

Linux Beginners(Command)

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Linux

Linux is a family of free and open- source software operating systems built around the Linux kernel. Typically, Linux is packaged in a form known as a Linux distribution (or distro for short) for both desktop and server use. The defining component of a Linux distribution is the Linux kernel an operating system kernel first released on September 17, 1991 by Linus Torvalds. Many Linux distributions use the word "Linux" in their name.

Some famous Linux Distributions are :

1. Ubuntu
2. Kali Linux
3. Parrot OS
4. Red Hat Linux
5. SUSE Linux
6. Arch Linux

If you search (Google) about Linux Distributions, You will find a lot of stuffs about Linux.

In this section I have used **Ubuntu** to introduce you to some basic Linux Commands . **Ubuntu** is a free and open source operating system and Linux Distribution based on Debian . You will know more about Linux and Ubuntu click [Adnan Quaium's Blog](#) or [Wikipedia](#) .

Here I will show you how to execute Linux Commands in terminal . If you have a wish to learn about these things , you should install Linux in your Personal Computer or you can use Linux inside a Virtual Machine .



Ubuntu 18.04 LTS (Bionic Beaver) Desktop Environment (GNOME3)

Basic Commands :

Name	Description
date	Shows date in the terminal.
cal	You will see a full view of calendar.
whoami	Helps to find username.
hostname	It shows machine name.
who ; date	Shows username and login time.
mkdir	Make a directory.
rmdir	Remove a directory.
pwd	Shows the default path of home directory.
cd	Helps to go to one to another directory .
ls	Shows all the files in a specific directory.
uname -a	Shows information about machine.

chmod	Change mode of files.
halt	Immediately shutdown (need su permission)
reboot	Reboots the system
shutdown	Shutdown the machine.
shutdown -c	Cancel shutdown.

sudo — A widely used command in the Linux command line, **sudo** stands for " SuperUser Do". So, if you want any command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the **sudo** command . Example : installing VLC : `sudo apt-get install vlc` . You can enter the root command line using the command "**sudo bash**", then type in your user password. You can also use the command "**su**" to do this, but you need to set a root password before that. For that, you can use the command "**sudo passwd**"(not misspelled, it is **passwd**). Then type in the new root password.

You can find more advanced Linux command if you go to google.com .

```

sria@fire-station: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
sria@fire-station:~$ date
Thu Jun 14 00:02:10 +06 2018
sria@fire-station:~$ cal
      June 2018
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
                1  2
 3  4  5  6  7  8  9
10 11 12 13 14 15 16
17 18 19 20 21 22 23
24 25 26 27 28 29 30

sria@fire-station:~$ whoami
sria
sria@fire-station:~$ hostname
fire-station
sria@fire-station:~$ who ; date
sria      :0                2018-06-13 21:34 (:0)
Thu Jun 14 00:02:37 +06 2018
sria@fire-station:~$ pwd
/home/sria
sria@fire-station:~$

```

```
sria@fire-station: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
sria@fire-station:~$ cd Desktop
sria@fire-station:~/Desktop$ ls
SEM
sria@fire-station:~/Desktop$ mkdir hello
sria@fire-station:~/Desktop$ ls
hello SEM
sria@fire-station:~/Desktop$ rmdir hello
sria@fire-station:~/Desktop$ ls
SEM
sria@fire-station:~/Desktop$
```

'cd Desktop' command helps us to go to inside desktop folder.
'ls' command shows files/folder inside the desktop folder.
'mkdir hello' we have created a folder inside desktop name 'hello'
'rmdir hello' then we have deleted hello folder from desktop directory.

Every Linux Distros and Mac have come with python default.

```
sria@fire-station: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
sria@fire-station:~$ python
Python 2.7.15rc1 (default, Apr 15 2018, 21:51:34)
[GCC 7.3.0] on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> print "Hello World!"
Hello World!
>>>
```

Just type 'python' in the terminal , you will get python shell.

You should try rest of the commands. Here , I have mentioned only basics. As a beginner these are enough for you and that's why I don't mention advance stuffs now. We will learn some more commands in Linux BASH section.