

## 1. Pwd

- ❖ Pwd is used to print the current working directory.

```
(suman@suman)-[~/project]
$ pwd
/home/suman/project
```

## 2. cd

- ❖ cd command is used to change the directory.

```
(suman@suman)-[~/project]
$ ls
test_dir
(suman@suman)-[~/project]
$ cd test_dir
(suman@suman)-[~/project/test_dir]
$ pwd
/home/suman/project/test_dir
```

## 3. ls

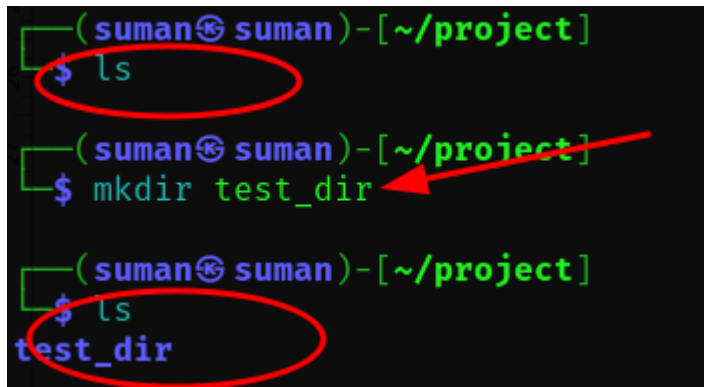
- ❖ ls command is used to list the contents of a directory.

Eg:-

```
(suman@suman)-[~]
$ ls
Desktop      Public      'dir1 dir2 dir3'
Documents    Templates   dir2
Downloads    Videos     dir3
Music        devops_class google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb
Pictures     dir1        google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb.1
```

## 4. Mkdir

❖ mkdir is used to create directory in linux . It stand for Make Directory.

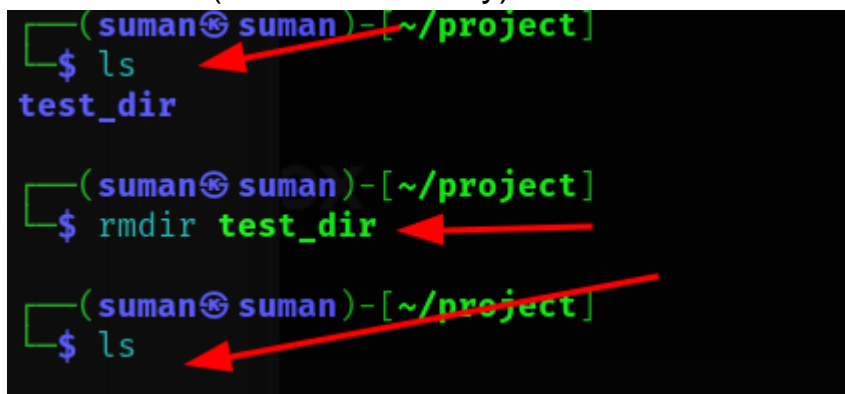


A terminal window showing the execution of the mkdir command. The prompt is (suman@suman)-[~/project]. The first command is \$ ls, which is circled in red. The second command is \$ mkdir test\_dir, with a red arrow pointing to it. The third command is \$ ls, which is also circled in red, and the output is test\_dir.

```
(suman@suman)-[~/project]
$ ls
(suman@suman)-[~/project]
$ mkdir test_dir
(suman@suman)-[~/project]
$ ls
test_dir
```

## 5. rmdir

❖ rmdir (remove directory) is used to remove empty directory



A terminal window showing the execution of the rmdir command. The prompt is (suman@suman)-[~/project]. The first command is \$ ls, with a red arrow pointing to it, and the output is test\_dir. The second command is \$ rmdir test\_dir, with a red arrow pointing to it. The third command is \$ ls, with a red arrow pointing to it, and the output is empty.

```
(suman@suman)-[~/project]
$ ls
test_dir
(suman@suman)-[~/project]
$ rmdir test_dir
(suman@suman)-[~/project]
$ ls
```

## 6. Touch

- ❖ Certainly! The `touch` command is used to create an empty file .

```
(suman@suman)-[~/project]
$ touch testfile.txt

(suman@suman)-[~/project]
$ ls
testfile.txt
```

## 7. rm

- ❖ **a.** `rm` is used to remove file .

```
(suman@suman)-[~/project]
$ ls
testfile.txt

(suman@suman)-[~/project]
$ rm testfile.txt

(suman@suman)-[~/project]
$ ls
```

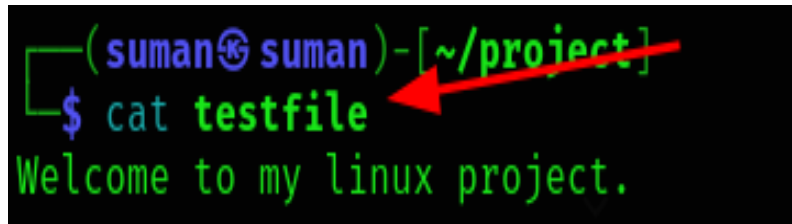
- ❖ **b.** `rm` or `rm -rf` is a powerful command in Linux . It used is to forcefully and recursively remove the directories and their contents without asking for confirmation.
- `rm` :- Remove command
- `-r` :- Recursively remove directories and their contents.
- `-f` :- Forcefully remove files without prompting for confirmation.

```
(suman@suman)-[~/project]
$ ls
(suman@suman)-[~/project]
$ mkdir test_dir
(suman@suman)-[~/project]
$ cd test_dir/
(suman@suman)-[~/project/test_dir]
$ ls
(suman@suman)-[~/project/test_dir]
$ touch testfile.txt
(suman@suman)-[~/project/test_dir]
$ cd ..
(suman@suman)-[~/project]
$ ls
test_dir
(suman@suman)-[~/project]
$ rmdir test_dir
rmdir: failed to remove 'test_dir': Directory not empty
(suman@suman)-[~/project]
$ rm -rf test_dir
(suman@suman)-[~/project]
$ ls
(suman@suman)-[~/project]
$
```

## 8. Viewing File Content

## ❖ Cat

cat stand for concatenate. It is the quick way to preview the contents of a text file without having to open the file.

A terminal window with a black background. The prompt is '(suman@suman)-[~/project]' in blue and green. Below the prompt, the command '\$ cat testfile' is entered in green. The output of the command is 'Welcome to my linux project.' in green. A red arrow points from the word 'testfile' in the command to the output text.

```
(suman@suman)-[~/project]  
$ cat testfile  
Welcome to my linux project.
```

## ❖ Less

## ❖ more