1. Display current directory

Example:

~$ pwd

/home/user

1. Check operating system information

Example:

~$ uname -a

Linux project-7c7ffebb-239f-48f5-928f-4de18638df28 5.15.0-1046-gcp #54~20.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Wed Oct 25 08:22:15 UTC 2023 x86\_64 x86\_64 x86\_64 GNU/Linux

1. Create a new directory

Example:

~$ mkdir new\_folder

1. Navigate to the new directory

Example:

~$ cd new\_folder

~/new\_folder$

1. List files in the directory

Example:

~/new\_folder$ ls

~/new\_folder$

1. List all files, including hidden files

Example:

~/new\_folder$ ls -a

. ..

~/new\_folder$

1. Create a new file

Example:

~/new\_folder$ touch new\_file.txt

~/new\_folder$

1. Add content to the file

Example:

~/new\_folder$ echo "Hello, this is a new file!" > new\_file.txt

~/new\_folder$

1. Append content to the file

Example:

~/new\_folder$ echo "This is additional content added to the file." >> new\_file.txt

~/new\_folder$

1. View the content of the file

Example:

~/new\_folder$ cat new\_file.txt

Hello, this is a new file!

This is additional content added to the file.

This is additional content added to the file.

~/new\_folder$

1. Create multiple files

Example:

~/new\_folder$ touch file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt

~/new\_folder$

1. Display a list of files with a specific extension

Example:

~/new\_folder$ ls \*.txt

file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt new\_file.txt

~/new\_folder$

1. Create a nested directory structure

Example:

~/new\_folder$ mkdir -p project/src/assets/images

~/new\_folder$

1. Move between directories

Example:

~/new\_folder$ cd project/src

~/new\_folder/project/src$

1. Display system kernel information

Example:

~$ uname -r

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1. Display system architecture

Example:

~$ uname -m

x86\_64

1. Create a hidden file

Example:

~$ touch .hidden\_file.txt

1. Redirect command output to a new file

Example:

~$ ls > file\_list.txt

1. Append system information to a log file

Example:

~$ uname -a >> system\_log.txt