# Study of Basic Commands in Linux Operating System

## File and Directory Management

## ls

- **Description**: Lists files and directories in the current directory.
- Usage: ls [options] [directory]
- Examples:
  - 1s List files and directories.
  - ls -1 List with detailed information.
  - ls -a List all files, including hidden ones.

#### cd

- **Description**: Changes the current directory.
- Usage: cd [directory]
- Examples:
  - cd /home/user Change to /home/user directory.
  - cd ... Move up one directory.
  - cd ~ Move to the home directory.

## pwd

- **Description**: Prints the current working directory.
- Usage: pwd
- Examples:
  - pwd Display the full path of the current directory.

#### mkdir

- **Description**: Creates a new directory.
- Usage: mkdir [options] directory\_name
- Examples:
  - mkdir new\_folder Create a directory named new\_folder.
  - mkdir -p parent\_folder/child\_folder Create parent and child directories.

### rmdir

- **Description**: Removes an empty directory.
- Usage: rmdir directory\_name
- Examples:
  - rmdir old\_folder Remove the empty directory old\_folder.

#### rm

- **Description**: Removes files or directories.
- Usage: rm [options] file\_name

#### • Examples:

- rm file.txt-Remove file.txt.
- rm -r folder\_name Remove folder\_name and its contents recursively.

## ср

- **Description**: Copies files or directories.
- Usage: cp [options] source destination
- Examples:
  - cp file1.txt file2.txt-Copyfile1.txt to file2.txt.
  - cp -r dir1 dir2 Copy dir1 to dir2 recursively.

#### mν

- **Description**: Moves or renames files or directories.
- Usage: mv [options] source destination
- Examples:
  - mv file1.txt /home/user/-Movefile1.txt to /home/user/.
  - mv old\_name.txt new\_name.txt-Rename old\_name.txt to new\_name.txt.

## File Viewing and Editing

#### cat

- **Description**: Concatenates and displays file content.
- Usage: cat [options] file\_name
- Examples:
  - cat file.txt Display the content of file.txt.
  - cat file1.txt file2.txt Concatenate and display both files.

#### more

- **Description**: Views file content one page at a time.
- Usage: more file\_name
- Examples:
  - more file.txt View the content of file.txt page by page.

## less

- **Description**: Views file content with backward and forward navigation.
- Usage: less file\_name
- Examples:
  - less file.txt-View and navigate through file.txt.

#### head

- **Description**: Displays the first few lines of a file.
- Usage: head [options] file\_name
- Examples:
  - head file.txt Display the first 10 lines of file.txt.

• head -n 5 file.txt - Display the first 5 lines.

#### tail

- **Description**: Displays the last few lines of a file.
- Usage: tail [options] file\_name
- Examples:
  - tail file.txt Display the last 10 lines of file.txt.
  - tail -n 5 file.txt Display the last 5 lines.

#### nano

- **Description**: A simple text editor.
- Usage: nano file\_name
- Examples:
  - nano file.txt-Open file.txt in the nano editor.

## System Information

#### uname

- **Description**: Displays system information.
- Usage: uname [options]
- Examples:
  - uname -a Display all available system information.

## top

- **Description**: Displays real-time system processes and resource usage.
- · Usage: top
- Examples:
  - top View system processes and performance metrics.

## df

- **Description**: Shows disk space usage.
- Usage: df [options]
- Examples:
  - df Display disk space usage for all filesystems.
  - df -h Display sizes in human-readable format.

#### du

- **Description**: Shows disk usage of files and directories.
- Usage: du [options] [directory]
- Examples:
  - du Display disk usage of the current directory.
  - du -sh /home/user Display the total disk usage of /home/user.

## free

- **Description**: Displays memory usage.
- Usage: free [options]
- Examples:
  - free Show memory usage.
  - free -h Show memory usage in human-readable format.

## **Process Management**

#### ps

- **Description**: Displays information about active processes.
- Usage: ps [options]
- Examples:
  - ps Display processes for the current user.
  - ps aux Display detailed information about all processes.

## top

- **Description**: Real-time view of system processes.
- Usage: top
- Examples:
  - top Show active processes and system usage.

#### kill

- **Description**: Sends signals to processes, typically to terminate them.
- Usage: kill [options] pid
- Examples:
  - kill 1234 Terminate process with PID 1234.
  - kill -9 1234 Forcefully terminate process with PID 1234.

## Networking

## ping

- **Description**: Tests network connectivity to a host.
- Usage: ping [options] destination
- Examples:
  - ping google.com Send ICMP packets to google.com.

## ifconfig

- **Description**: Displays or configures network interfaces.
- Usage: ifconfig [interface] [options]
- Examples:
  - ifconfig Display network interfaces and their details.

## netstat

• **Description**: Displays network connections and routing tables.

- Usage: netstat [options]
- Examples:
  - netstat -tuln Display listening ports and network connections.

#### ssh

- **Description**: Connects to a remote host securely.
- Usage: ssh [user@]hostname
- Examples:
  - ssh user@remote\_host Connect to remote\_host as user.

## User Management

#### whoami

- **Description**: Displays the currently logged-in user.
- Usage: whoami
- Examples:
  - whoami Show the username of the current user.

#### adduser

- **Description**: Adds a new user to the system.
- Usage: adduser username
- Examples:
  - adduser newuser Add a new user named newuser.

## passwd

- **Description**: Changes user passwords.
- Usage: passwd [username]
- Examples:
  - passwd Change the password of the current user.
  - passwd newuser Change the password of newuser.

## File Permissions

### chmod

- **Description**: Changes file permissions.
- Usage: chmod [options] mode file\_name
- Examples:
  - chmod 755 file.txt-Set permissions of file.txt to rwxr-xr-x.

## chown

- **Description**: Changes file owner and group.
- **Usage**: chown [options] owner:group file\_name
- Examples:
  - chown user:group file.txt-Change the owner and group of file.txt.

# Archiving and Compression

## tar

- **Description**: Archives files into a single file.
- Usage: tar [options] archive\_file file\_names
- Examples:
  - tar -cvf archive.tar file1 file2-Create a tarball archive.tar.
  - tar -xvf archive.tar-Extract files from archive.tar.

## gzip

- **Description**: Compresses files using the gzip algorithm.
- Usage: gzip [options] file\_name
- Examples:
  - gzip file.txt-Compress file.txt into file.txt.gz.
  - gzip -d file.txt.gz-Decompress file.txt.gz.