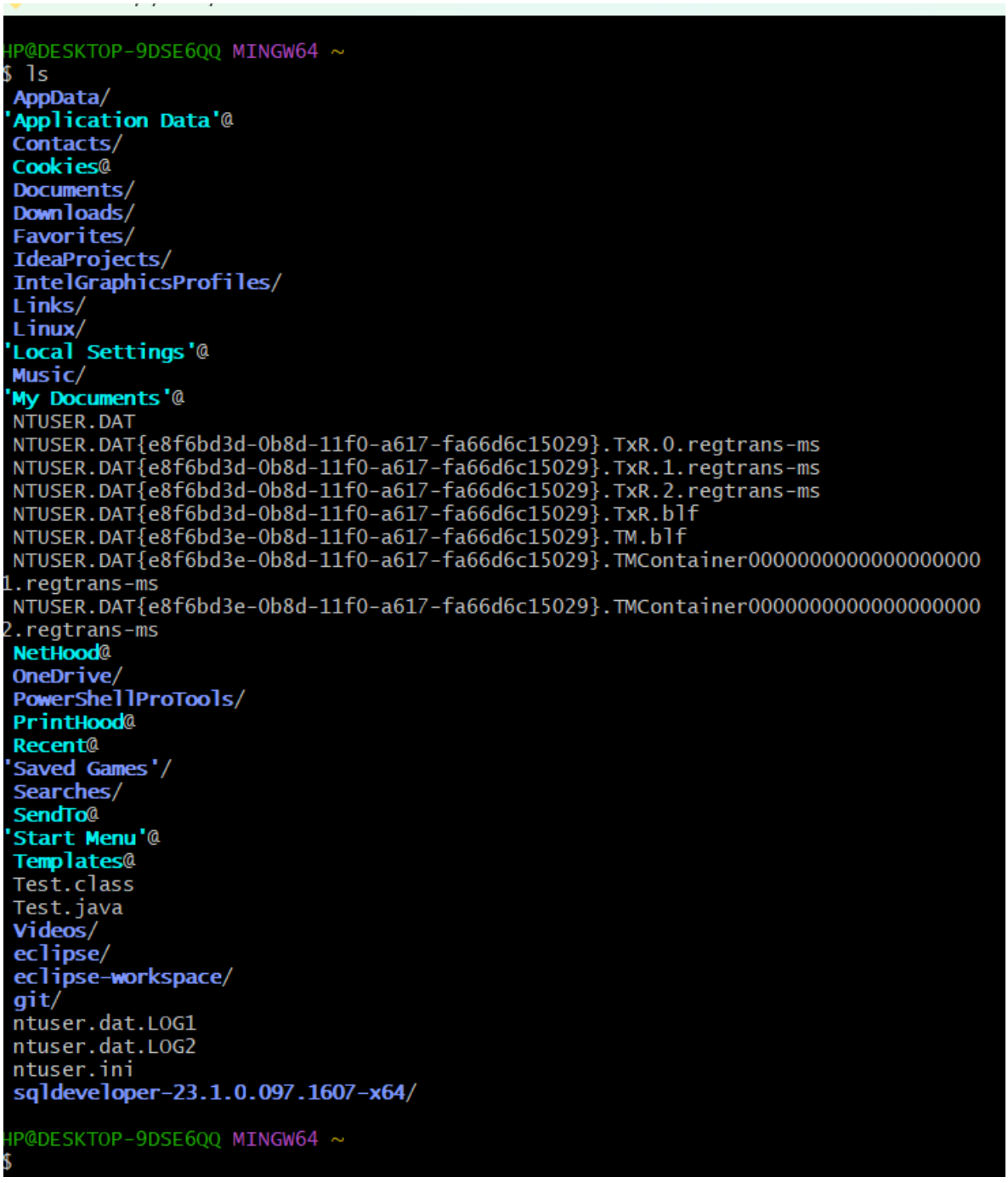
Linux Commands

Definition:

Linux commands are a type of Unix command or shell procedure. They are the basic tools used to interact with Linux on an individual level. Linux commands are used to perform a variety of tasks, including displaying information about files and directories.

1. ls command in Linux:

The ls command is commonly used to identify the files and directories in the working directory.



2. pwd command in Linux

The pwd command is mostly used to print the current working directory on your terminal.

```
HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 ~
$ pwd
/c/Users/HP
```

3. mkdir command in Linux This mkdir command allows you to create fresh directories in the terminal itself. The default syntax is mkdir <directory name> and the new directory will be created.

Mkdir linux

```
HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e
$ mkdir LinuxPractice
```

4. cd command in Linux

The cd command is used to navigate between directories. It requires either the full path or the directory name, depending on your current working directory.

```
HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e
$ cd RevatureLinux

HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ ls
Filetwo.txt  fileone.txt  thirdfile.txt
```

5. rmdir command in Linux

The rmdir command is used to delete permanently an empty directory.

Rmdir linux

```
HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ rmdir Filetwo.txt
rmdir: failed to remove 'Filetwo.txt': Not a directory
```

6. cp command in Linux

The cp command of Linux is equivalent to copy-paste and cut-paste in Windows.

Cp file1.txt file2.txt

```
HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ cp fileone.txt Filetwo.txt
```

7. mv command in Linux

The mv command is generally used for renaming the files in Linux.

Mv file1.txt rename.txt

```
HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ mv Filetwo.txt filetwo.txt

HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ ls
fileone.txt  filetwo.txt  thirdfile.txt
```

8. rm command in Linux

rm command in Linux is generally used to delete the files created in the directory.

Rm file2.txt

```
HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ ls
filedel.txt  fileone.txt  filetwo.txt  thirdfile.txt

HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ rm filedel.txt

HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ ls
fileone.txt  filetwo.txt  thirdfile.txt

HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$
```

9. uname command in Linux

The uname command is used to check the complete OS information of the system.

```
HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ uname
MINGW64_NT-10.0-26100
```

10. locate command in Linux

The **locate command** is generally used to locate the files in the database. Use an asterisk (*) to search for content that contains two or more words. As an example: **locate first*file.** This command will search the database for the files that contain these two names **first** and **file.**

Locate rename

```
HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ locate filethird.txt filethird.txt

HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ ls
fileone.txt  filethird.txt  filetwo.txt
```

11. touch command in Linux

The **touch command** creates an empty file when put in the terminal in this format as touch **<file name>**

Touch file.txt

```
HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ touch filefour.txt

HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ ls
filefour.txt  fileone.txt  filethird.txt  filetwo.txt
```

12. ln command in Linux

The **ln command** is used to create a shortcut link to another file.

Mkdir Demo

Mkdir Linked

Ln -S Demo Linked

```
HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ touch filefive.txt

HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ ls
filefive.txt  filefour.txt  fileone.txt  filethird.txt  filetwo.txt

HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ rm filefive.txt

HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ ls
filefour.txt  fileone.txt  filethird.txt  filetwo.txt

HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ ln -s filefour.txt filefive.txt

HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ ls
filefive.txt  filefour.txt  fileone.txt  filethird.txt  filetwo.txt

HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$
```

13. cat command in Linux

The cat command is the simplest command to use when you want to see the contents of a particular file.

Cat rename.txt

```
HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ cat fileone.txt
hello world
```

14. clear command in Linux

The **clear command** is a standard command to clear the terminal screen.

Before Clear:

HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux

$ touch filefive.txt

HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux

$ ls

filefive.txt filefour.txt fileone.txt filethird.txt filetwo.txt

HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux

$ rm filefive.txt

HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux

$ ls

filefour.txt fileone.txt filethird.txt filetwo.txt

HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux

$ ln -s filefour.txt filefive.txt

HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux

$ ls

filefive.txt filefour.txt fileone.txt filethird.txt filetwo.txt

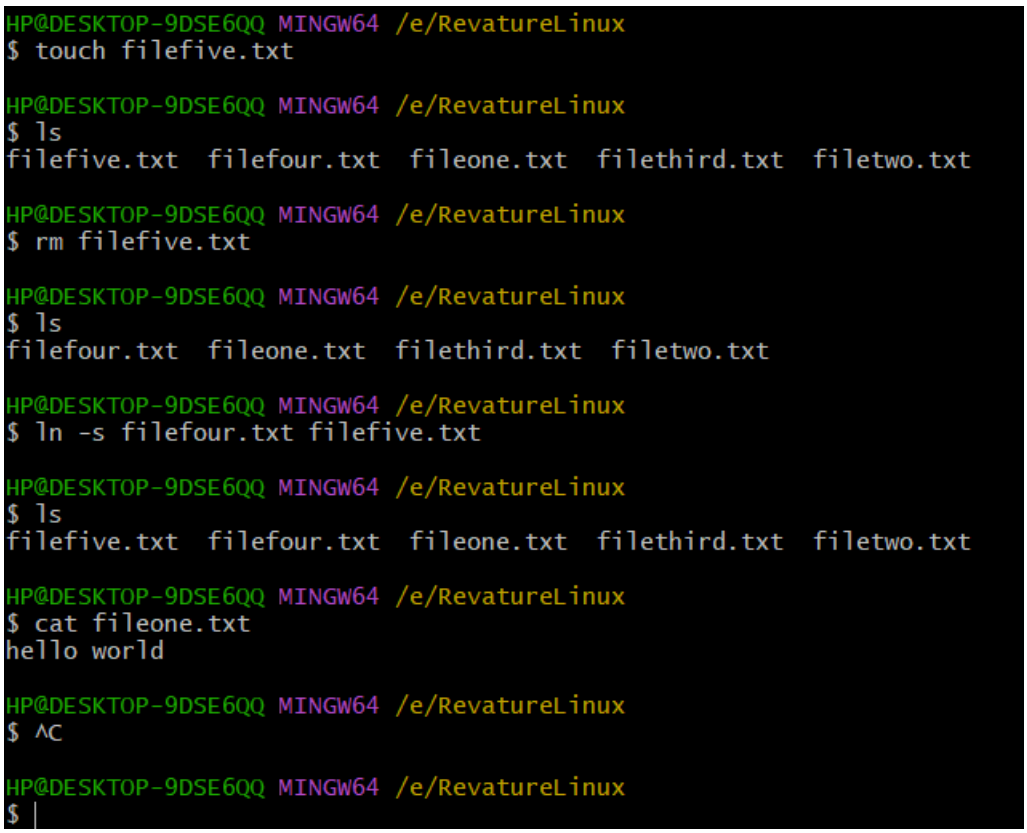
HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux

$ cat fileone.txt

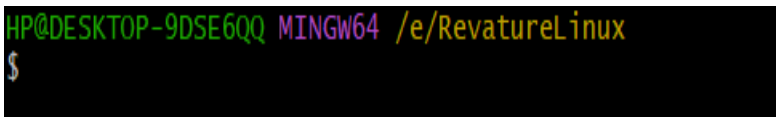
hello world

HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux

$



After Clear:



15. ps command in Linux

ps command in Linux is used to check the active processes in the terminal.

```
HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ ps
      PID    PPID    PGID     WINPID   TTY         UID    STIME COMMAND
      894     711     894      10448  pty0      197609 20:09:40 /usr/bin/ps
      711     710     711      10696  pty0      197609 19:37:33 /usr/bin/bash
      710       1     710       3756  ?         197609 19:37:33 /usr/bin/mintty
```

16. man command in Linux

The **man command** displays a user manual for any commands or utilities available in the Terminal, including their name, description, and options.

Man ls (It will not work)

Install man on Windows (optional)

- If you want full man functionality, install man-db through a package manager like **MSYS2** or **Cygwin**:

bash

CopyEdit

pacman -S man-db

- Then try man ls again.

17. grep command in Linux

The **grep command** is used to find a specific string in a series of outputs.

cat rename.txt

cat rename.txt | grep “hello”

```
HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ cat filefive.txt | grep "hello"
```

18. echo command in Linux

echo command in Linux is specially used to print something in the terminal echo “hello world”

```
HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ echo "Hello World"
Hello World
```

```
HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ echo "Apples","Banana","Orange","Papaya" > filefive.txt
```

19. wget command in Linux

The wget command in the Linux command line allows you to download files from the internet. It runs in the background and does not interfere with other processes.

Wget http://www.google.com/sample.php

20. whoami command in Linux

The whoami command provides basic information that is extremely useful when working on multiple systems.

Whoami

```
HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ whoami
HP
```

21. sort command in Linux

The sort command is used generally to sort the output of the file.

Cat rename.txt

Sort rename.txt

```
HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ sort filefive.txt
Aeroplane,
Apple,
Banana,
Bike,
Car,
Carrot,
Octopus,
Orange,
PanCard,
Papaya
```

22. cal command in Linux

The cal command is not the most famous command in the terminal but it functions to view the calendar for a particular month in the terminal.

Cal April 2025

23. df command in Linux

df command in Linux gets the details of the file system.

df:

```
HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ df
Filesystem           1K-blocks      Used Available Use% Mounted on
C:/Program Files/Git 498998268 137897172 361101096  28% /
D:                   306183136    105724 306077412   1% /d
E:                   223186940 103212800 119974140  47% /e
F:                   224082940  11631108 212451832   6% /f
H:                   223186940    102540 223084400   1% /h
```

df -h:

```
HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ df -h
Filesystem            Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
C:/Program Files/Git  476G  132G  345G  28% /
D:                    292G  104M  292G   1% /d
E:                    213G   99G  115G  47% /e
F:                    214G   12G  203G   6% /f
H:                    213G  101M  213G   1% /h
```

we have used **df -h** as simply typing **df** will return the output in bytes which is not readable, so we add **-h** to make the outputs more readable and understandable.

25. wc command in Linux

wc command in Linux indicates the number of words, characters, lines, etc using a set of options.

wc command:

wc filename.txt

```
HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ wc filefive.txt
10 10 78 filefive.txt
```

- **wc -w** shows the number of words

```
HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ wc -w filefive.txt
10 filefive.txt
```

- **wc -l** shows the number of lines

```
HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ wc -l filefive.txt
10 filefive.txt
```

- **wc -m** shows the number of characters present in a file

```
HP@DESKTOP-9DSE6QQ MINGW64 /e/RevatureLinux
$ wc -m filefive.txt
78 filefive.txt
```

touch newfile.txt

echo -e “This file has only six words”>newfile.txt

wc -w newfile.txt