

# Linux Command Line Basics

Welcome to the world of Linux command line! In this presentation, we will cover some of the most commonly used commands, along with their syntax and examples. Whether you are a beginner or an experienced user, these commands will help you navigate and manage your files and directories efficiently.

```
ver.pem ec2-user@13.112.191.175
191.175 (13.112.191.175)' can't be established.
60v2VvZXAxCU3kWJ21/DthHPY1xRhr7SN0jJtFzagS0.
e connecting (yes/no)? yes
12.191.175' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
ion denied (publickey).
ver.pem ubuntu@13.112.191.175
NU/Linux 4.4.0-1074-aws x86_64)
```

ubuntu.com  
cape.canonical.com  
u.com/advantage

Advantage Cloud Guest:  
ss/services/cloud

untu system are free software;  
each program are described in the  
oc/\*copyright.

WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by

(user "root"), use "sudo <command>".



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# 1. ls - List Files and Directories

The "ls" command allows you to list the files and directories in a directory.

Syntax: ls [options] [directory]

Example:

```
ls
```

Lists files and directories in the current directory.

```
ls /path/to/directory
```

Lists files in a specific directory.



A dark-themed terminal window displaying a long list of system files and commands. The list includes: java, javadoc, javah, kbd\_mode, kill, kmiod, less, lesscheck, lessfile, lesskey, lesspipe, ln, loadkeys, login, loginctl, lowntfs-3g, ls, lsblk, lsmod, mkdir, mknod, mktemp, more, mount, mountpoint, nt, nt-gnu, nv, nano, nc, nc-openbsd, netcat, netstat, nisdomainname, ntfs-3g, ntfs-3g.probe, ntfs-3g.secaudit, ntfs-3g.usermodel, ntfsat, ntfsck, ntfscluster, ntfscomp, ntfsdump\_logfile, ntfsfix, ntfsinfo, ntfsls, ntfsntfsalloc, ntfsmove, ntfstruncate, ntfsunipe, open, openvnt.

## 2. pwd - Print Working Directory

The "pwd" command displays the current working directory.

Syntax: pwd

Example:

```
pwd
```

Displays the current working directory.

```
fa.wikipedia.org  
g (208.80.152.2) 56(84) bytes of data.  
  
ping statistics ---  
sived, 0% packet loss, time 0ms  
28/540.528/540.528/0.000 ms  
  
5 Jul 30 22:43 .  
5 Sep 14 20:42 ..  
5 May 14 00:15 account  
5 Jul 31 22:26 cache  
5 May 18 16:03 db  
5 May 18 16:03 empty  
5 May 18 16:03 games  
5 Jun 2 18:39 gdm  
5 May 18 16:03 lib  
5 May 18 16:03 local  
1 May 14 00:12 lock -> ../run/lock  
5 Sep 14 20:42 log  
0 Jul 30 22:43 mail -> spool/mail  
5 May 18 16:03 nis  
5 May 18 16:03 opt  
5 May 18 16:03 preserve  
5 Jul 1 22:11 report  
5 May 14 00:12 run -> ../run  
5 May 18 16:03 spool  
5 Sep 12 23:50 tmp  
5 May 18 16:03 yp  
arch wiki  
resto, refresh-packagekit, remove-with-leaves  
ry_db
```

# 3. cd - Change Directory

The "cd" command allows you to change your current directory.

Syntax: cd [directory]

Example:

```
cd /path/to/directory
```

Changes to a specific directory.

```
cd ~
```

Changes to the home directory.

## 18.3.4 Teeth Veil

```
pycharm-community-2018.3.4  
ommunity-2018.3.4: No such file or d  
ice apache stop  
e.service: Unit apache.service not l
```

## 18.3.4 Teeth Veil

```
Veil/  
such file or directory  
pycharm-communiy-2018.3.4  
ommuiny-2018.3.4: No such file or dir  
root
```

```
Pictures PycharmProjects Veil  
Public Templates Videos  
nloads : No such file or directory  
ktop  
No such file or directory
```

```
total 32K
drwxrwxr-x. 2 hive hive 4.0K May  2 18:58 dptest1850
drwxrwxr-x. 2 hive hive 4.0K May  2 18:57 dptest1850
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    8 Apr 25 14:44 file-2017-04-25-14-44-22.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    8 Apr 25 14:44 file-2017-04-25-14-44-28.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root  885 Apr 27 17:59 inittab
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 4.0K Apr 23 14:28 install1
```

## 4. mkdir - Make Directory

The "mkdir" command creates a new directory.

Syntax: `mkdir [directory]`

Example:

```
mkdir new_directory
```

Creates a new directory.

```
DEBUG: Upload for hour 11 complete
DEBUG: Upload for hour 10 complete
DEBUG: Upload for hour 09 complete
DEBUG: Upload for hour 04 complete
DEBUG: Upload for hour 08 complete
DEBUG: Upload for hour 05 complete
DEBUG: Upload for hour 07 complete
DEBUG: upload for hour 11 complete
DEBUG: uploading file to S3: /mnt/tmp/load_table_redshift.0h_MFa/opens_0
8.csv => s3://redshift.          .com/redshift_load/opens/2015/8/3/ope
ns_08.csv
DEBUG: uploading file to S3: /mnt/tmp/load_table_redshift.CWh8RL/opens_0
7.csv => s3://redshift.          .com/redshift_load/opens/2015/8/3/ope
ns_07.csv
```

---

```
DEBUG: Upload for hour 01 complete
DEBUG: Upload for hour 23 complete
DEBUG: Upload for hour 00 complete
DEBUG: Upload for hour 21 complete
DEBUG: Upload for hour 20 complete
DEBUG: Upload for hour 19 complete
DEBUG: Upload for hour 02 complete
1 [|||100.0%] 9 [|||100.0%] 17 [|||100.0%] 25 [|||100.0%]
2 [|||100.0%] 10 [|||98.7%] 18 [|||97.4%] 26 [|||98.1%]
3 [|||100.0%] 11 [|||100.0%] 19 [|||100.0%] 27 [|||100.0%]
4 [|||100.0%] 12 [|||100.0%] 20 [|||100.0%] 28 [|||100.0%]
5 [|||100.0%] 13 [|||100.0%] 21 [|||100.0%] 29 [|||100.0%]
6 [|||100.0%] 14 [|||100.0%] 22 [|||100.0%] 30 [|||100.0%]
```

## 5. rm - Remove Files and Directories

The "rm" command is used to delete files and directories.

Syntax: rm [options] [file/directory]

Example:

```
rm file.txt
```

Deletes a file.

```
rm -r directory_name
```

Deletes a directory and its contents.

## 6. cp - Copy Files and Directories

The "cp" command allows you to copy files and directories.

Syntax: cp [options] source destination

Example:

```
cp file.txt /path/to/destination/
```

Copies a file to another location.

```
bu/JBL4TB/opt/ansicpm$ ./cpm
```

L .0	TODO .	CPMDISC
EM.0	A-HDRIVE.	VT
.0	BDOS .0	MAKEFILE
VE.	PUTUNIX .MAC	DISASSE
.H	Z80 .C	BIOS
.0	README .MD	CPMTOOL
.MAC	TESTS .	CPM
.0	Z80 .0	TERM



```
mayank@mayank-Vostro-3446: /media/mayank
mayank@mayank-Vostro-3446:/media$ sudo mount /dev/sda3 /media/mayank
mayank@mayank-Vostro-3446:/media$ cd mayank/
mayank@mayank-Vostro-3446:/media/mayank$ ls -l
total 5084
drwxrwxrwx 1 root root 4096 Aug 23 23:20 .
drwxrwxrwx 1 root root 4502143 Aug 23 23:22 131026.
drwxrwxrwx 1 root root 4096 Jun 10 04:58 config.bin
drwxrwxrwx 1 root root 8192 Aug 28 11:41 data
drwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 May 9 21:06 doc
drwxrwxrwx 1 root root 4096 Sep 7 10:36 Programming
drwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Aug 19 2014 System Volume Information
drwxrwxrwx 1 root root 4096 Jan 25 2015 Sem-0
drwxrwxrwx 1 root root 4096 May 19 08:21 Sem-0
drwxrwxrwx 1 root root 4096 Sep 7 18:08 Sem-0
-rw-rw-rwx 1 root root 310106 May 1 2015 Sem-0
drwxrwxrwx 1 root root 4096 Aug 23 07:36 vcredist
-rw-rw-rwx 2 root root 311056 Jan 5 2015 vcredist-MSI_vc_red.msi.txt
mayank@mayank-Vostro-3446:/media/mayank$
```

## 7. mv – Move or Rename Files and Directories

The "mv" command is used to move or rename files and directories.

Syntax: mv [options] source destination

Example:

```
mv old_name.txt new_name.txt
```

Renames a file.

```
mv file.txt /path/to/destination/
```

Moves a file to another directory.

## 8. touch - Create Empty Files

The "touch" command is used to create new empty files.

Syntax: touch [file]

Example:

```
touch new_file.txt
```

Creates a new empty file.

Watchdog: Temperature abort trigger set to 90c

Host memory required for this attack: 1100 MB

e983672a03adcc9767b24584338eb378:00:hashcat

## 9. cat - Concatenate and Display File Content

The "cat" command is used to display the content of a file.

Syntax: cat [file]

Example:

```
cat file.txt
```

Displays the content of a file.

the cat in the hat!

said the cat.

said the cat in the hat.

make that cat go away!

tell that cat in the hat

have no fear!' said the cat.

## 10. grep – Search for Patterns in Files

'have no fear!' said the cat.

said the cat. The "grep" command allows you to search for patterns in files.

look at me now!' said the cat

Syntax: grep [options] pattern [file]

anastasias-mbp:example anastasialanz\$ █

Example:

```
grep "word" file.txt
```

Searches for a word in a file.



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# 11. find - Search for Files and Directories

The "find" command is used to search for files and directories.

Syntax: `find [directory] [expression]`

Example:

```
find /path/to/search -name "filename.txt"
```

Searches for files with a specific name.

```
# installed  
# or package: sysfsutils-2.1.0-7.el6.x86_64
```

```
installed
```

---

```
-----  
Version
```

---

```
2.1.0-7.el6
```

```
2.1.0-7.el6
```

---



```
/2873011672/839558455
.local/share/Trash/expunged
h/expunged# la
h/expunged# ls -l
27 2873011672
h/expunged# cd
e/Trash/expunged
h/expunged# .
h/expunged# ..
h/expunged# cd .
h/expunged# cd ..
h# ls -l
38 expunged
38 files
38 info
h# chmod -R ug+rw expunged
h# ls -l
38 expunged
38 files
38 info
h# cd /home/santos/.local/share/Trash/
h/expunged/2873011672# ls -l
27 3062607192
49 839558455
h/expunged/2873011672# cd 839558455
h/expunged/2873011672/839558455# ls -l
21:52 2869560759
20:16 3948612376
15:19 4047185164
18:43 685982533
15:21 899331103
h/expunged/2873011672/839558455# chmod
h/expunged/2873011672/839558455#
```

## 12. chmod - Change File Permissions

The "chmod" command is used to change file permissions.

Syntax: chmod [options] mode file

Example:

```
chmod 600 file.txt
```

Changes file permissions to read/write for the owner.