LINUX BASIC COMMANDAS

1. **pwd** — When you first open the terminal, you are in the home directory of your user. To know which directory you are in, you can use the **“pwd”** command.
2. **ls**— Use the **"ls"** command to know what files are in the directory you are in.

**“ls -a”**- You can see all the hidden files by using this command.

1. **cd** — Use the **"cd"** command to go to a directory.
2. **mkdir & rmdir**—

**mkdir** to create a folder or a directory.

**rmdir**  to delete a directory.

**rm** to delete a directory containing files.

**rm -r** to delete just the directory**.**

1. **touch -** is used to create a file**.**
2. **man & --help** — To know more about a command and how to use it, use the **man** command.
3. **cp** — To copy files through the command line.
4. **mv** — To move files through the command line. Also used for renaming a file.
5. **locate** — To locate a file in a Linux system.

**Intermediate Commands**

**1. echo**— The "**echo**" command helps us move some data, usually text into a file.

**2. cat**— To display the contents of a file. It is usually used to easily view programs.

3**ping** — Use **ping** to check your connection to a server.

**hostname** — Use **hostname** to know your name in your host or network.

**hostname -I :**  It gives you your IP address in your network.

**uname** — To show the information about the system your Linux distro is running.

**du** — To know the disk usage of a file in your system.

For the knowledge of the disk usage for a particular folder or file in Linux, you can type in the command **df** and the name of the folder or file.

**ls -lah**- To view the file sizes of all the files in a folder.

**df**— Use the **df**command to see the available disk space in each of the partitions in your system.

If you want it shown in megabytes, you can use the command “**df -m**”.

**nano, vi, jed — nano** and **vi** are already installed text editors in the Linux command line.

**vi** is simpler than **nano.**

**jed**text editor is good for HTML editing.

We need to install jed package to use it in command line

**apt-get** — Use **apt** to work with packages in the Linux command line.

**Ctrl+C-**  It can be used to stop any command in terminal safely.

**Ctrl+Z-** It can be used to force stop it.

**clear** command to clear the terminal if it gets filled up with too many commands.

**TAB-**  It can be used to fill up in terminal. For example, You just need to type “**cd Doc**” and then **TAB** and the terminal fills the rest up and makes it “**cd Documents**”.

**exit** - You can exit from the terminal by using the **exit** command.

**// zip, unzip** — Use **zip** to compress files into a zip archive, and **unzip** to extract files from a zip archive.