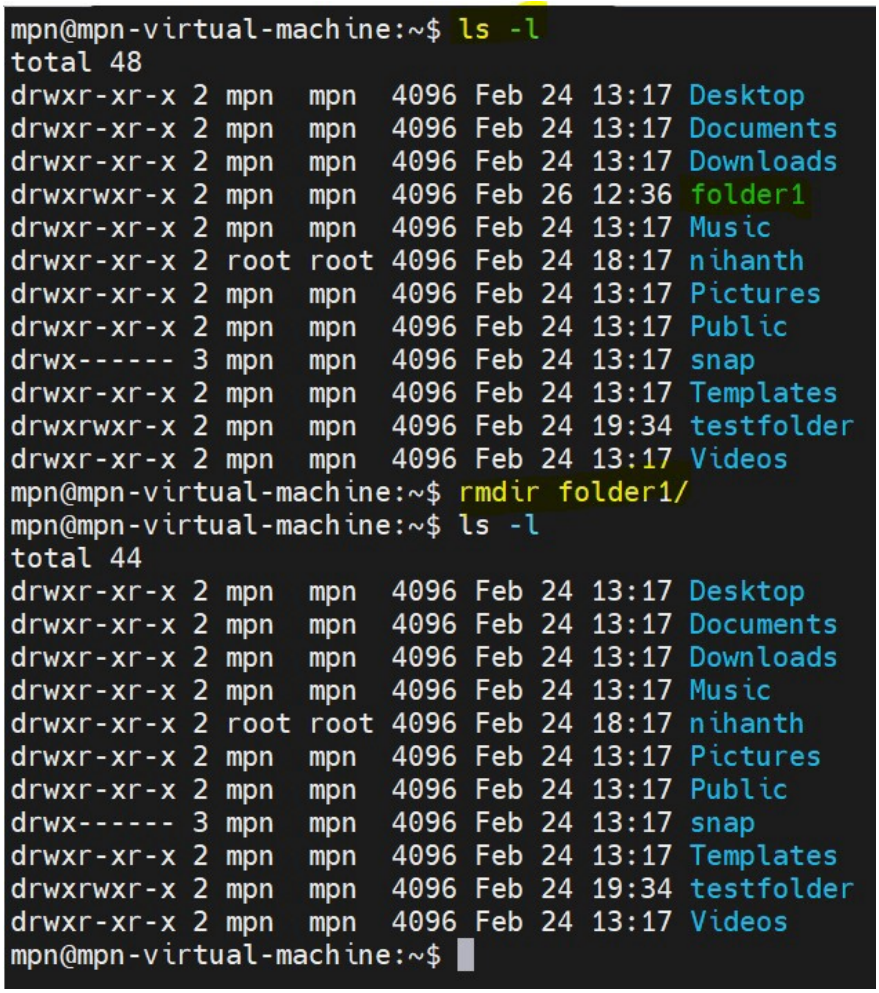
Open a terminal in Linux.

Navigate to the parent directory of the directory you want to remove, using the cd command.

Type rmdir followed by the name of the directory you want to remove.

For example, to remove a directory named “folder1” in your current working directory, type:

rmdir folder1



rmdir

If the directory is not empty, you will receive an error message and the directory will not be removed. In this case, you will need to remove the contents of the directory first before attempting to remove the directory itself.

Note that the rmdir command can only remove empty directories. If a directory contains files or other directories, you will need to use the rm command with the -r (recursive) option to remove it and all its contents. However, be very careful when using the rm command, as it can permanently delete your files and directories without confirmation.

The rmdir command can be useful when you want to remove an empty directory that you no longer need.

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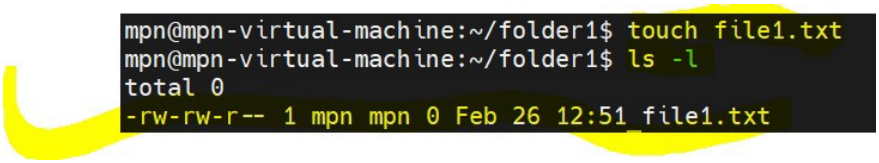
7.Touch

The touch command in Linux is used to create a new file or update the modification time of an existing file.

touch file1.text

Here's how to use the touch command:



touch

Open a terminal in Linux.

Navigate to the directory where you want to create the new file or update an existing file, using the cd command.

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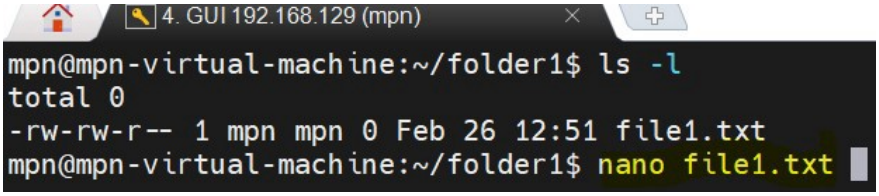
8.nano

nano is a text editor in Linux that allows you to create and edit text files in the terminal.

Here's how to use the nano command:



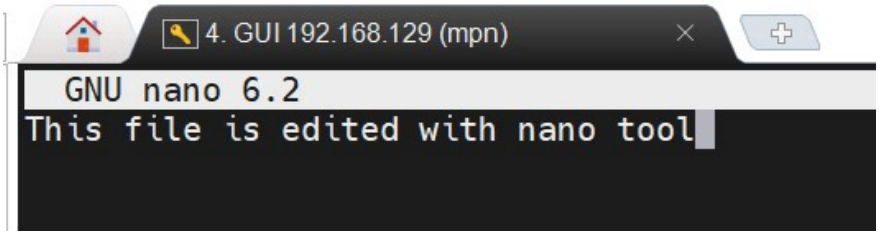
nano

Open a terminal in Linux.

Type nano followed by the name of the file you want to edit, or type nano and a new file name to create a new file.

For example, to open a file named “myfile.txt” for editing, type:

nano file1.txt



nono edit

If the file does not exist, it will be created when you save your changes.

Once you have opened a file in nano, you can use various keyboard shortcuts to navigate and edit the text. Here are some common shortcuts:

Ctrl + O: save the file

Ctrl + X: exit nano

Ctrl + G: show the help screen

Ctrl + K: cut a line of text

Ctrl + U: paste a cut line of text

Ctrl + W: search for text

Ctrl + \: replace text

Ctrl + C: show the cursor position

nano is a simple and user-friendly text editor that is ideal for beginners or for editing text files in the terminal

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9.**VI**

vi is a text editor in Linux that allows you to create and edit text files in the terminal. It is a powerful and versatile editor, but it can be difficult to learn for beginners.

Here's how to use the vi command:

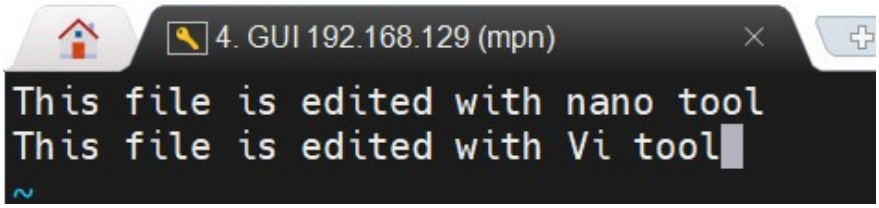
vi

Open a terminal in Linux.

Type vi followed by the name of the file you want to edit, or type vi and a new file name to create a new file.

For example, to open a file named "file1.txt" for editing, type:

vi file1.txt



with vi tool

If the file does not exist, it will be created when you save your changes.

Once you have opened a file in vi, you can use various keyboard commands to navigate and edit the text. Here are some common

commands:

: enter insert mode to insert text

Esc: exit insert mode and return to command mode

:w: save the file

:q: exit vi

:wq! save the file and exit vi

:help: show the help screen

dd: delete a line of text

p: paste a deleted line of text

/: search for text

:s/old/new/g: replace text

vi has a steep learning curve, but it is a powerful and versatile text editor that can be used for a wide range of text editing and programming tasks. If you are new to vi, it can be helpful to start with a tutorial or guide to learn the basics.

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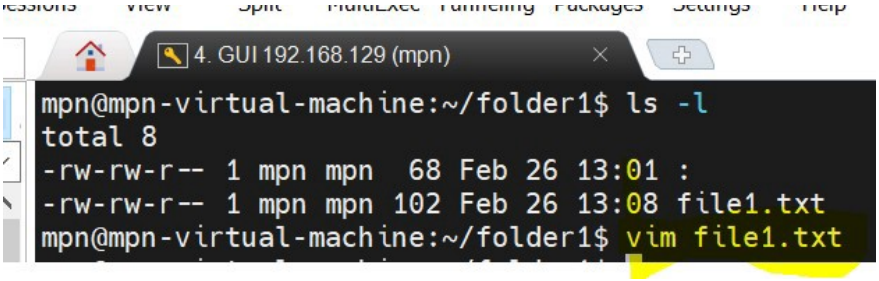
10.vim

vim (Vi IMproved) is a popular and powerful text editor in Linux that is an extended version of the vi editor. It is a versatile and customizable editor that can be used for a wide range of text editing and programming tasks.

Here's how to use the vim command:



Open a terminal in Linux.

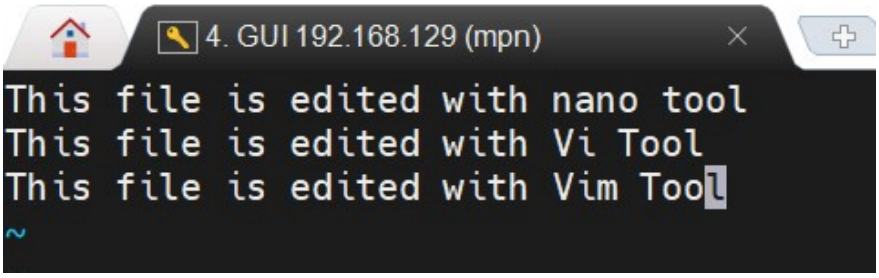
Type vim followed by the name of the file you want to edit, or type vim and a new file name to create a new file.

For example, to open a file named file1.txt" for editing, type:

Vim file1.text

If the file does not exist, it will be created when you save your changes.

Once you have opened a file in vim, you can use various keyboard commands to navigate and edit the text. Here are some common commands



vim tool

i: enter insert mode to insert text

Esc: exit insert mode and return to command mode

:w: save the file

:q: exit vim

:wq: save the file and exit vim

:help: show the help screen

dd: delete a line of text

p: paste a deleted line of text

/: search for text

:s/old/new/g: replace text

:set number: display line numbers

vim has many features and customization options and can be used for a variety of programming languages and file types. It can be difficult to learn at first, but there are many resources available to help you get started, including tutorials, documentation, and online forums.

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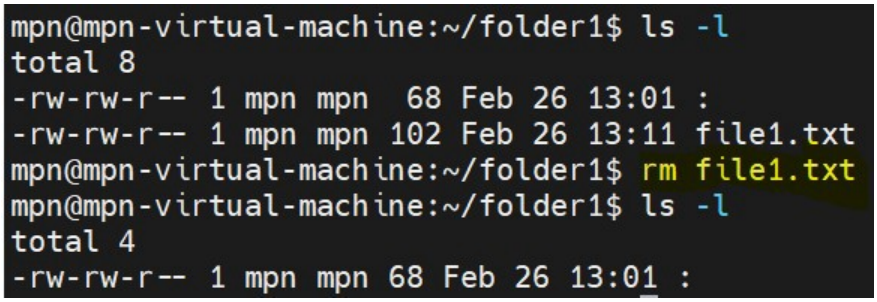
11.rm and rm -rf

rm is a command in Linux that is used to remove or delete files and directories. Here's how to use the rm command:

To remove a file:

For example, to remove a file named file1.txt, you would enter:

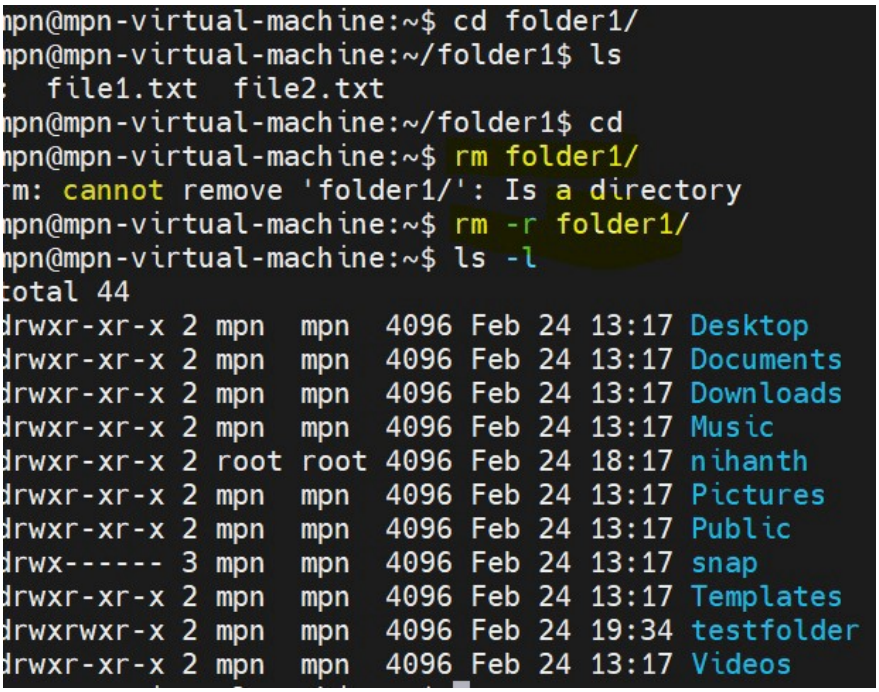


rm

To remove a directory and all its contents:

For example, to remove a directory named folder1 and all its contents, you would enter:

rm -r folder1



rm -r

It's *important to use the rm command carefully*, as it permanently deletes files and directories and does not move them to the trash or recycle bin. Be sure to double-check the files and directories you want to delete before running the rm command. Additionally, be cautious when using the -r option to remove directories, as it can remove a large number of files and directories at once.

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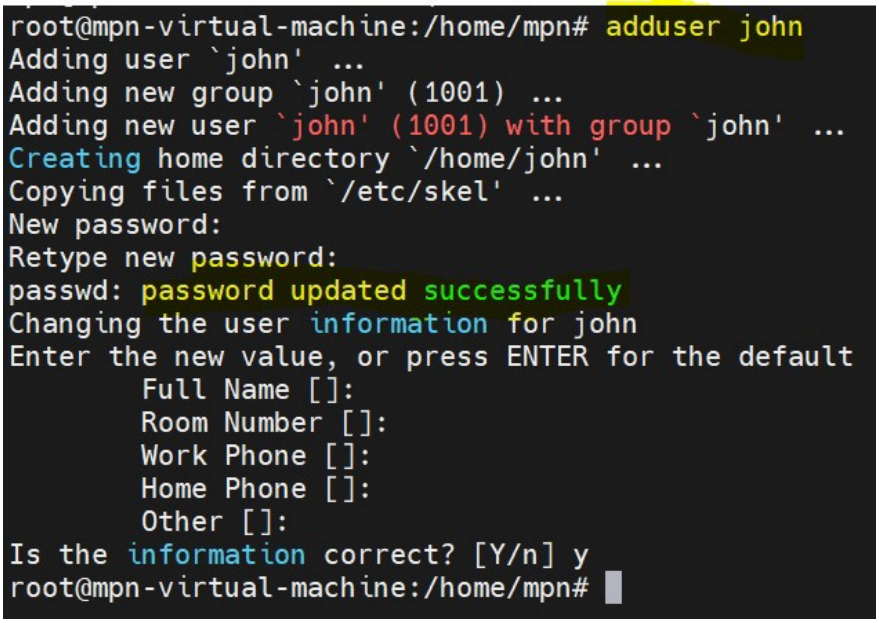
12.Useradd or deleteuser.

In Linux, the useradd command is used to add new user accounts to the system. Here's how to use the user add command:

To add a new user:

For example, to add a user named john, you would enter:

sudo useradd john



useradd

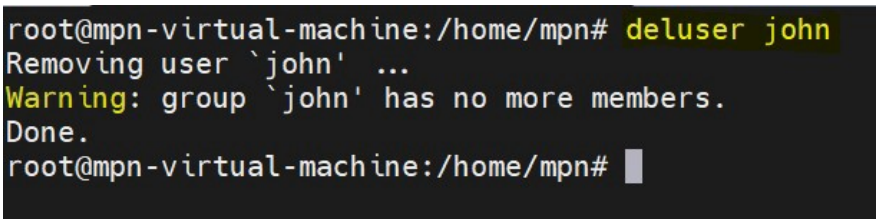
By default, the useradd command creates a new home directory for the user in /home/username and sets their login shell to /bin/bash. You can also specify additional options to customize the user account creation process. Some common options include:

To remove a user in Linux, you can use the userdel command. Here are the steps:

Open a terminal window.

Type the following command to remove the user:

sudo userdel john



Happy Learning :-)