(Some) Linux commands

Warning: Linux is case sensitive.

This document only gives some commands and only describes some of the functionality of those commands. For more information you should use the man command, as listed below. The & after the command means run it in the background.

When you login you will be, by default, in your home directory.

Directory manipulation:

Command	Purpose	Typical usage.
pwd	States present working directory.	pwd
cd	Change working directory.	cd [directory]
	Return to home directory.	cd
	Go up one directory.	cd
mkdir	Make a new directory.	mkdir directory
rmdir	Remove a directory.	rmdir directory
ls	List files.	ls [directory]
	List all files, including hidden ones	ls -a [directory]
	Give details about files in listing	ls -l [directory]

File manipulation:

Command	Purpose	Typical usage.
cat	Displays all of a file.	cat file
more	Displays all of a file page by page.	more file
less	Displays all of a file page by page.	less file
head	Displays the top 15 (or other) lines of a file.	head -n 15 file
tail	Displays the bottom 15 (or other) lines of a file.	tail -15 file
ср	Copy files.	cp source destination
mv	Move files.	mv file destination
rm	Remove a file.	rm file

Text editors:

Command	Purpose	Typical usage.
pico	Terminal editor.	pico file
	Save in pico: Ctrl o	
	Exit from pico: Ctrl x	
	Don't use Ctrl s, it freezes the editor	
nano	The pico here is actually nano	nano file
Text editor	Opens in a pop-up window	Double click the file

General commands:

Command	Purpose	Typical usage.
man	Provides detailed command documentation.	man command
file	Returns file type.	file filename
chmod	Change permissions.	See man chmod
WC	Word, line, character count.	wc file
find	For locating files.	See man find
g++	Compile C++ files.	g++ file
javac	Compile java files.	javac file.java