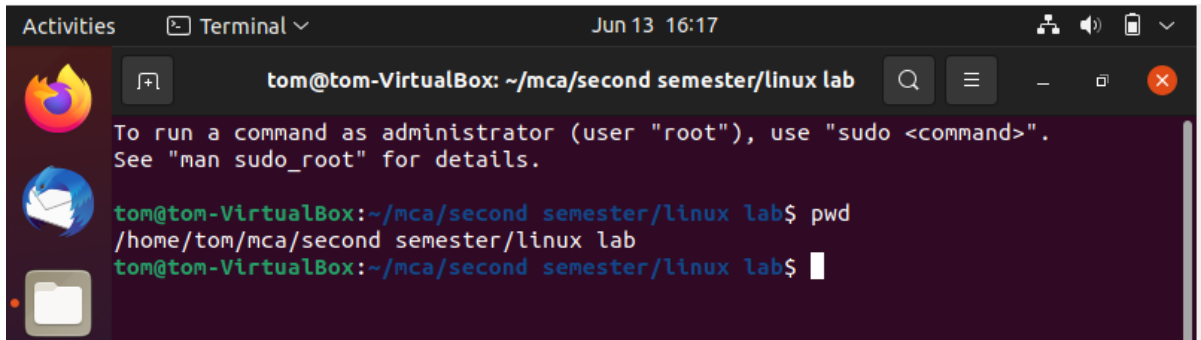# Linux commands

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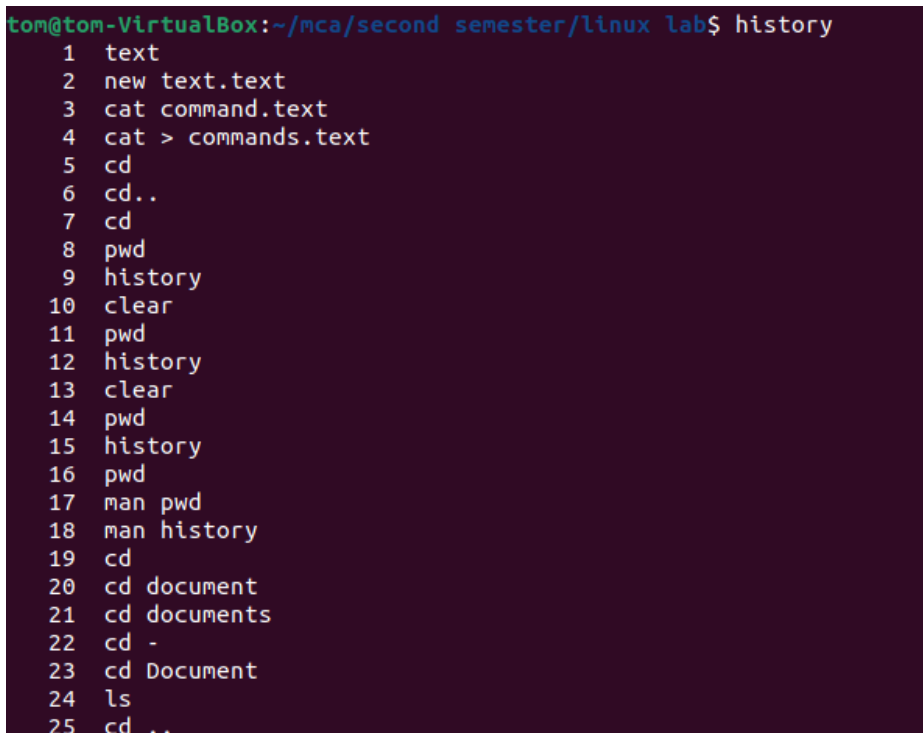
PWD stands for 'Present Working Directory'. It prints the directory path where user is currently working starting from root

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
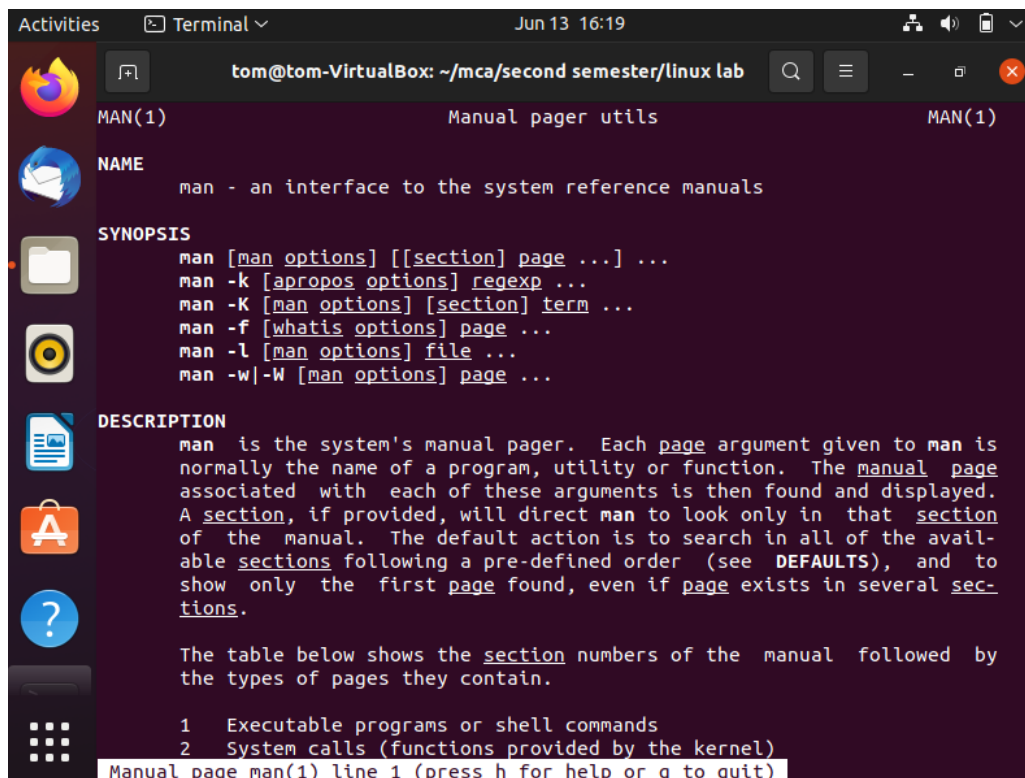
```
66  cd ..
67  pwd
68  rmdir sample1
69  pwd
70  ls linux lab
71  cd linux lab
72  cd..
73  cd ..
74  ls
75  rm text5
76  ls
77  cat > text2
78  man tr
79  alphabet | tr 'alph' 'beta'
80  alphabet | tr 'alph' 'beta'echo alphabet | tr 'alph' 'beta'
81  echo 'alphabet' | tr 'alph' 'beta'
82  clear
83  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$
```
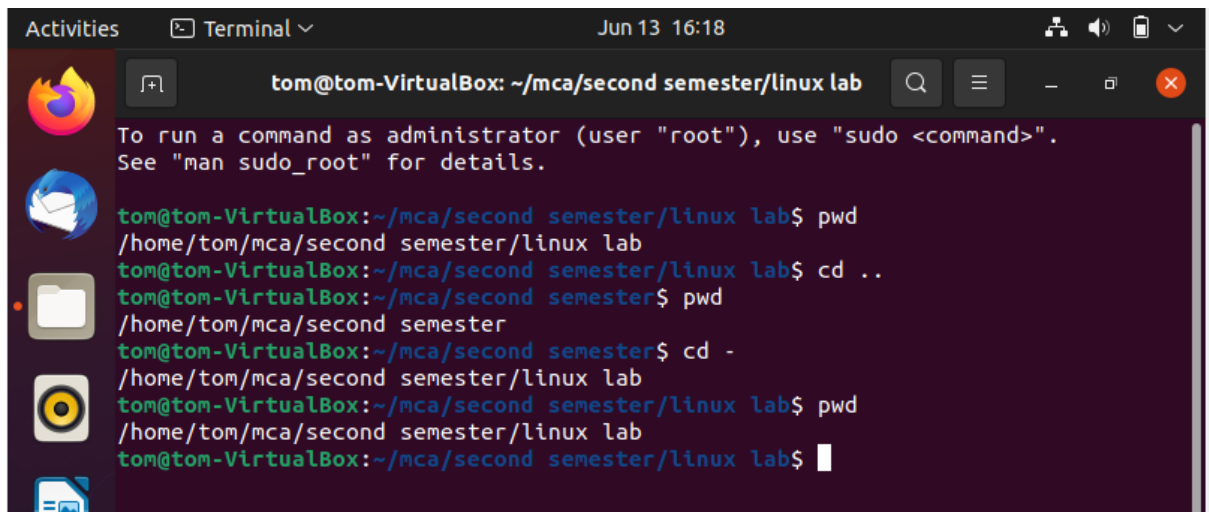
3) man command

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 avail-
       able sections following a pre-defined order  (see  DEFAULTS),  and  to
       show  only  the  first page found, even if page exists in several sec-
       tions.

       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)
```
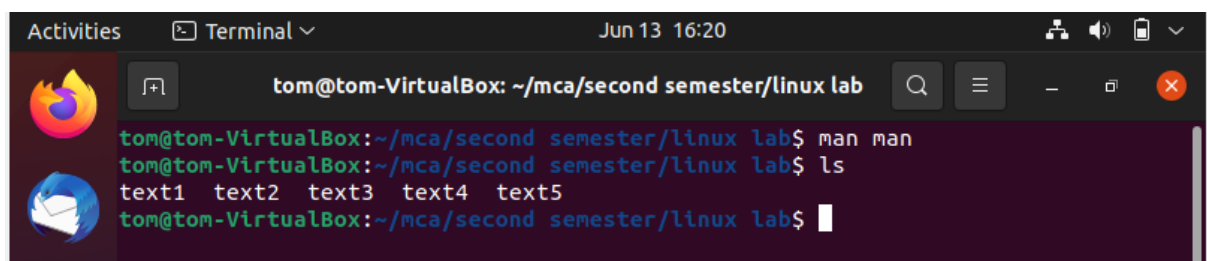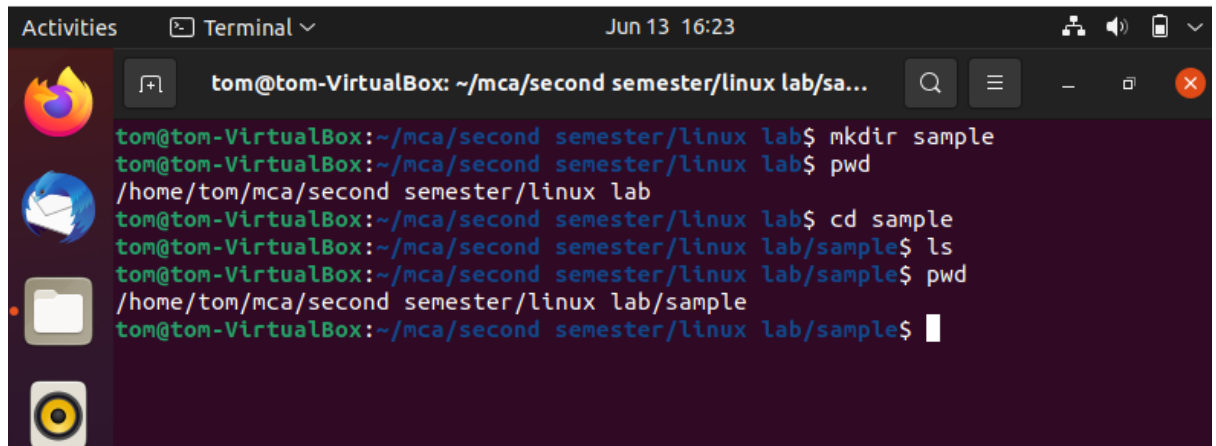
4) cd command

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.

5) ls command

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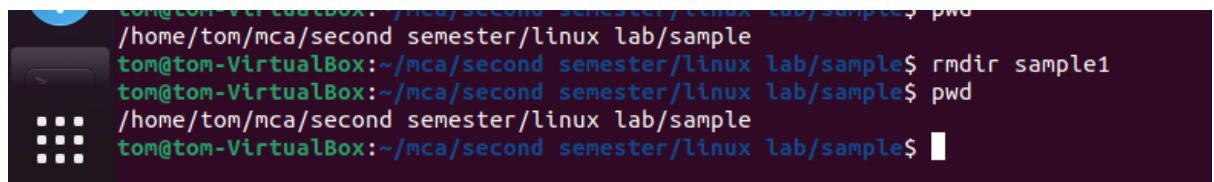
6) mkdir command

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.
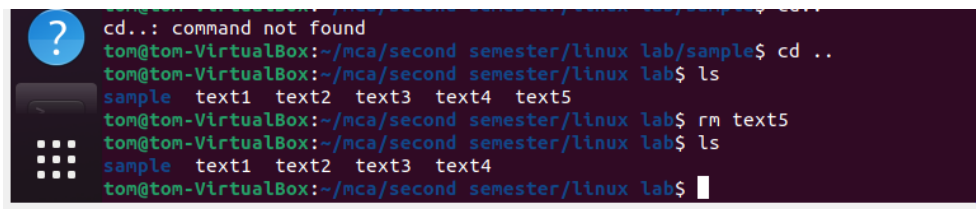

7) rmdir command

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.

8) rm command

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

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.
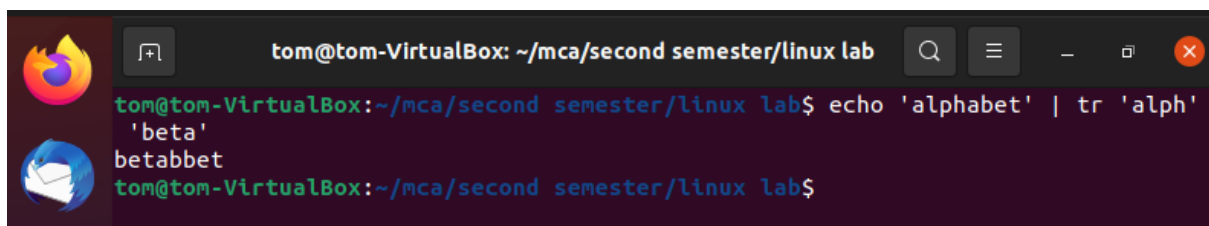
10)   cat command

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$
```