

# LINUX BASIC COMMANDS

## COMMANDS:

1. Command used to print a line of text:

**echo**

**Ex:** echo "hello world"

2. Command which is used to create a directory:

**mkdir**

**Ex:** mkdir online [folder name]

3. To create multiple directories:

**mkdir dirname dirname dirname...dirname**

4. To create sub directories:

**cd dirname ; mkdir dirname**

5. To create multiple sub-directories inside a sub-directories:

**mkdir -p dir1/sd1/ssd1**

6. To list all the files/folders which you have created:

**ls**

7. To enter into particular directory:

**cd (change directory)**

**Ex:** cd

directory\_name6 9.Present

working directory:

**pwd**

8. To clear the terminal:

**clear**

9. To come out of a particular directory

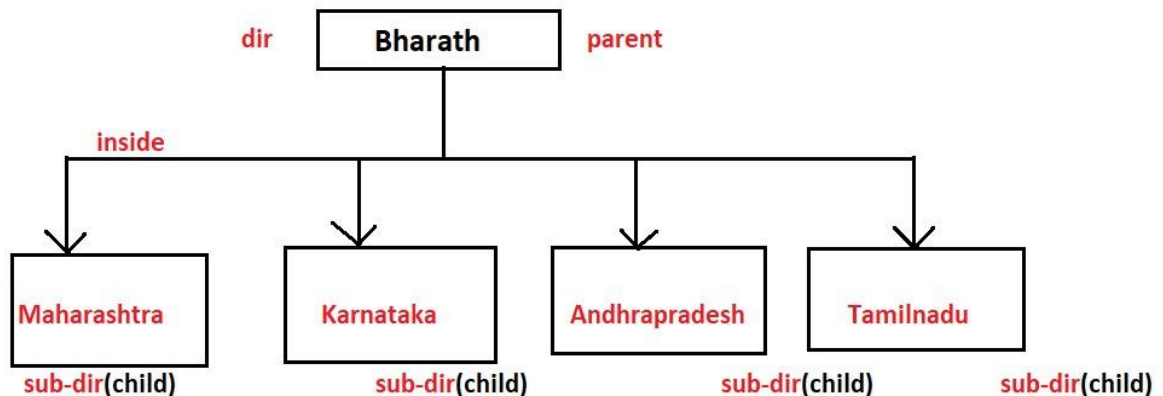
**cd ..**

10. To remove a only empty directory

**rmkdir directory\_name**

11. To remove a directory which contains files/subdirectories

**rm -r directory\_name**



## FILES

1.To create a file:

**touch file\_name**

2.To create multiple files

**touch file1 file2 file3 file4**

3.To add content in the files = Editors(1. Vi and 2. Nano)

a. **vi** : This command is used to add content in a particular

file **syntax: vi file\_name** press—>**i**

<add content> and press—>**esc:wq**

b. **nano** : this command is used to add content in a particular

file **syntax: nano file\_name** To save the content **ctrl+s**

To exit from editor **ctrl+x**

4. To see/display the content present in a particular file **cat**

**file\_name**

5. To remove a particular file

**rm file\_name**

6. To remove multiple files

**rm file1 file2 file3**

7. To display calendar **cal (for current**

**month)**

8. To display calendar for particular month **cal**

**month year**

9. To display all month in a year **cal year**

10. To display/print the date and time

**date**

11. To know the information of a particular command

**man command**

## **ABSOLUTE PATH AND RELATIVE PATH**

1.To change the directory.

2.To move the files/directories from one location to another location.

3.To copy the files/directories from one location to another location.

4.To rename the files/directories

**Relative path:** Implementing any operation just by denoting directory name is called relative path.

Example: `cd world--->cd india--->cd karnataka`

**Absolute path:** Implementing any operation by denoting the whole path of a particular directory.

Example: `cd/home/ec2/world/india`

To move a file from home to a directory:

**Syntax:** `mv file_name directory_name/absolute path of directory`



source



destination

### Three ways of moving home file

1. Using only relative path---`mv Hitman dir2`
2. Using only absolute path---`mv/home/ec2-user/Hitman/home/ec2user/dir2/`
3. Using both relative and absolute---`mv Hitman/home/ec2-user/dir2/`

To copy a file/directory from one place to the other

**Syntax:** `cp filename Directoryname/absolute path of directory`

To copy the main directory which includes sub-directories to a another directory.

**Syntax:** `cp -r main_directory name directory_name`

To rename a file/directory:

**Syntax:** `mv oldfilename new_filename` `ls -a--->` To see the hidden files/directories `ls -lt--->` To list the files/directories in order and with timings they are created.