



# Linux Basic Commands

## Linux Basic Commands

Command	Function
ls	Lists a directory's content
pwd	Shows the current working directory's path
cd	Changes the working directory
mkdir	Creates a new directory
rm	Deletes a file
cp	Copies files and directories, including their content
mv	Moves or renames files and directories
touch	Creates a new empty file
file	Checks a file's type
zip and unzip	Creates and extracts a ZIP archive
tar	Archives files without compression in a TAR format
nano, vi, and jed	Edits a file with a text editor
cat	Lists, combines, and writes a file's content as a standard output
grep	Searches a string within a file
sed	Finds, replaces, or deletes patterns in a file
head	Displays a file's first ten lines
tail	Prints a file's last ten lines
awk	Finds and manipulates patterns in a file
sort	Reorders a file's content
cut	Sections and prints lines from a file
diff	Compares two files' content and their differences
locate	Finds files in a system's database
find	Outputs a file or folder's location
sudo	Runs a command as a superuser
su	Runs programs in the current shell as another user
chmod	Modifies a file's read, write, and execute permissions
chown	Changes a file, directory, or symbolic link's ownership
useradd and userdel	Creates and removes a user account
df	Displays the system's overall disk space usage
du	Checks a file or directory's storage consumption
top	Displays running processes and the system's resource usage
htop	Works like top but with an interactive user interface
ps	Creates a snapshot of all running processes
uname	Prints information about your machine's kernel, name, and hardware
hostname	Shows your system's hostname
time	Calculates commands' execution time
systemctl	Manages system services
watch	Runs another command continuously
job	Displays a shell's running processes with their statuses
kill	Terminates a running process
shutdown	Turns off or restarts the system

ping	Checks the system's network connectivity
wget	Downloads files from a URL
curl	Transmits data between servers using URLs
scp	Securely copies files or directories to another system
rsync	Synchronizes content between directories or machines
ifconfig	Displays the system's network interfaces and their configurations
netstat	Shows the system's network information, like routing and sockets
traceroute	Tracks a packet's hops to its destination
nslookup	Queries a domain's IP address and vice versa
dig	Displays DNS information, including record types
history	Lists previously run commands
man	Shows a command's manual
echo	Prints a message as a standard output
ln	Links files or directories
alias and unalias	Sets and removes an alias for a file or command
cal	Displays a calendar in Terminal
Yum / apt-get	For package command.

## Some useful commands for VIM

- **i** insert text at cursor; **I** insert text at start of line
- **a** append text after cursor; **A** append text after end of line
- **o** open new line below; **O** open new line above
- **r** replace single character; **R** replace multiple characters
- **s** change single character
- **x** delete char
- **dw** delete word; **D** delete to end of line; **dd** delete whole line
- **yy** copy line into paste buffer; **dd** cut line into paste buffer
- **p** paste buffer below cursor line; **P** paste buffer above cursor line
- **:%s/foo/bar/g** substitute all occurrences of "foo" to "bar"
- **:w** write file to disk
- **:q** quit editing a file; **q!** quit editing without saving changes
- **:set nu** set the number line.