Starting With Terminal Command

Dash -> Search for Terminal

Keyboard Shortcut: Ctrl + Alt + T

COMMAND	Description
The tilde (~) symbol	stands for your home directory. If you are *user*, then the tilde (~) stands for /home/*user*
pwd	**pwd** command will allow you to know in which directory you're located (**pwd** stands for "print working directory").
tty	This command display your terminal name. For example: /dev/pts/10 means this file name 10 is under in /dev directory nd pts directory.
uname	• The **uname** command gives the operating system name. • uname with the **-a** option prints all system information, including machine name, kernel name & version, and a few other details. Most useful for checking which kernel you're using.
who	The Who command displays an informative listing of users who are logged on the system
who am i	This command displays an information of user who currently logged on the system
help	--**help** is also used for helping a command For example, "mv –help" will bring up the mv (move) manual with all option. Virtually all commands understand the --**help**) option which will produce a short usage description of the command and it's options,
Man	Linux have a man (manual) file, for every command, so finding them is as simple as typing **"man "command""** to bring up a longer manual entry for the specified command. For example, **"man mv"** will bring up the **mv** (move) manual. Then exit back to the command prompt. Move up and down the man file with the arrow keys, and quit back to the command prompt with **"q"**.
env	**env** is a shell **command** for **Linux**, Unix, and Unix-like operating systems. It can be used to print a list of the current environment variables, or to run another program in a custom environment without modifying the current one.
exit	To Exit from the terminal

hostname	This command displays the machine name
id	**id command** is **command** which can print real and effective User **ID** (UID) and Group **ID** (GID). An UID is a single identity for a user. While Group **ID** (GID) can consist more than one UID.
passwd	The *passwd command* is used to change the *password* of a user account. A normal user can run *passwd* to change their own *password*, and a system administrator (the superuser) can use *passwd* to change another user's *password*, or define how that account's *password* can be used or changed.
clear	To clear the screen.
chmod	The command name chmod stands for "change mode", and it is used to define the way a file can be accessed. What Are File Permissions, And How Do They Work? **NOTE:-Same as Unit-3 Notes**

du	The **du** command displays the disk usage for a directory. It can either display the space used for all subdirectories or the total for the directory you run it on. Example:
	`user@users-desktop:~$ du /media/floppy`
	`1032    /media/floppy/files`
	`1036    /media/floppy/`
	`user@users-desktop:~$ du -sh /media/floppy`
	`1.1M    /media/floppy/`

cd	• The **cd** command will allow you to change directories. When you open a terminal you will be in your home directory. To move around the file system you will use **cd**. Examples: 　• To navigate into the root directory, use **"cd /"** 　• To navigate to your home directory, use **"cd"** or **"cd ~"** 　• To navigate up one directory level, use **"cd .."** 　• To navigate to the previous directory (or back), use **"cd -"** 　• To navigate through multiple levels of directory at once, specify the full directory path that you want to go to. For example, use, **"cd /var/www"** 　• As another example, **"cd ~/Desktop"** will move you to the Desktop subdirectory inside your home directory.
version	**lsb_release -a**: The **lsb_release** command with the **-a** option prints version information for the Linux release you're running, for example: user@computer:~$ lsb_release -a No LSB modules are available.

	Distributor ID: Ubuntu Description: Ubuntu 11.10 Release: 11.10 Codename: oneiric
cal with option	This **cal comamnd** is used to see the calendar of any specific month or complete year. • Cal: gives the current month calendar • Cal 03 2013 gives the march 2013 calendar • Cal 03 2013 && Cal 05 2019 gives the both month calendar at a time
more and less	It is a standard pager command using with any command to navigate the pages. Ex. ls | more
date and time with option	Displaying the system date, which shows current time in IST,date ,day . • date +%H= Hour • date +%h= Month name in three letters • date +%M= Minutes • date +%m= Month in number • date +%S= Second • date +%a= Day in three letters • date +%A= Day in full Letters • date +%B=Month name in full letters • date +%y=Last two digits of year • date +%Y=Four digits of year • date +%c= Full date • date +%F= Gives date in yyyy-month-dd **Note:- Other option are available with date function,please see the man page for date function.**
ls with option	• The **ls** command will show you ('list') the files in your current directory. Used with certain options, you can see sizes of files, when files were made, and permissions of files. Example: **"ls ~"** will show you the files that are in your home directory. **LS with options** • ls -l:- long listing in ASCII sequence showing seven attributes of file • ls -x:- Multicolumnar output • ls -a:- Shows all filename begining with dot . And .. • ls -F:- Marks executable with *, directories with / • ls -d:- List only directory name • ls -r:- Sorts filename in reverse order • ls -R:- Recursive list of files

	• ls -u:- Sorts filename by last access time • ls -t:- Sorts filename by last modification time