LINUX COMMANDS

* pwd: know the present working directory
* ls: list all the files  
  ls -a: List hidden files  
  ls-lah: view file sizes of all files in a folder
* cd: command to go to a directory  
  cd .. : go back to the previous directory
* mkdir: make/create a directory
* rm: delete files and directories  
  rm -r: just delete the directory
* rmdir: remove the entire folder/directory
* touch: create a file
* man: to know more about a command
* cp: copy files through command line
* mv: move files through a command line  
  NOTE: we can also use it to rename files
* locate: locate a file in the linux system  
  locate -i: ignore the case sensitivity.

NOTE: if the file has two words we can use asterisk(\*)

Eg: locate -I hello\*world

* echo: helps to move data into a file  
  eg: echo hello, this is java >> new.txt
* cat: display contents of a file
* nano, vi : text editors
* sudo(super user do): use a command with root privileges.  
  NOTE: to enter root command line use sudo bash  
  We can also use su, but for that we need to setup a root password which can be done using sudo passwd
* df: used to see available disk space in every partition in KBs  
  df -m: show the data in MB  
  df-h: show the data in human readable format
* du: to find the disk usage of a file in the system.
* Tar: used to work with tar balls  
  tar -cvf: create a .tar archive  
  tar -xvf: to untar a tar archive  
  tar – tvf: to list the contents of the archive
* zip & unzip: compress and extract files from a zip archive
* uname: show info about the system your linux distro is running.  
  uname -a: prints most of the info about the system
* apt-get: used to install packages  
  apt: used to work with packages  
  apt-cache search: used to search for a package
* chmod: used to make a file executable and change/update its permissions.  
  chmod +x filename: make file executable  
  chmod 755 filename: give root permissions
* chown: change/update the ownership of a file
* hostname: used to know your name in host or network, it displays name and IP address  
  hostname -I: display IP
* ping: check the connection to a server, it gives the RTT.
* adduser/addgroup: add a user/group to the system
* alias: command to create aliaes(shortcuts) to a linux command in the system
* arch: command to display machine architecture or hardware name (uname -m)
* cal: print the calendar as the output
* chgrp: change the group ownership of a file  
  eg: chgrp techmint hello.txt
* cksum: display the CRC checksum and byte count