

List of Commands

- **date**- Display date as mm/dd/yy.date command is used to display the system date and time. date command is also used to set date and time of the system. syntax date OPTIONS +FMT TIME
- **uname**-uname is a computer program in Unix and Unix-like computer operating systems that prints the name, version and other details about the current machine and the operating system running on it. syntax uname -amnrspv
- **du**-short for disk usage, is used to estimate file space usage. syntax du -aHLdclsxhmk FILE...
- **free**-Display amount of free and used memory in the system syntax free -b|-k|-m -o -s delay -t -l -V
- **echo**- linux is used to display line of text/string that are passed as an argument.syntax echo -n string
- **apt**-is a command-line utility for installing, updating, removing, and otherwise managing deb packages on Ubuntu, Debian, and related Linux distributions. syntax apt get update
- **pwd**- pwd stands for Print Working Directory. syntax pwd OPTION
- **cd**-also known as chdir (change directory), is a command-line shell command used to change the current working directory Syntax: \$ cd [directory]
- **ls**-ls is a command to list computer files in Unix and Unix-like operating systems.syntax ls -lAac file
- **tree**-tree is a recursive directory listing command or program that produces a depth-indented listing of files. syntax TREE (Display Directory)
- **man**- used to display the user manual of any command that we can run on the terminal syntax man -C file
- **mkdir**-allows the user to create directories (also referred to as folders in some operating systems). syntax mkdir -p -m mode directory
- **touch**-which is used to create, change and modify timestamps of a file.syntax touch -c -d DATE FILE
- **rm**-rm command is used to remove objects such as files, directories, symbolic links and so on from the file system syntax rm -dfr file
- **cp**- is used to copy files or group of files or directory.syntax cp -fip -R -H|-L|-P SOURCE DEST
- **mv** is used to move one or more files or directories from one place to another in a file system like UNIX. Syntax: mv OPTION
- **stat**-Stat command gives information such as the size of the file Syntax: stat -fLnq
- **Wildcards** (*,?,[]) -are symbols or special characters that represent other characters. *
- **Brace expansion**- is a mechanism by which arbitrary strings may be generated.[]
- **cat**-is a standard Unix utility that reads files sequentially, writing them to standard output. syntax cat -benstuv file cat file1 file2 > file3
- **head**-Unix-like operating systems used to display the beginning of a text file or piped data. Syntax: head OPTIONS FILE Example: head -n 500 foo
- **tail**-It is the complementary of head command.The tail command, as the name implies, print the last N number of data of the given input.syntax tail -f|-r -b number|-c number|-n number|-number file
- **cut**- Cut is a command that allows you to "cut out" a selection of text or other data and save it to the clipboard.Syntax: cut -f list -s -d delim example cut -d : -f 1,7 /etc/passwd
- **tr**-The tr command in UNIX is a command line utility for translating or deleting characters tr A-Z a-z lower
- **paste**- In order to use the Paste command, you must first use either the Copy or Cut command to save data to the clipboard.ctrl v
- **wc**-It is used to find out number of lines, word count : syntax wc OPTIONS FILE
- **grep**- grep filter searches a file for a particular pattern of characters, and displays all lines that contain that pattern.Syntax: grep -HrIlLnq PATTERN FILE...

- output redirection-a rightward pointing angular bracket (>) that is used in shells to redirect standard output to a file, where it is written and saved, or to a device *Saving the output of a command- saves the contents of an open output document to a file
- vim or nano (basic stuff: open a file, close a file, edit a file)- explain the basic usage of the nano editor, including how to create and open a file, edit a file, save a file
- tar-stands for tape archive, is used to create Archive and extract the Archive files.
- gz, bzip2, or xz-If given a file as an argument, gzip compresses the file, adds a ". gz" suffix, and deletes the original file.
- chmod -chmod is the command and system call used to change the access permissions of file system objects sometimes known as modes. syntax Rcvf MODE,