Unix Commands i learn from carpentry and slides are as follows:

1. Pwd - print the present working directory
2. ls - lists out the files, folder and directories in the present directories
3. ls - F - list out the type or format of file present in directory
4. ls - - help - to take help with ls commands
5. man - - ls - to open ls manual
6. ls -t -list item with time of last changed rather alphabetically
7. ls -r - list in reverse alphabetical order
8. cd - to change the directories
9. cd .. -to move up in directories
10. ls -a -(-a is for show all) it shows all hidden files
11. Cd - just cd will bring back to the home directory
12. ~ represents home directory
13. cd - - come back to previous folder or directories
14. In the any commands has 5 parts: Prompt, Command, Option, Argument
15. Command can have multiple number of option and argument as well as 0, Space between each is mandatory, Capitalisation of letter hold specific meanings so S and s is not same. By pressing tab we can save time to write whole file, only type first two letters and type tab and when you again double type tab then it print the files name
16. Mkdir - create new directory
17. Mkdir -p - creates a nested subdirectory
18. Ls -FR - list all nested subdirectories
19. Nano - a text editor (Ctrl + o, ctrl+g, ctrl+x to write data, to get help, to exit respectively)
20. touch - to create text files
21. mv path1 path2 - for moving from path 1 to path 2
22. mv -i path1 path2 - ask for permission before moving (as mv can overwrite the file with the same name)
23. Cp path1 path2 - copy the file from path1 to path2
24. cp -r file1 file2 - takes backup of file 1 to file 2
25. rm - remove files
26. rm -i - again for asking permission before deleting

27. rm -r - to delete the data of the given directory
28. Wildcards are special characters that can be used to represent unknown characters or sets of characters when navigating the Unix file system

* is a wildcard, which represents zero or more other characters

? is also a wildcard, but it represents exactly one character.

29. wc - it counts the number of lines, words, and characters in files (returning the values in that order from left to right.
30. wc -l - prints
31. cat - concatenate two file
32. sort - sort the data
33. head -n gives first n lines of file
34. echo - print on the screen
35. pipe , by | command we can execute many commands in one line. This process is called pipelining
36. cut - used to cut some section from the file
37. history - give the last 100 commands passed