**Linux**

**The Linux Directory Commands?**

**1.su Command:** The [su](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-su-commands) command provides administrative access to another user. In other words, it allows access of the Linux shell to another user.

**Syntax: $** su **<user** name**>**

**2. pwd**: Displays the path of the present working directory.

**Syntax:** **$** pwd

**3. ls**: Lists all the files and directories in the present working directory.

**Syntax:** **$** ls

**4. Ls-la** command: to see the all hidden files.

**Syntax:** $ ls-la

**5. cd**: Used to change the present working directory.

**Syntax:** **$** cd <path to new directory>

**6. mkdir**: Creates a new directory

**Syntax:** **$** mkdir <name (and path if required) of new directory>

**7. rmdir**: Deletes a directory

**Syntax:** **$** rmdir <name (and path if required) of directory>

**8. rm Command:** The [rm](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-rm) command is used to remove a file.

**Syntax:** **$** rm <file name>

**9. touch Command:** The [touch](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-touch) command is used to create empty files. We can create multiple empty files by executing it once.

**Syntax: $** touch **<file** name**>**

**$** touch **<file1>** <**file2>** ....

**10. cp Command:** The [cp](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-cp) command is used to copy a file or directory.

**Syntax:** To copy in the same directory:

**$** cp **<existing** file name**>** **<new** file name**>**

**11. mv Command:** The [mv](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-mv) command is used to move a file or a directory form one location to another location.

**Syntax: $** mv **<file** name**>** **<directory** path**>**

**12. rename Command:** The [rename](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-rename) command is used to rename files. It is useful for renaming a large group of files.

**Syntax: $** rename 's/old-name/new-name/' files

**13. head Command:** The [head](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-head) command is used to display the content of a file. It displays the first 10 lines of a file.

**Syntax: $** head **<file** name**>**

**14. cat Command:** The [cat](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-cat-filters) command is also used as a filter. To filter a file, it is used inside pipes.

**Syntax: $** cat **<fileName>** | cat or tac | cat or tac |. . .

**15. exit Command:** Linux [exit](http://javatpoint.com/linux-exit-command) command is used to exit from the current shell. It takes a parameter as a number and exits the shell with a return of status number.

**Syntax: $** exit

**16. clear Command:** Linux **clear** command is used to clear the terminal screen.

**Syntax: $** clear

**17. Wget** command: To download the particular file from the internet

**Syntax:** $ wget<url>

**18. Top** command: it display the cpu and memory usage.

**Syntax:** $top

**19. Vim** command**:** To edit all kind of text.

**Syntax:** $vim

**20. Chmod +rwx** : to add permissions.

Syntax: **$** chmod +rwx <file name>

**21. Chmod -rwx:** to remove permissions.

Syntax: **$** chmod -rwx (directory name)

**22. Chmod +x :** to allow executable permissions.

Syntax: **$** chmod +x <filename>

**23. Chmod -wx:** to take out write and executable permissions.

**Syntax: $ chmod -wx <filename>**

**24. $ Netstat -anlp :** to check the open listening ports

**25. $ grep:** to filter the string or data

**26. $ telnet:** check the port is listening or not.

**27. $ ifconfig:** to check the ip address of the servers.

**28. $ ll :** for long listing for files and directories

**29. $ curl:** to access the url or for downloading also

**30. $ ln:** to create the soft and hard links

**31. $ ls -ld:** is to listing the directories

**32. $ echo:** to print the information we give and read from the environment variables

**33. $ date:** to display and check the date and time zone.

**34. $ whoami:** to check the current or active user.

**35. $ sudo :** To act as a root user.

**36. $ tar :** to compress and decompress the files.

**37. $ df:** to check the file system**.**

**38. $ mount:** its about to mount the storage from remote location.

**39. $ kill :** to kill the active process or live process using pid

**40. $ ps :** to check the all running processes

**41. $ find:** to find an file or directory

**42. $ yum:** it is used for installation from repo with dependencies

**43. $ rpm:** to install the packages

**44. $ history:** to check the history of commands

**45. $ useradd:** to add the new user

**46. $ userdel:** to delete the existing user

**47. $ passwd:** to set or change the password of the user

**48. $ ssh:** to connect to the remote server.

**49. $ :wq** saves the current work and exits the VI.

**50. $ :q!** exits the VI without saving current work.