Linux Commands:

1. To create directory **“mkdir folderName”**

Ex: mkdir Jenkins

1. Print working directory **“pwd”**
2. to see the list of commands in the folder use “**ls PathToseetheFile”**

Ex: ls /home/Jenkins/data

1. move to the directory use “**CD PathToMove**”

ex: CD home/data

1. interactive text editor we use “**vi”**

ex: vi docker-compose.yml

1. echo will print what we ask “echo $PWD”



1. to delete , we use “rm filename”

ex: rm test.txt

1. **cat command** allows us to create single or multiple files, view contain of file, concatenate files and redirect output in terminal or files  
   ex: **cat** docker-compose.yml
2. if you prefix **“sudo”** with any command, it will run that command with elevated privileges or in other words allow a user with proper permissions to execute a command as another user, such as the superuser. This is the equivalent of “run as administrator” option in Windows
3. To delete a directory with rmdir, type the command followed by the name of the directory you want to remove.
4. **SH file** is a simple text **file** that contains the commands and a little logic to it. ... **SH file** is very similar to the batch **file** of the Windows operating system and can be run in the Linux-based operating system.
5. While writing the scripts in Linux we have to give the interpreter path ,from next line we can write actual commands to it.

Ex: #!/bin/bash

NAME=$1  
 LASTNAME=$2  
 echo “Hello , $NAME $LASTNAME”

