**Things I have learnt in Ubuntu distrubution of Linux :**

\* Unet bootin or rufus or yumi can be used to make bootable usb drive

for linux ubuntu .

\* Linux is the kernal i.e which connects the software and hardware .

\* It is a opensource one .

\* Using linux many companies created their own open source os . Some

of them are Ubuntu,Kubuntu,Xubuntu,Debian,Fedora,etc,...Out of

these Debian is created first and other are inspired from it.

\* The my computer in the Windows is known as the root directory in

Ubuntu and Usr directory is consists of files that are needed for

computer to run while Home directory consists of files that are

needed by you i.e user .

\* The start menu in the windows is termed as Bash in Ubuntu and

windows key is known as Super key .

\* Like cmd in windows , there is terminal in linux ubuntu which is

more powerful than cmd .

\* The command to run any file i.e.., the file extension consists of .run

Is simply that file.run if the file is in the current directory then ./ is

used before the file.run

\* if we want to install any file then we use install command in the

terminal then we use sudo apt-get install software-name.Here,

sudo means run as administrator apt-get means get that

software from web,install means install after you get from web ,

software-name means software name you want to install .

\* The folder named bin is containing the binary files which used by the

computer for running

particular application,etc,..

\* ~ is known as home directory in Ubuntu which we use often terminal

in the place of /home/username.

\* / (“forward slash”) means root in ubuntu I.e my computer where the

whole system files exist.

\* We use pwd command to print the current directory that we are

working On ,… I.e pwd-print working directory .

\* cd command is used to change directory we are working I.e if we

type cd /home/user means we are working on user directory , if we

want to go back to home then we use cd ~ as ~ declares the home .

\* after going into that directory simply write the file name u want to

Enter and that’s it.

\* ./ allows you to go further for next level current directory . ../ allows

You to go back from the current directory .

\* ls is the command allows you to print the contents of the current

Directory .

ls -s lists the contents that are in the current directory in the size

order .

ls -r lists the contents that are in the current directory in the

reverse order .

ls -l lists the contents of the current directory in long form showing

the permissions that are embedded , is it our file or not and the last

date we updated it , it also shows the owner and group name if the

owner is working in a group .

ls -p list the contents of the current directory by type of file I.e if

binary files are there then they are green in colour , if directories

then they start with /name ot directory, etc for other files .

ls -d lists the contents of the current directory in short form .

We can also use l instead of ls command in terminal .

To know more about ls command we can type ls --help for getting

additional info about ls command.