**Linux Commands**

1. Pwd

Present working directory.

1. Root directory

Cd /

1. ls

list all the files and directories in present working directory.

ls <options> <fd>

Syntax for listing the files and folders

ls Downloads/

to display the contents in the downloads.

ls /

to list the contents of root folder.

ls ~

list the contents of home directory

ls ..

to list the one folder back.

ls ../..

To list the two folders back

ls –l

to list the all files and folders with description of rights and size.

drwxr 🡪 directory read write execute

drwx rwx rwx

owner group others

### Using numbers instead of letters

As we said earlier, you’ll often be asked to do things using numbers, such as “set 755 permissions”. What do those numbers mean?

Well, each of the three numbers corresponds to each of the three sections of letters we referred to earlier. In other words, the first number determines the *owner* permissions, the second number determines the *group* permissions, and the third number determines the *other* permissions.

Each number can have one of eight values ranging from 0 to 7. Each value corresponds to a certain setting of the read, write and execute permissions, as explained in this table:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number | Read (R) | Write (W) | Execute (X) |
| 0 | No | No | No |
| 1 | No | No | Yes |
| 2 | No | Yes | No |
| 3 | No | Yes | Yes |
| 4 | Yes | No | No |
| 5 | Yes | No | Yes |
| 6 | Yes | Yes | No |
| 7 | Yes | Yes | Yes |

So, for example:

**777** is the same as rwxrwxrwx

**755** is the same as rwxr-xr-x

**666** is the same as rw-rw-rw-

**744** is the same as rwxr--r--

ls –a

to show the hidden files.

ls –la

to show the hidden files and long list

ls –lS

to show the files in sort directory by size.

ls Documents/\*.html

to show all the html files.

ls Documents/\*.\*

to show all the files.

ls –lS > out.txt

to copy the result in file i.e., out.txt

1. Terminal:

To open with shortcut ctrl+alt+T