**TERMINAL COMMANDS**

1. **pwd – Present Working Directory**

It displays the path of the currently working directory

1. **ls - list**

It list the files present in the directory

1. **ls –l**

It list the files with some extra details

1. **ls –a**

It list all the files including the hidden files

1. **mkdir – make directory**

It creates a new directory

1. **rm – remove**

**syntax: rm <filename>**

It removes a particular file

1. **cp – copy**

**syntax: cp <target> <destination>**

It copy the content of a file and paste it in another location

1. **cp –r**

It copy the contents of a directory and paste it in another location

1. **mv – move**

**syntax: mv <target> <destination>**

It moves the file from one directory to another directory

1. **rm –f**

When a file is write protected, we can’t able to remove by using rm command. So that we need a flag (–f), which removes the file forcefully.

1. **rm –r**

This command is used to remove a directory

1. **echo**

This command is for printing content or writing content into a file

**Syntax: echo “some message”**

Inorder to print within a file,

**Syntax: echo “some message” > {file name}**

But the above command overwrite the previous content in that file

To print in a file without overwriting, we should use the following syntax

**Syntax: echo “some message” >> {file name}**

1. **cat – concatenate & print file**

**syntax: cat <file name>**

It is used to print the content of a file and also to combine the content of multiple files into a single file

1. **history**

This command prints all the commands in past within that terminal session

1. **man – manual page**

**syntax: man <command name>**

It is used to know about the usage of a command ans its flags

\*for windows, the syntax should be <command name> -- help

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1. **head**

**syntax: head <file name>**

It prints the top 10 line of a file

1. **tail**

**syntax: tail <file name>**

It prints the bottom 10 line of a file