1 To see the use who is currently logged in

whoami

2 To see all the users logged into the linux server

who

3 To create directories

mkdir dir1

4 To create multiple directories one within another

mkdir -p d1/d2/d3/d4

5 To remove an empty directory

rmdir dir\_name

6 To remove a directory which has files and sub directories

rm -r dir\_name

7 To move from one dir to another

cd dirname

Note . represents current directory

.. represents parent directory

~ represents home direcotry of current user

Eg: cd ~ will take control to home dir of current user

8 To create files

touch file1

9 To create multiple files

touch file1 file2 file3

Note: touch creates emptyr files.It can also be used for

updating the time stamp of files

10 To create files that can store some data

cat > filename

Enter some data in the file

To come out of cat command (ctrl+d) This represents EOF

a) cat create a new file if the file is already not present

b) it will overwrite the content of the exisiting file if

file is already present

11 To see the content of a file

cat filename

12 To append data to an exisiting file

cat >> filename

enter some data

ctrl+d

13 To remove a file

rm filename

14 To find home dir of current user

echo $HOME

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15 To move from one dir to another

cd dir\_path

Note: . represents current working dir

.. represents parent directory

cd .. will take us to parent directory

cd . will let us remain on the same working directory

To goto parent directory

cd (or) cd ~

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To see the list of all files in present working dir

ls

To see long listing of files

ls -l (it shows all the meta data realted to the file)

To see the files (visible and hidden)

ls -a

To see the size of the files in human readable format

ls -lh

To see the inode numbers of the files

ls -li

To see the files based on their time stamps

ls -lt

To see the files after reversing the time stamps

ie older files first

ls -ltr

To see the files recursively present in a dir

ls -lR