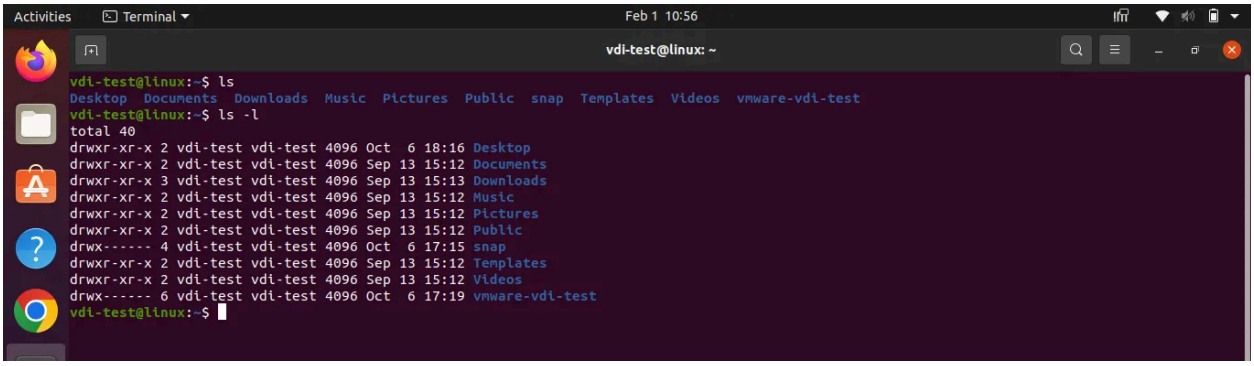
Linux Commands

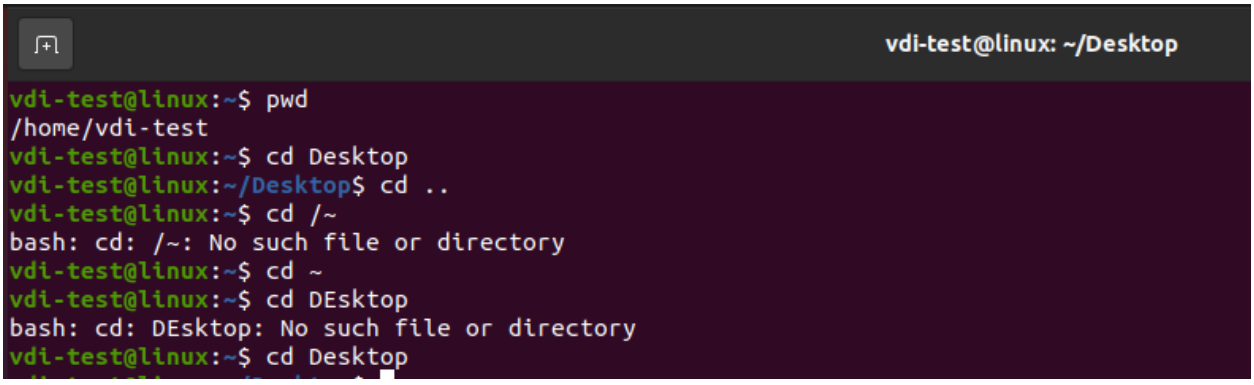
ls - List all files or folders



ls -l displays the results in a list format

the initial 10 characters give information about if the item is a directory or a file and what permissions the file or directory has

pwd - Print Working Directory



pwd is used to display which directory the terminal is in

Usually ~ refers to home or default directory

cd - Change Directory used to change the working directory

cd .. means go back one directory

touch testfile.txt creates a file if it doesnt exist and will do nothing if it exists

cat testfile.txt shows the content of the file

which cat tell me where a certain command is located and if it exists or not

cp testfile.txt testfile2.txt copies the contents of testfile into testfile2

diff testfile.txt testfile2.txt gives me all the differences in both the files

rm testfile2.txt removes the file permanently

rm -r if you are removing a directory

mkdir test makes a directory called test inside the pwd which is Desktop

mv testfile.txt test moves said file into the test directory

Permissions in LINUX

drwxrwxr-x

First character tells you type of file d is directory f is file

then next 3 characters are permissions of the User

r w x means read write and execute respectively

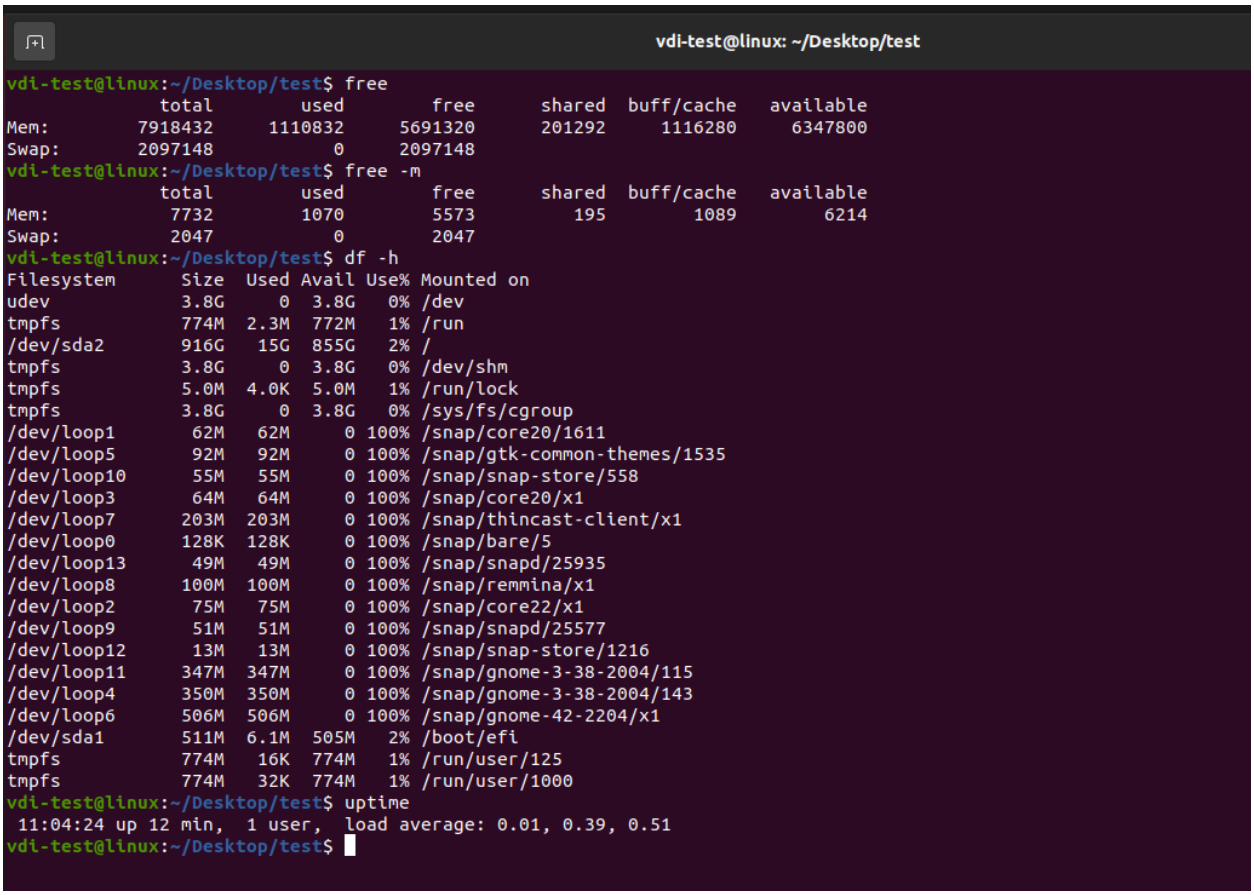
so here user can read write and execute

then next 3 are for Group

and then last 3 are for other people

other people can read and execute but not write in this directory

For a directory x is just ability to cd into that directory in terminal



free amt of free memory available and used

free -m gives values in MB

df -h gives amount of free disk space and -h make it so that is human readable

uptime tells you the uptime of the computer

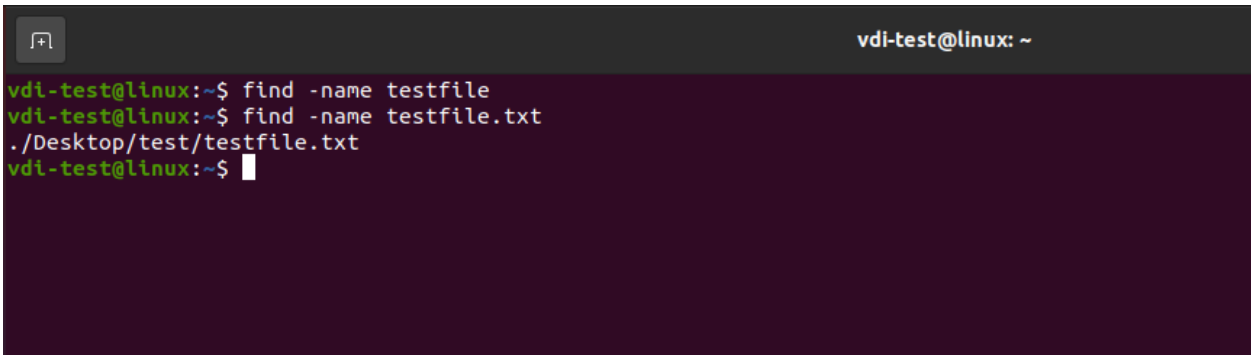
```
vdi-test@linux:~/Desktop/test$ history
    1  sudo chmod +x ./dumbprep.sh
    2  ./dumbprep.sh
    3  ls
    4  ls-l
    5  ls -l
    6  ll
    7  clear
    8  ls
    9  ls -l
   10  clear
   11  pwd
   12  cd Desktop
   13  cd ..
   14  cd /~
   15  cd ~
   16  cd DEsktop
   17  cd Desktop
   18  clear
   19  touch testfile.txt
```

history gives all the commands in that session

```
vdi-test@linux: ~/Desktop/test
vdi-test@linux:~/Desktop/test$ history >history.txt
vdi-test@linux:~/Desktop/test$ cat history.txt
    1  sudo chmod +x ./dumbprep.sh
    2  ./dumbprep.sh
    3  ls
    4  ls-l
    5  ls -l
    6  ll
    7  clear
    8  ls
    9  ls -l
   10  clear
   11  pwd
   12  cd Desktop
   13  cd ..
   14  cd /~
   15  cd ~
   16  cd DEsktop
   17  cd Desktop
   18  clear
   19  touch testfile.txt
   20  cat testfile.txt
   21  which cat
   22  cp testfile.txt testfile2.txt
   23  cat testfile2.txt
   24  diff testfile.txt testfile2.txt
   25  rm testfile2.txt
```

the output of history is now redirected in history.txt

history > history.txt



find command finds things

Other commands i didnt execute

sudo or super user do makes it so that you can become GOD for that command

grep Searches for file name or content in the entire computer

echo print something

sudo install apt packagename

sudo adduser name

etc etc

you can let one command’s output to be the input of another command using |