EXPERIMENT 1

Linux Basic Commands:

Command	Description	Example
cat	Sends file contents to standard output. This is a way to list the contents of short files to the screen.	cat .bashrc (Sends the contents of the ".bashrc" file to the screen.)
cd	change directory	
cd /home	Change the current working directory to /home. The '/' indicates relative to root, and no matter what directory you are in when you execute this command, the directory will be changed to "/home".	
cd httpd	Change the current working directory to httpd, relative to the current location which is "/home". The full path of the new working directory is "/home/httpd".	
cd ..	Move to the parent directory of the current directory. This command will make the current working directory "/home.	
cd ~	Move to the user's home directory which is "/home/username". The '~' indicates the users home directory.	
cp	Copy files	cp myfile yourfile(Copy the files "myfile" to the file "yourfile" in the current working directory)
cp -i myfile yourfile	With the "-i" option, if the file "yourfile" exists, you will be prompted before it is overwritten.	
dd	Disk duplicate	dd if=/dev/hdb1 of=/backup/ (if: input file, of:output file)
ln	Creates a symbolic link to a file.	ln -s test symlink
locate	A fast database driven file locator.	locate whereis (Lists all files whose names contain the string "whereis".)
ls	List files	
mv	Move or rename files	mv myfile yourfile
pwd	Show the name of the current working directory	
logout	Logs the current user off the system.	
shutdown	Shuts the system down.	