

Basic Linux Commands

1) pwd Command

The pwd command is used to display the location of the current working directory.

Syntax:

pwd

```
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ pwd
/home/raazu
```

2) clear Command

Used to clear screen.

Syntax:

clear

3) mkdir Command

The mkdir command is used to create a new directory under any directory.

Syntax:

mkdir <directory-name>

4) ls Command

Used to list contents of current directory.

```
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ mkdir mydir
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  mydir      Public     Videos
Documents Music      Pictures   Templates
```

5) rmdir Command

The rmdir command is used to remove a directory.

Syntax:

rmdir <directory-name>

```
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ rmdir mydir
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ ls
Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$
```

6) touch Command

The touch command is used to create empty files. We can create multiple empty files by executing it once.

Syntax:

touch <file name>

touch <file1> <file2>

```
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ touch test.txt
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Pictures  Templates  Videos
Documents Music      Public    test.txt
```

7) rm Command

The rm command is used to remove a file.

Syntax:

rm <file name>

```
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ rm test.txt
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ ls
Desktop  Documents  Downloads  Music  Pictures  Public  Templates  Videos
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$
```

8) cat Command

The cat command is a multi-purpose utility in the Linux system. It can be used to create a file, display content of the file, copy the content of one file to another file, and more.

Syntax:

cat [OPTION]... [FILE]..

To create a file, execute it as follows:

cat > <file name>

// Enter file content

Press "CTRL+ D" keys to save the file. To display the content of the file, execute it as follows:

cat <file name>

```
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ cat > test.txt
This is a test
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ cat test.txt
This is a test
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$
```

9) cd Command

The cd command is used to change the current directory.

Syntax:

cd <directory name>

```
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Pictures  Templates  Videos
Documents Music      Public   test.txt
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ cd Downloads
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ cd -
/home/raazu
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Pictures  Templates  Videos
Documents Music      Public   test.txt
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$
```

1. To navigate into the root directory, use "cd /"
2. To navigate to your home directory, use "cd" or "cd ~"
3. To navigate up one directory level, use "cd .."
4. To navigate to the previous directory (or back), use "cd -"

10) cp Command

The cp command is used to copy a file or directory.

Syntax:

cp <existing file name> <new file name>

```
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Pictures  Templates  Videos
Documents Music      Public   test.txt
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ cat test.txt
This is a test
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ cp test.txt test1.txt
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Pictures  Templates  test.txt
Documents Music      Public   test1.txt  Videos
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ cat test1.txt
This is a test
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$
```

```
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Pictures  Templates  test.txt
Documents Music      Public   test1.txt  Videos
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ cp test.txt Downloads
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ cd Downloads
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$ ls
test.txt
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~/Downloads$
```

11) mv Command

The mv command is used to move a file or a directory from one location to another location.

```
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Pictures  Templates  test.txt
Documents Music      Public    test1.txt  Videos
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ mv test.txt Desktop
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ cd Desktop
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ ls
test.txt
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ cd -
/home/raazu
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ cd
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Pictures  Templates  Videos
Documents Music      Public    test1.txt
```

12) rename Command

The rename command is used to rename files. It is useful for renaming a large group of files.

Syntax:

rename 's/oldname/newname/' files

```
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Pictures  Templates  Videos
Documents Music      Public    test1.txt
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ rename 's/.txt/.png/' *
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Pictures  Templates  Videos
Documents Music      Public    test1.png
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ rename 's/test1.png/test3.txt/' test1.png
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Pictures  Templates  Videos
Documents Music      Public    test3.txt
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ mkdir testdir
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Pictures  Templates  testdir
Documents Music      Public    test3.txt  Videos
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ rename 's/testdir/testdir3/' *
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Pictures  Templates  testdir3
Documents Music      Public    test3.txt  Videos
raazu@raazu-VirtualBox:~$
```