Linux Commands

1. echo - display line of text/string that are passed as an argument.
2. man (manual) – displays user manual of any command that can be run on the terminal.
3. ls (list) – lists the contents present in a directory
4. pwd (present working directory) – prints the path name of the current folder/ directory
5. cd (change directory) – changes the current working directory
6. mkdir (make directory) – creates a new directory. Can also create multiple and nested directories (-p flag is used for the nested directories)
7. touch – creates a new file. If the file already exists, it opens the file in write mode and updates the timestamp.
8. nano – opens the file in text editor. If the file does not exist, it creates a new file and then opens it in text editor.
9. cat – display the content of the file, concatenate the contents of multiple file
10. rm – removes the entries for a specified files or group of files or selected files from directories. By using the -r flag we can remove directories along with its contents.
11. rmdir (remove directory) – deletes a specified folder
12. mv (move) – moves a file from its current path to a new path. Can also be used to rename the file.
13. cp (copy) – Copy files or group of files or directories.
14. open – opens a file or a directory
15. clear – clears the screen
16. history – Views the previously executed commands
17. sudo (super user do)- allows you to temporarily elevate your current user account to have root privileges
18. find - find files or folders matching a particular search pattern.