ls

ls -l

ls -R -> also list sub dir recursively

ls -a -> lists hidden files

ls -al

ls -lart -> gives list in unix like format or table like structure

cd /

pwd -> gives absolute path

cd /bin -> absolute path & cd bin -> relative path

cd ..

mkdir directoryname

touch 1.txt

touch .sahil -> creates hiden file

mv 1.txt directoryname/ -> move

cp 1.txt directoryname/ or cp /home/sahil/1.txt /home/sahil/directoryname/-> copy

if we try to copy cp /home/sahil/1.txt / -> root dir then permission denied as u can’t modify in root user or super user dir.

sudo su -> to switch to super user or use sudo then any cmd as admin.

sudo apt-get update -> get list of all software updated

sudo apt-get upgrade -> to download & install

clear

history -> gives all cmds which u used, hence not recommended to pass password in cmds

echo xyz or printf “xyz”

sudo apt install python

control + shift + plus symbol to increase font size

“user grp other” fileauthor usergroup -> if rwx then read write execute access, drwxr d means dir

chmod -> change mode of file, search chmod cal on google

chmod 734 1.txt -rwx-wxr—

top -> shows top processes running & consuming resources

df -hg -> shows disk capacity info & -hg for human readable format in gigabyte

du -> shows folder storage info

ps -> shows all running process

ps -a

kill [processId] -> kill process, get processId from top cmd

cat 1.txt -> shows content

vim 1.txt > opens vim editor > press insert key to modify > press esc key & :wq to exit & :q! to exit without saving

rm 1.txt -> to delete

# means in terminal super user $ means regular user, apt install vim

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where git/python3 -> shows where execution file is present

open /usr/local/bin or open .

echo $PATH

export VARIABLE\_XYZ=”sahil”, echo $VARIABLE\_XYZ

man echo -> shows info about cmds :q to quit

cat echo “hello” > 1.txt -> to put hello in that file

cat 1.txt | tr a-z A-Z > upper.txt -> put upper case char in upper from 1.txt

mkdir -p home/middle/child -> makes parent middle inside it make child

head -n 4 1.txt -> displays 1st 4 lines

tail -n 5 1.txt -> displays last 5 lines

diff 1.txt 2.txt -> compares line by line

locate “\*.txt” -> searches all files with .txt extension or locate 1.txt for specific file

find .. -type d -name “2\*” -> find all dir in previous dir in which name starts with 2, use f for files

find . -type f -name “\*.txt” -exec rm -rf {} + -> find all files in curr dir with .txt extension & remove all

chmod u=rwx,g=rx,o=r 1.txt -> change user right modes of a file

whoami -> tells which person u r logged in as

sudo chown root 1.txt -> change owner of 1.txt to root so without sudo u can’t use

grep -win “Sahil ” 1.txt -> search Sahil case sensitive in 1.txt, w for word, i for not case sensitive, n for line number

history | grep “ls” -> shows history of cmds which ls was used

history ![cmdId] -> exec history then cmd Id

alais -> shows all alais

git add .;git commit -m “merge cmds” -> use ; to exec at single go

brew install wget -> installing wget, apt-get, pkg managers

zip files.zip 1.txt 2.txt -> zip 1.txt 2.txt as files.zip

unzip files.zip -> unzip

hostname -i -> info of domain name, I for ip address

useradd sahil;passwd sahil -> create sahil as new user & set pass for sahil

uname, uname -o, uname -m, uname -r, cat etc/os-release -> user details

lscpu -> cpu details

vmstat -S m -> virtual mem stats

id -R ->

getent group sahil ->

lsof -> list of all open files

nslookup google.com -> ip of domain

netstat -> look all ports listening

ipconfig ->

sed ->

cut ->

ps aux ->

ping google.com & ping amazon.in -> merge 2 cmds

echo “one” && echo “two” -> 1st one cmd will finish then two will start

echo “hey” >> 1.txt -> append hey to 1.txt, > will overwrite

; ! > >> & || && | {} -> all operators

echo “hey” && {echo “hi”; echo “2”} ->