Linux Commands Guide

ASSIGNMENT 1 - PRACTINCING LINUX COMMMANDS

A quick reference to essential Linux commands with short explanations.

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1. `pwd`

Print Working Directory → shows the full path of your current location in the filesystem.
Useful to confirm where you are before running other commands.

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2. `ls`

Lists files and directories in the current location.
Options like `ls -l` show details, and `ls -a` shows hidden files.

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3. `cd`

Change Directory → lets you move between folders.
Example: `cd /home/user/Documents` goes to the Documents folder.

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4. `mkdir`

Make Directory → creates a new folder in the current location.
Example: `mkdir projects` creates a folder named *projects*.

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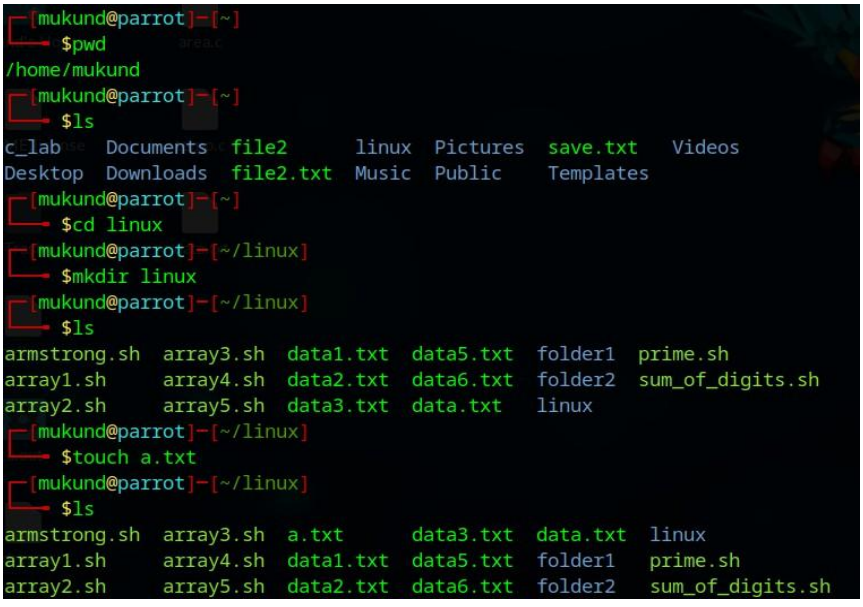
5. `touch`

Creates an empty file or updates the timestamp of an existing one.
Example: `touch notes.txt` makes a blank text file.



📌 6. `cp`

Copy → duplicates files or directories.
Example: `cp file.txt backup.txt` makes a copy named *backup.txt*.

📌 7. `mv`

Move → shifts files between directories or renames them.
Example: `mv old.txt new.txt` renames *old.txt* to *new.txt*.

📌 8. `rm`

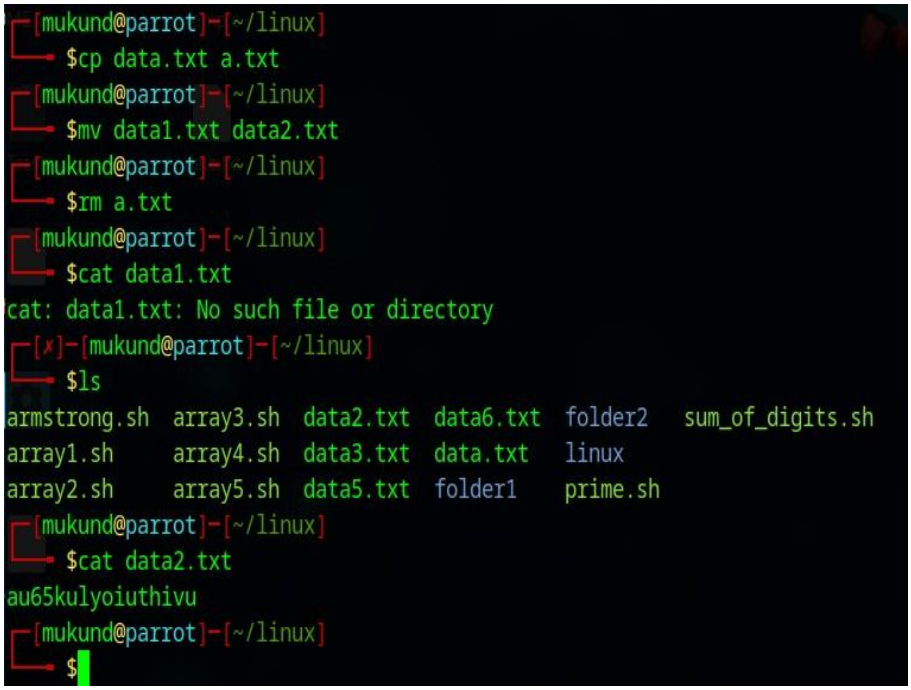
Remove → deletes files or directories permanently.
Use with caution; `rm -r folder/` deletes a folder and its contents.

📌 9. `cat`

Concatenate → displays the contents of a file directly in the terminal.
Example: `cat file.txt` prints the text inside *file.txt*.

📌 10. `nano`

Opens the Nano text editor for creating or editing files.
Example: `nano file.txt` allows editing *file.txt* inside the terminal.



❓ Extra Questions & Answers

Q1: What is the difference between `chmod` and `chown`?

- `chmod` → changes **permissions** (who can read, write, or execute a file).
- `chown` → changes **ownership** (which user or group owns the file).

Q2: How do you check the current directory and user?

- To check the **current directory**, use:

```
pwd
```

- To check the **current user**, use:

```
whoami
```