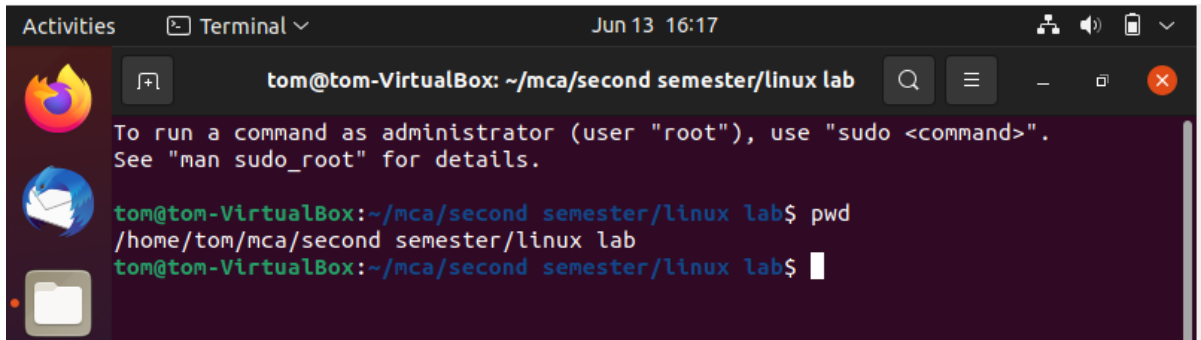


# Linux commands

## 1) pwd command

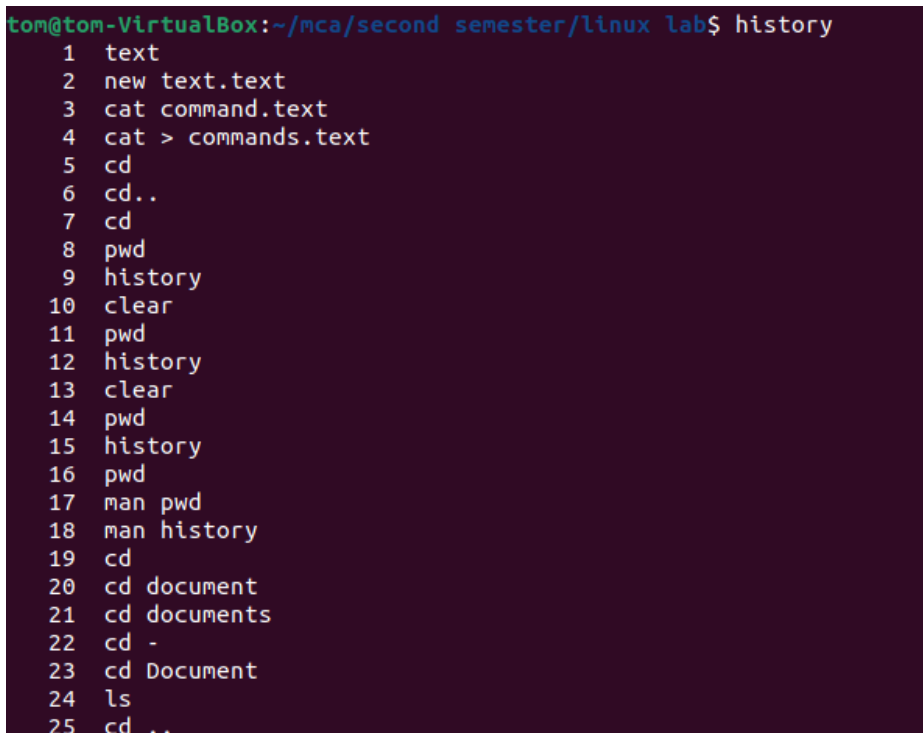
PWD stands for 'Present Working Directory'. It prints the directory path where user is currently working starting from root

A screenshot of a Linux terminal window. The title bar shows 'Activities', 'Terminal', and the date/time 'Jun 13 16:17'. The terminal prompt is 'tom@tom-VirtualBox: ~/mca/second semester/linux lab'. A message at the top says: 'To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>". See "man sudo\_root" for details.' The user has entered the command 'pwd' and the output is '/home/tom/mca/second semester/linux lab'.

```
tom@tom-VirtualBox: ~/mca/second semester/linux lab$ pwd
/home/tom/mca/second semester/linux lab
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab$
```

## 2) history command

Linux history command is used to display the history of the commands executed by the user. It is a handy tool for auditing the executed commands along with their date and time

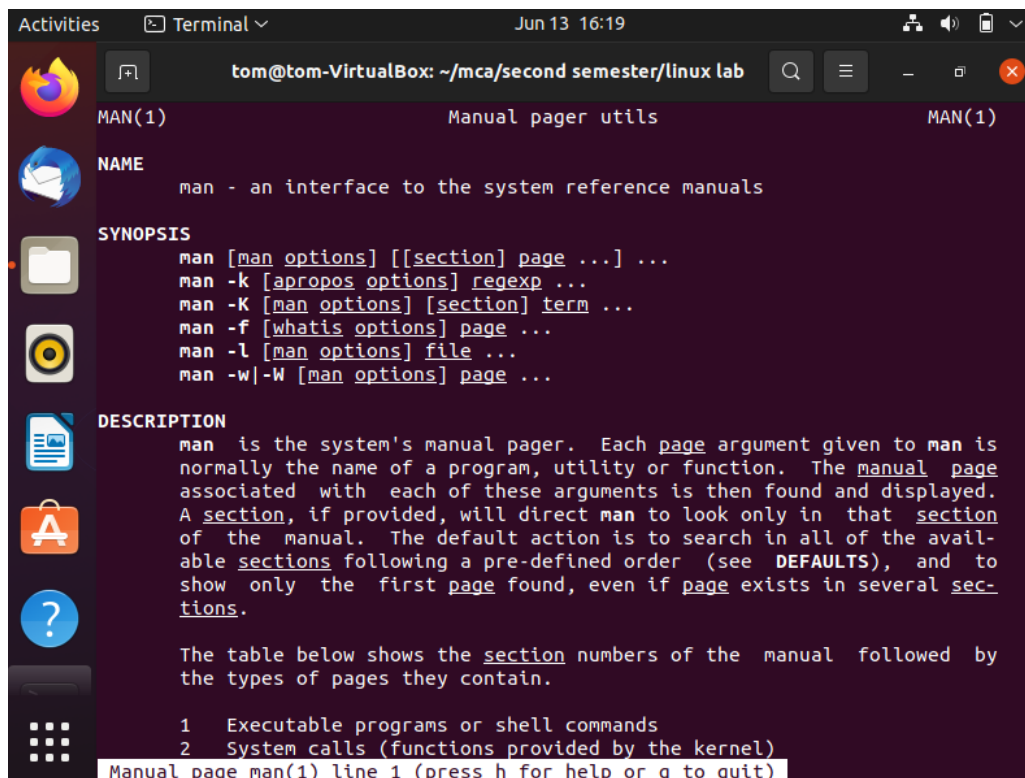
A screenshot of a Linux terminal window showing the output of the 'history' command. The prompt is 'tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab\$ history'. The output lists 25 commands with their line numbers.

```
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab$ history
1  text
2  new text.text
3  cat command.text
4  cat > commands.text
5  cd
6  cd..
7  cd
8  pwd
9  history
10 clear
11 pwd
12 history
13 clear
14 pwd
15 history
16 pwd
17 man pwd
18 man history
19 cd
20 cd document
21 cd documents
22 cd -
23 cd Document
24 ls
25 cd ..
```

```
66 cd ..
67 pwd
68 rmdir sample1
69 pwd
70 ls linux lab
71 cd linux lab
72 cd..
73 cd ..
74 ls
75 rm text5
76 ls
77 cat > text2
78 man tr
79 alphabet | tr 'alph' 'beta'
80 alphabet | tr 'alph' 'beta'echo alphabet | tr 'alph' 'beta'
81 echo 'alphabet' | tr 'alph' 'beta'
82 clear
83 echo 'alphabet' | tr 'alph' 'beta'
84 history
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab$ ! 67
67: command not found
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab$ !67
pwd
/home/tom/mca/second semester/linux lab
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab$
```

### 3) man command

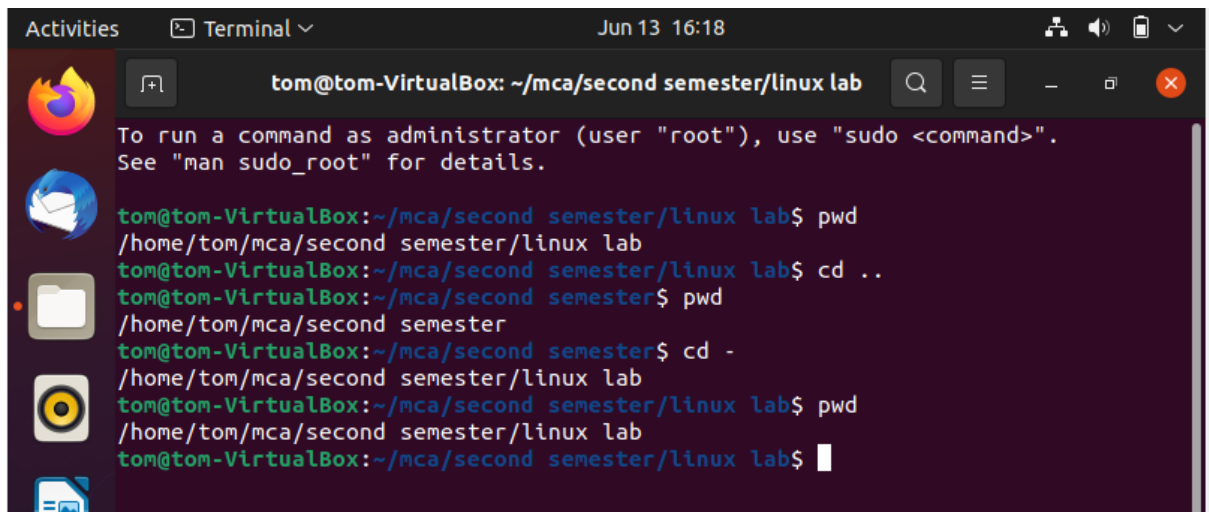
man command in Linux is used to display the user manual of any command that we can run on the terminal. It provides a detailed view of the command which includes NAME, SYNOPSIS, DESCRIPTION, OPTIONS, EXIT STATUS, RETURN VALUES, ERRORS, FILES, VERSIONS, EXAMPLES, AUTHOR S etc.



```
MAN(1) Manual pager utils MAN(1)
NAME
man - an interface to the system reference manuals
SYNOPSIS
man [man options] [[section] page ...] ...
man -k [apropos options] regexp ...
man -K [man options] [section] term ...
man -f [whatis options] page ...
man -l [man options] file ...
man -w|-W [man options] page ...
DESCRIPTION
man is the system's manual pager. Each page argument given to man is normally the name of a program, utility or function. The manual page associated with each of these arguments is then found and displayed. A section, if provided, will direct man to look only in that section of the manual. The default action is to search in all of the available sections following a pre-defined order (see DEFAULTS), and to show only the first page found, even if page exists in several sections.
The table below shows the section numbers of the manual followed by the types of pages they contain.
1 Executable programs or shell commands
2 System calls (functions provided by the kernel)
Manual page man(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

#### 4) cd command

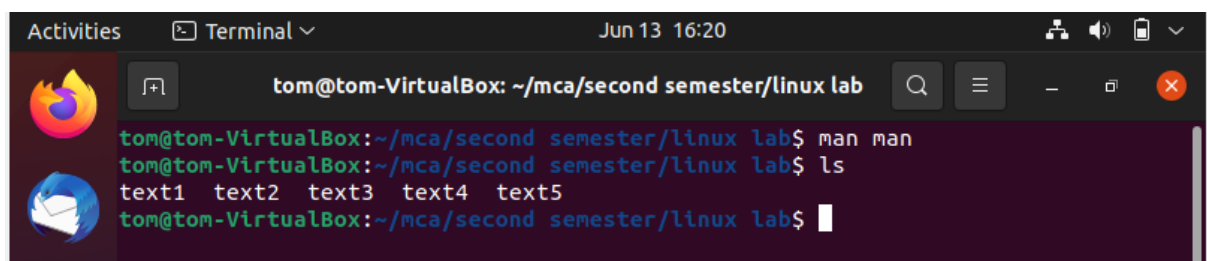
What is cd command in Linux? Command cd is used to navigate between directories in Linux. In fact, cd stands for 'change directory'. It enables you to change the working directory from the current directory to the desired directory that you wish to navigate to.

A terminal window titled 'tom@tom-VirtualBox: ~/mca/second semester/linux lab' showing a sequence of commands and their outputs. The user starts in the directory ~/mca/second semester/linux lab, runs 'pwd' to confirm the path, then 'cd ..' to move to the parent directory, and 'cd -' to return to the original directory. The terminal output is as follows:

```
tom@tom-VirtualBox: ~/mca/second semester/linux lab$ pwd
/home/tom/mca/second semester/linux lab
tom@tom-VirtualBox: ~/mca/second semester/linux lab$ cd ..
tom@tom-VirtualBox: ~/mca/second semester$ pwd
/home/tom/mca/second semester
tom@tom-VirtualBox: ~/mca/second semester$ cd -
/home/tom/mca/second semester/linux lab
tom@tom-VirtualBox: ~/mca/second semester/linux lab$ pwd
/home/tom/mca/second semester/linux lab
tom@tom-VirtualBox: ~/mca/second semester/linux lab$
```

#### 5) ls command

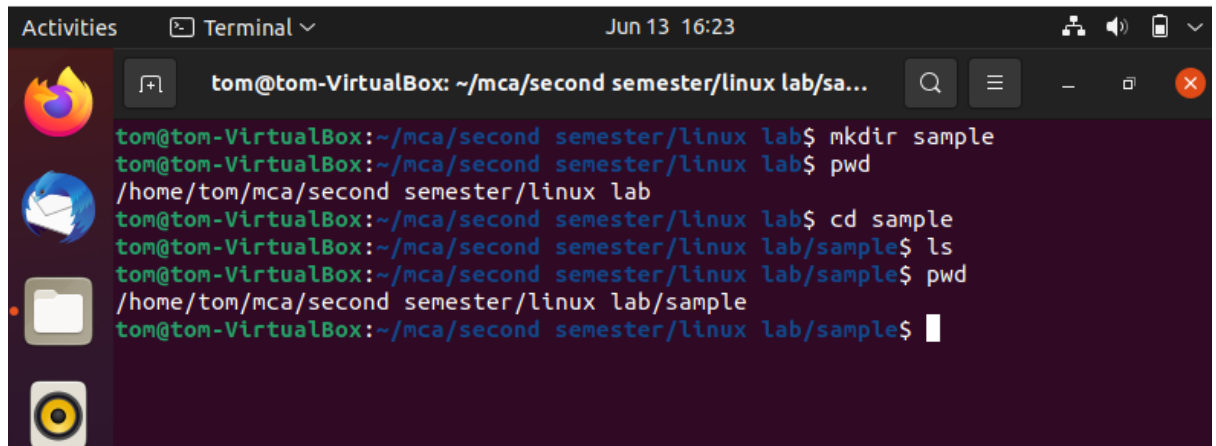
The ls is the list command in Linux. It will show the full list or content of your directory.

A terminal window titled 'tom@tom-VirtualBox: ~/mca/second semester/linux lab' showing the user running 'man man' and then 'ls'. The 'ls' command output lists five files: text1, text2, text3, text4, and text5. The terminal output is as follows:

```
tom@tom-VirtualBox: ~/mca/second semester/linux lab$ man man
tom@tom-VirtualBox: ~/mca/second semester/linux lab$ ls
text1 text2 text3 text4 text5
tom@tom-VirtualBox: ~/mca/second semester/linux lab$
```

## 6) mkdir command

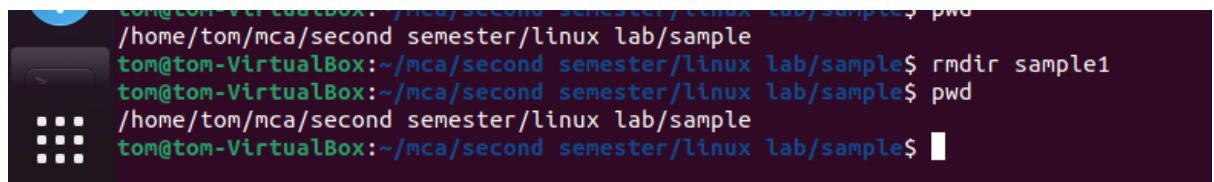
mkdir command in Linux allows the user to create directories . This command can create multiple directories at once as well as set the permissions for the directories.

A terminal window titled 'tom@tom-VirtualBox: ~/mca/second semester/linux lab/sa...' showing a series of commands and their outputs. The commands are: 'mkdir sample', 'pwd' (output: '/home/tom/mca/second semester/linux lab'), 'cd sample', 'ls' (output: '/home/tom/mca/second semester/linux lab/sample'), and 'pwd' (output: '/home/tom/mca/second semester/linux lab/sample'). The prompt is 'tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab/sample\$' at the end.

```
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab$ mkdir sample
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab$ pwd
/home/tom/mca/second semester/linux lab
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab$ cd sample
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab/sample$ ls
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab/sample$ pwd
/home/tom/mca/second semester/linux lab/sample
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab/sample$
```

## 7) rmdir command

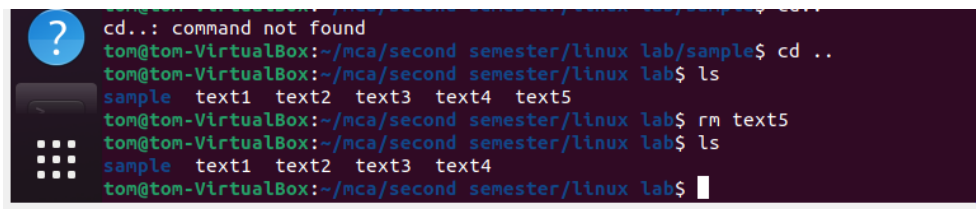
rmdir command is used remove empty directories from the filesystem in Linux. The rmdir command removes each and every directory specified in the command line only if these directories are empty. So if the specified directory has some directories or files in it then this cannot be removed by rmdir command.

A terminal window showing the 'rmdir' command being used. The prompt is 'tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab/sample\$'. The command entered is 'rmdir sample1', followed by 'pwd' (output: '/home/tom/mca/second semester/linux lab/sample') and another 'pwd' (output: '/home/tom/mca/second semester/linux lab/sample'). The prompt is 'tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab/sample\$' at the end.

```
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab/sample$ pwd
/home/tom/mca/second semester/linux lab/sample
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab/sample$ rmdir sample1
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab/sample$ pwd
/home/tom/mca/second semester/linux lab/sample
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab/sample$
```

## 8) rm command

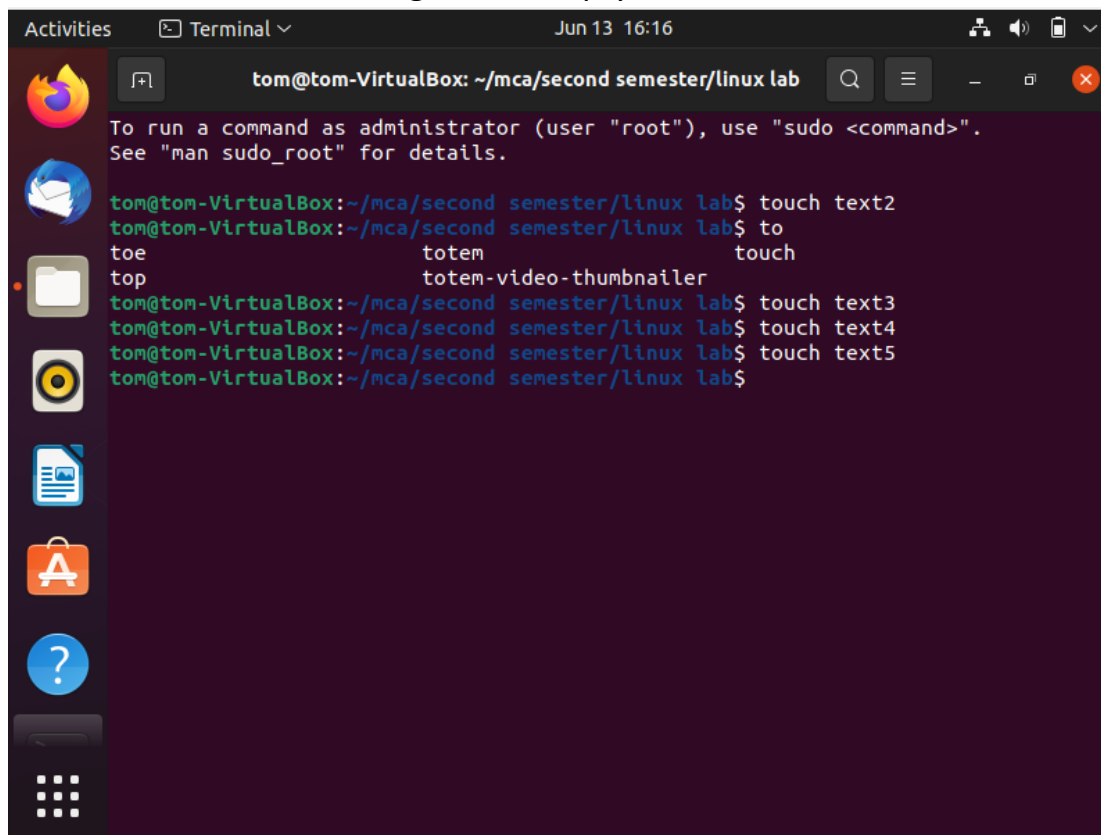
The rm command is used to remove files and directories in Linux.

A terminal window with a dark purple background. The prompt is 'tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab/sample\$'. The user enters 'cd ..', then 'ls', which shows 'sample text1 text2 text3 text4 text5'. Then the user enters 'rm text5', followed by 'ls', which shows 'sample text1 text2 text3 text4'.

```
cd...: command not found
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab/sample$ cd ..
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab$ ls
sample text1 text2 text3 text4 text5
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab$ rm text5
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab$ ls
sample text1 text2 text3 text4
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab$
```

## 9) touch command

Touch command in Linux. Touch command in Linux is used for changing file timestamps however one of the most common usages of touch command includes creating a new empty file.

A terminal window titled 'tom@tom-VirtualBox: ~/mca/second semester/linux lab' with a date and time of 'Jun 13 16:16'. The window shows the execution of the 'touch' command to create and update files. The prompt is 'tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab\$'. The user enters 'touch text2', then 'to', which shows a list of commands including 'toe', 'totem', 'touch', 'top', and 'totem-video-thumbnailer'. Then the user enters 'touch text3', 'touch text4', and 'touch text5'.

```
Activities Terminal Jun 13 16:16
tom@tom-VirtualBox: ~/mca/second semester/linux lab
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab$ touch text2
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab$ to
toe totem touch
top totem-video-thumbnailer
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab$ touch text3
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab$ touch text4
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab$ touch text5
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab$
```

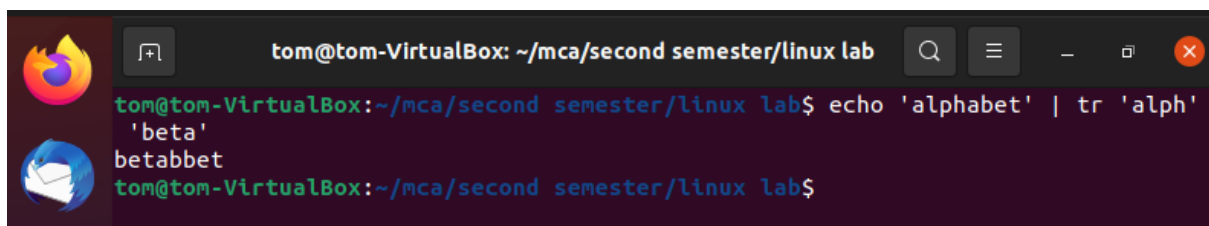
## 10) cat command

Cat (concatenate) command is very frequently used in Linux. It reads data from the file and gives their content as output. It helps us to create, view, and concatenate files. So let us see some frequently used cat commands.

```
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab$ cat > text2
this is sample text from terminal
^C
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab$
```

## 11) tr command

The tr (translate) command is used in Linux mainly for translating and deleting characters. It can be used to convert uppercase to lowercase, squeeze repeating characters and deleting characters.



```
tom@tom-VirtualBox: ~/mca/second semester/linux lab
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab$ echo 'alphabet' | tr 'alph'
'beta'
betabbet
tom@tom-VirtualBox:~/mca/second semester/linux lab$
```