1. pwd: To know which directory you are in you can use the pwd command.
2. ls: Use the ls command to know what files are in the directory you are in.
3. ls -a: You can see all the hidden files.
4. cd: Use the cd command to go to a directory.
5. Mkdir: Use the mkdir command when you need to create a folder or a directory.
6. rmdir: To delete a directory. But rmdir can only be used to delete an empty directory.
7. rm: To delete a directory containing files and directories.
8. touch: The touch command is used to create a file. It can be anything, from an empty txt file to an empty zip file.
9. man & --help: use the man command, it shows the manual pages of the command.
10. cp: Use the cp command to copy files through the command line
11. mv: Use the mv command to move files through the command line. We can also use the mv command to rename a file.
12. locate: The locate command is used to locate a file in a Linux system, just like the search command in Windows.
13. echo: The "echo" command helps us move some data, usually text into a file cat — Use the cat command to display the contents of a file.
14. sudo: if you want any command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command
15. df: To see the available disk space in each of the partitions in your system.
16. df –m: You can see the partitions in megabytes by using this command.
17. du: To know the disk usage of a file in your system where you can see the disk usage for a particular folder or file by using this command.
18. chmod : Use chmod to make a file executable and to change the permissions granted.
19. ping: Use ping to check your connection to a server
20. hostname: To know your name in your host or network. It displays your hostname and IP address.
21. $ grep “samplestring” samplefile.txt
22. Insensitive case search
23. $ grep -c “good” Mounica
24. Displaying the count of number of matches
25. $grep –l “good” Mounica
26. Display the file that matches the pattern
27. $ grep –w “mounica” mounica
28. Checking for the whole words in a file
29. $ grep –o “mounica” mounica
30. Displaying only the matched pattern
31. $ grep –n “mounica” mounica
32. Show line number while displaying the output
33. $ grep –v “mounica” mounica
34. Inverting the pattern match
35. $ grep –e “Mounica ” –e “great” –e “monu” mounicaSpecifies expression with –e option can use multiple times

36.$ grep “good”  file \*

Searching for a string in multiple files

37.$ grep ^samplestring /sampleFolder/Sample.txt

Display all the lines ends with a pattern

38.$ grep sample$ samplefolder/sample.txt

Recursive searching

39. $ grep -r “sample string”  /etc/

Counting the lines when words match

40.$ manfind :show all the options in different ways to use this command.

41 $ find . : (.) signifies the current directory shows all the files and directory in the current directory

42.$ find . –type d :To find only directories and exclude the files with in current directory

43.$ find . –type f: To find only files and exclude directories within current directory.

44.$ find . –type f –name “test-1.text “(filename): To find a file with a specific name in a current directory

45.$ find . –type f –name “test\*”: To find a file but doesn’t know exact filename whether the name starts with caps or not then in current directory.

46.$ find . –type f –i name “test”: To find case insensitive files

47.$ find . –type f –mmin -10: To find all the files modified in 10min (less than 10 min ago)

48.$ find . –type f –mmin +10 : More than +10 min

49.$ find . –type f –mmin +1 –mmin -5 :more than one min ago and less than 5 min .

50.$ sed -n ‘5,10p’ file.txt

To view all lines except a given range

51.$ sed ’20,35d’  file.txt

View non consecutive lines and ranges

52.$ sed -n -e ‘5,10p’  -e ’20,30p’ file.txt

Replacing characters or words

53 .$ vi -R filename or $ view filename

~ represents an unused line

54 :q is used to quit the command mode

55 :w is used to save the contents of the editor

56 :wq is used to save and quit command and return

57 ZZ is same as the :wq

58 To move in the file you need to be in command mode by pressing Esc twice

59 K move cursor up oneline

60 J move cursor downone line

61 H move cursor to the left

62 L moves the cursor to the right

63 Inserts text before the cursor – i

64 Inserts text at the beginning of current line – I

65 Inserts text after the current cursor location – a

66 Inserts text at the end of the current line – A

67 yy- copies the current line

68 yw- copies the current word from the character the lowercase w cursor is on , until the end of the word.

69Awk command to give the individual character as output :

70 Awk ‘{print}’ filename.txt – gives the output as data in filename.txt

71 Awk ‘{print $1}’ filename.txt – give the first word of the each line in the filename.txt

72 Awk’/Test/ { print } ‘ filename.txt – gives the line only which has test in it

73 Awk ‘/[0-9]/ {print} ’ filename.txt – gives the lines only which has 0-9 in it.

74 Awk ‘ { if ($1 ~ /[20]) print }’ filename.txt

75 Awk –F: ‘ { print $2} ’ filename.txt