Must-Know Linux Commands vs
Windows CMD

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List files and directories

Linux:
Ls # List files in current directory
ls -l # List files with details (permissions, owner, size, time)
ls -a # List all files including hidden ones
ls -lh # Long listing with human-readable file sizes
ls -la # Long listing of all files including hidden ones
ls -R # List directories and subdirectories recursively
ls -lt # Sort by modification time (newest first)
ls -lS # Sort by file size (largest first)
ls -lr # Reverse the sort order
ls -d */ # Show only directories (trailing slash means directories only)
ls -1 # One entry per line

Examples:
ls -lh /var/log # List log files with human-readable sizes
ls -ltr # Long listing, sort by time, reversed (oldest first)
ls -R /home/user # Recursively list all files under /home/user
alias ll='ls -lh' # Aliases for convenience (add to .bashrc or .zshrc)
alias la='ls -la'

List files and directories

```
# Windows: dir
dir # List files in current directory
dir # List files with details (permissions, owner, size, time)
dir /a # List all files including hidden ones
dir # Long listing with human-readable file sizes
dir /a # Long listing of all files including hidden ones
dir /s # List directories and subdirectories recursively
dir /o:-d # Sort by modification time (newest first)
dir /o:-s # Sort by file size (largest first)
```

Print working directory

Linux: pwd   Windows: cd

Changing working directory

Linux: cd   Windows: cd

Moving/rename files

Linux: mv
mv **file1.txt** /tmp/

Windows: move
move **file1.txt** C:\Temp\

Deleting files

Linux: rm

rm **file1.txt**

Windows: del

del **file1.txt**

Removing empty directory

```
# Linux & Windows:
rmdir newdir
```

Removing non-empty directory

Linux: rm

rm -rf **newdir**

– r: # recursive deletion
– f: # forcing the deletion

Windows: rmdir

rmdir /S /Q **newdir**

– /S: # delete newdir with all subdirectories and files

– /Q: # Quietly ☺

Creating files

```
# Linux:
touch/nano/vim
touch file2.txt
nano file3.txt
vim file4.txt
```

```
# Windows: echo
echo.> file2.txt
```

Search text in files

```
# Linux: grep               # Windows: findstr
grep 'text' file1.txt       findstr 'text' file1.txt
                            # display the line containing
                            'text' in file1.txt
```

Permissions

 # Linux: chmod

man ls

 # Windows: attrib

help dir

Show help manual

Linux: man
chmod +x script.sh

Windows: help
attrib +r file1.txt