

LINUX COMMANDS

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1.Pwd

When you first open the terminal, you are in the home directory of your user. To know which directory you are in, you can use the “pwd” command. It gives us the absolute path, which means the path that starts from the root. The root is the base of the Linux file system. It is denoted by a forward slash(/). The user directory is usually something like "/home/username".

2.history

history command is particularly useful if you want to review the commands you have entered before.

3. ls

Use the "ls" command to know what files are in the directory you are in. You can see all the hidden files by using the command “ls -a”.

4. cd

Use the "cd" command to go to a directory.

5.mkdir

Use the mkdir command when you need to create a folder or a directory.

6. rmdir

Use rmdir to delete a directory. But rmdir can only be used to delete an empty directory. To delete a directory containing files, use rm.

7. rm

Use the rm command to delete files and directories

8.touch

The touch command is used to create a file. It can be anything, from an empty txt file to an empty zip file

9.Cat

Use the cat command to display the contents of a file. It is usually used to easily view programs.

Cat >> filename : append new content to existing content in a file.

Cat>filename: overwrite existing content in a file

10. Man

To know more about a command and how to use it, use the man command. It shows the manual pages of the command. For example, “man cd” shows the manual pages of the cd command.



