IMPORTANT LINUX COMMANDS :

Note :

For the ease of understanding and visibility I gave different colours for different objects .

Grey – Actual Linux commands

Blue - Directories (Folders)

Green – Files

COMMANDS RELATED TO DIRECTORIES :

Pwd   = pwd stands for **Present Working Directory**.It will return present directory's path

cd   = cd stands for Change Directory . It is used to navigate into another directory
                                 (this plain cd command will navigate back into "home" directory regardless of
                                  which directory currently we are in .

cd /home/dir1/dir2 = here we are navigating into dir2 directory

cd ..   = .. (Two consecutive dots) refers parent directory here we are navigating to the
                                 parent directory of current directory (here we have combined the features of
                                 cd & ..)

LISTING FILES AND DIRECTORIES:

ls /home   = ls is used to list down the files and directories , here we're listing the files and
                               folders within home directory (plain **ls** command without any directory
                               mentioned will list down the files and directories from current directory)

ls -a /home   = ls -a command will work same like ls but it will show the hidden files also (files
                                starting with dot)   .

ls -R /home   = ls -R command will work recursively until the final sub folders & sub files and
                               return ever sub directories and sub folders from current directory (here it will
                               list all the sub directories & sub files of **home** directory .

CREATING/DELETING FILES AND DIRECTORIES :

touch text_file.txt   = touch command will create an empty file
                                (here the empty file name is text_file.txt)

gedit file2.txt   = gedit is used to create a file with contents.

mkdir /home/user   = mkdir wil create an empty directory .
                                (here we have created a user directory under home directory)

rmdir /home/user   = rmdir is used to delete a directory . However this will delete only
                                empty directories .

rm -r   = rm -r will recursively delete every sub folders and files under current directory

COPIYING OR MOVING FILES & DIRECTORIES :

cp file1.txt file2.txt   = cp command is used to copy create a copy of a file or directory.
                                       (here file1– source file , file2– destination file)

cp -R directory1 directory2 = cp – R command will recursively copy each and every
                                       sub directories & files and paste it into the destination directory .
                                    (here directory1 – source directory , directory2 – destination directory)

mv file1.txt file2.txt   = 1) mv command is used to move a file or directory.
                                       2) It is also used to rename the file

mv file1.txt directory_1   = here we are moving file1.txt into directory_1 directory

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READ THE CONTENT OF FILES :

cat file1.txt   = cat is used to show the content of a file (here file name is file1.txt .

cat -b file1.txt   = cat -b will show the content of the file including with number of lines

cat file1.txt file2.txt >> file3.txt = this will concatenate two files and paste the final result into
destiny file (which is after >> symbol)

head /home/user/file1.txt   = This command will help you to see the first 10 lines of the file in
the terminal

tail /home/user/file1.txt   = This command will help you to see the last 10 lines of the file in
the terminal

COMMANDS FOR HELP :

man   = man command is used to show all the possible operations and details of a command.

man cat   = This will show the details and possible operations of cat command

history   = As the name suggest it will show all the previous commands which we have used .