**1) PWD**

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~$ pwd

/home/somesh

**2) cd**

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~$ cd Desktop

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop$ cd ..

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~$ cd -

/home/somesh/Desktop

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop$

**3) ls**

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop$ ls

demo.txt newfile.txt newFolder os

**4) cat**

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop$ cat demo.txt

this is a demo txt file

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop$ cat demo.txt > new.txt

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop$ cat new.txt

this is a demo txt file

**5) cp**

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop$ cp demo.txt os

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop$ cd os

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop/os$ ls

1-a demo.txt

**6) mv**

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop/os$ mv demo.txt 1-a

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop/os$ ls

1-a

**7) mkdir**

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop$ mkdir dir

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop$ ls

demo.txt dir newfile.txt newFolder new.txt os

**8) rmdir**

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop$ rmdir dir

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop$ ls

demo.txt newfile.txt newFolder new.txt os

**9) rm**

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop/os$ ls

1-a

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop/os$ rm 1-a

rm: cannot remove '1-a': Is a directory

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop/os$ rm -r 1-a

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop/os$ ls

**10) touch**

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop/os$ touch demo.txt

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop/os$ ls

Demo.txt

**11) locate**

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop$ locate -i d\*

/home/somesh/Desktop/demo.txt

/home/somesh/Desktop/os/demo.txt

**12) find**

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~$ find /home/ -name demo.txt

/home/somesh/Desktop/demo.txt

/home/somesh/Desktop/os/demo.txt

1**3) grep**

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop$ grep this. demo.txt

this is a demo txt file

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop$ grep not demo.txt

**14) df**

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop$ df

Filesystem 1K-blocks Used Available Use% Mounted on

tmpfs 1622800 2360 1620440 1% /run

/dev/sda3 81121736 8635936 68319044 12% /

tmpfs 8113984 26296 8087688 1% /dev/shm

tmpfs 5120 4 5116 1% /run/lock

/dev/sdb1 661504 84148 577356 13% /boot/efi

/dev/sda4 105149208 527356 99234384 1% /home

tmpfs 1622796 112 1622684 1% /run/user/1000

**15) du**

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop$ du -h

4.0K ./newFolder

4.0K ./os

24K .

**16) head**

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop/os$ head -n 2 demo.ext

1st line

2nd line

**17) tail**

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop/os$ tail -n 2 demo.ext

3rd line

4th line

**18) diff**

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop/os$ diff demo.ext demo2.ext

2,4d1

< 2nd line

< 3rd line

< 4th line

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop/os$ diff demo2.ext demo.ext

1a2,4

> 2nd line

> 3rd line

> 4th line

**19) chmod**

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop/os$ chmod 777 demo.txt

**20) chown**

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop/os$ chown somesh demo.txt

**21) man**

somesh@somesh-G3-3579:~/Desktop/os$ man kill

KILL(1) User Commands KILL(1)

NAME

kill - send a signal to a process

SYNOPSIS

kill [options] <pid> [...]

DESCRIPTION

The default signal for kill is TERM. Use -l or -L to list available

signals. Particularly useful signals include HUP, INT, KILL, STOP,

CONT, and 0. Alternate signals may be specified in three ways: -9,

-SIGKILL or -KILL. Negative PID values may be used to choose whole

process groups; see the PGID column in ps command output. A PID of -1

is special; it indicates all processes except the kill process itself

and init.

OPTIONS

<pid> [...]

Send signal to every <pid> listed.

-<signal>

-s <signal>