Day 5 - Assignment 1 (Linux)

* Write 30 Linux commands with example.
* Important Linux Commands

**1. ls**: Lists directory contents.

* Syntax: ‘ls [options] [file(s) or directory]’
* Example: ‘ls -l /home/user’

**2. cd**: Changes the current directory.

* Syntax: ‘cd [directory]’
* Example: ‘cd /var/www/html’

**3. pwd**: Prints the current working directory.

* Syntax: ‘pwd’
* Example: ‘pwd’

**4. mkdir**: Creates a new directory.

* Syntax: ‘mkdir [options] directory\_name’
* Example: ‘mkdir myfolder’

**5. rmdir**: Removes empty directories.

* Syntax: ‘rmdir [options] directory\_name’
* Example: ‘rmdir myfolder’

**6. cp**: Copies files and directories.

* Syntax: ‘cp [options] source\_file(s) destination’
* Example: ‘cp file1.txt /home/user’

**7. mv**: Moves or renames files and directories.

* Syntax: ‘mv [options] source destination’
* Example: ‘mv file1.txt /home/user’

**8. rm**: Removes (deletes) files or directories.

* Syntax: ‘rm [options] file(s)’
* Example: ‘rm file1.txt’

**9. touch**: Updates the access and modification times of files or creates empty files.

* Syntax: ‘touch [options] filename(s)’
* Example: ‘touch file.txt’

**10. cat**: Concatenates and displays the content of files.

* Syntax: ‘cat [options] file(s)’
* Example: ‘cat file.txt’

**11. less**: Views the content of files interactively.

* Syntax: ‘less [options] file(s)’
* Example: ‘less file.txt’

**12. head**: Outputs the first part of files.

* Syntax: ‘head [options] file(s)’
* Example: ‘head -n 10 file.txt’

**13. tail**: Outputs the last part of files.

* Syntax: ‘tail [options] file(s)’
* Example: ‘tail -n 20 file.txt’

**14. grep**: Searches for patterns in files.

* Syntax: ‘grep [options] pattern [file(s)]’
* Example: ‘grep "error" logfile.txt’

**15. find**: Searches for files in a directory hierarchy.

* Syntax: ‘find [path...] [expression]’
* Example: ‘find /home/user -name "\*.txt"‘

**16. chmod**: Changes file permissions.

* Syntax: ‘chmod [options] mode file(s)’
* Example: ‘chmod 644 file.txt’

**17. chown**: Changes file owner and group.

* Syntax: ‘chown [options] new\_owner:new\_group file(s)’
* Example: ‘chown user:group file.txt’

**18. sudo**: Executes a command with superuser privileges.

* Syntax: ‘sudo [command]’
* Example: ‘sudo apt-get update’

**19. su**: Switches user ID or becomes another user.

* Syntax: ‘su [options] [user]’
* Example: ‘su user’

**20. ps**: Displays information about running processes.

* Syntax: ‘ps [options]’
* Example: ‘ps aux’

**21. kill**: Sends a signal to terminate processes.

* Syntax: ‘kill [options] pid(s)’
* Example: ‘kill -9 1234’

**22. top**: Displays real-time information about running processes.

* Syntax: ‘top’
* Example: ‘top’

**23. df**: Reports file system disk space usage.

* Syntax: ‘df [options] [file(s)]’
* Example: ‘df -h’

**24. du**: Estimates file space usage.

* Syntax: ‘du [options] [file(s)]’
* Example: ‘du -sh /home/user’

**25. tar**

* Definition: Archives files into a tarball.
* Syntax: ‘tar [options] [file(s)]’
* Example: ‘tar -czvf archive.tar.gz directory’

**26. zip**: Packages and compresses files into a zip archive.

* Syntax (zip): ‘zip [options] zipfile files’
* Example: ‘zip -r archive.zip directory’

**27. unzip**: Extracts files from a zip archive.

* Syntax (unzip): ‘unzip [options] zipfile’
* Example: ‘unzip archive.zip’

**28. wget**: Downloads files from the web.

* Syntax: ‘wget [options] [URL(s)]’
* Example: ‘wget <https://example.com/file.zip>’

**29. ssh**: Connects to a remote SSH server.

* Syntax: ‘ssh [user@]hostname [command]’
* Example: ‘ssh user@hostname’

**30. scp**: Securely copies files between hosts.

* Syntax: ‘scp [options] source destination’
* Example: ‘scp file.txt user@hostname:/remote/path’