**Linux commands**

1. Pwd : gives current working directory
2. cd : change directory
3. cd – : change to home directory
4. cd ~ : change to home directory
5. cd .. : change to one directory level up
6. mkdir dir :create a directory dir
7. rm file : delete file
8. rm -r dir : delete directory dir
9. rm -f file :force remove file
10. rm -rf dir :force remove directory dir
11. cp file1 file2 : copy file1 to file2
12. cp -r dir1 dir2 : copy dir1 to dir2; create dir2 if it doesn't exist
13. mv file1 file2 : rename or move file1 to file2 if file2 is an existing directory, moves file1 into directory file2
14. ln -s file link – create symbolic link link to file
15. touch file – create or update file
16. cat > file – places standard input into file
17. more file – output the contents of file
18. head file – output the first 10 lines of file
19. tail file – output the last 10 lines of file
20. ls : lists the contents of directory
21. ls -l : gives long format of files
22. ls -a : shows all files including hidden files
23. ls -r : lists files recursively in alphabetical order
24. ls -S : sort the file by its largest size
25. ls -R: gives directories and sub directories.
26. ls -t : gives last modified files at top
27. cat file: view contents of file
28. su username: takes to other user
29. sudo command : can process the command as sudo user without creating other shell
30. exit : to get out of shell environment
31. ctrl + d : to get out of shell environment
32. ctrl +alt +t : to open the terminal
33. ctrl + z : to stop the process and get back as a user
34. q : quit
35. halt, poweroff : shutdown the system
36. reboot, init 6 : reboot the computer
37. man command: give all info on that particular command
38. uname : gives name of kernel
39. uname -m , uname -p : gives machine type or processor type
40. uname -o: give name of operating system
41. uname -v: give version of kernel
42. uname -r : give release number
43. uname -a : gives all info about the kernel.
44. grep pattern files: search for patterns in files
45. chmod a+b filename : change permissions to files/directories (symbolic form)

a = user/owner or group or world

b = read (r) or write (w) or execute (x)

1. chown : change owner of the files
2. vi : to edit the contents of file
3. top : to view the currently running processes
4. ps : to view list of processes
5. clear :to clear workspace of shell terminal