

# pwd

- pwd is an acronym for print working directory
- pwd command prints absolute path of current working directory

Command	Output	Comment
\$ pwd	/home/tux	print current directory path i.e., home directory

# cd

- cd command is used to navigate to another directory

Command	Output	Comment
\$ cd		change to home directory
\$ pwd	/home/tux	
\$ cd /tmp		navigate to /tmp directory
\$ pwd	/tmp	
\$ cd ..		navigate to parent directory
\$ pwd	/	

# ls

- ls command list files on specified directory

Command	Comment
\$ ls	list files on current directory
\$ ls -a	list all files including hidden ones (starts with .)
\$ ls -l	long list files
\$ ls -R	list subdirectories recursively

# mkdir

- mkdir command creates a directory on the specified path

Command	Comment
\$ mkdir dir1	create directory named dir1 on current path
\$ mkdir dir2 dir3	create directories named dir2 and dir3
\$ mkdir -p dir1/dir4/dir5	creates subdirectories (multiple levels) dir4 and dir5

# touch

- touch command allows you to create new empty files
- touch command is also used to change timestamps on existing files and directories

Command	Comment
\$ touch tuxfile	Creates an empty file named tuxfile

# file

- file command is used to find the type of a file

Command	Comment
<code>\$ file mytux</code>	Prints type of file named mytux

# less

- less is a terminal pager program on Linux system used to view the contents of a text file one screen at a time

Command	Comment
\$ less mytux	View file named mytux
\$ less -N mytux	View file named mytux and display line numbers

# cat

- cat is an acronym for concatenate
- cat command concatenate copies of the contents of the files and displays them

Command	Comment
\$ cat file1	Display content of file named file1
\$ cat file1 file2	concatenate copies of the contents of the files named file1, file2 and displays them



# cp

- cp command is used to make copies of files and directories

Command	Comment
\$ cp file1 file1copy	Copy file named file1 to file1copy
\$ cp -r dir1/ /home/tux/Documents	Copy directory named dir1 to Documents directory
\$ cp -i mytux dir2/	Interactively copy file named mytux to directory. Safeguards against overwriting of existing file and prompts for confirmation
\$ cp *.txt dir2/	Copy all .txt extension files in current directory to directory named dir2

# mv

- mv command is used to move files or directories and also rename them

Command	Comment
\$ mv file1 file2	Rename file named file1 to file2
\$ mv tuxfile dir2/	Move file named tuxfile to directory
\$ mv -i myfile mytux	Prompts before overwriting file. Interactive move action

# rm

- rm command is used to delete files and directories

Command	Comment
\$ rm myfile	Remove file named myfile
\$ rm -r dir1	Remove directory named dir1
\$ rm -f mytux	Force remove file named mytux (ignore write protection)
\$ rm -i file1	Interactive remove file named file1. Prompts for confirmation

# history

- history of the commands that you previously entered (helpful for debugging when something breaks)

Command	Comment
\$ history	Prints history of commands entered on Terminal

# find

- find command helps you to search for a specific file or directory

Command	Comment
\$ find ./dir1 -name file1	search for a file named file1 on directory
\$ find dir1 -name *.jpg	find all .jpg files in a specific directory
\$ find dir1 -empty	find empty files or directories inside directory named dir1
\$ find dir1 -type d -name walrus	search for sub-directory named walrus inside directory dir1

# alias

- alias command allows you to define a short placeholder for a lengthy command

Command	Comment
<code>\$ alias mylist='ls -la'</code>	Defines an alias named mylist