

Basic Linux Commands

Linux Commands

1) **pwd** – gives the present working directory

eg:- `pwd`

o/p :- /home/student

2) **cd** - change directory

`cd ..` Moves one directory up.

eg:- `cd ..`

`pwd`

o/p:- /home

`cd student`

`pwd`

o/p :- /home/student

3) **ls** – This command lists the files and directories within a system.

ls –R lists all the files in the sub directories also.

ls –a shows hidden files in addition to the visible ones

ls – lh shows the file size, permissions also.

4) **mkdir** – create new directory with given name.

mkdir directoryname

mkdir rajagiri

5) **rmdir** – remove the given empty directory

rmdir directoryname

rmdir rajagiri

6) **rm** – remove the given file

rm filename

eg:- rm test.c

7) a) **cat > filename** – A new file with the given name is created.

eg:- cat > test.c

[Note:- type statements in opened screen itself. Save as ctrl + D]

b) **cat filename** - Contents of the given file is displayed on the screen

eg:- cat test.c

c) **cat sourcefile > destinationfile** – Contents of the source file is

overwritten to the destinationfile. If destination file is not found,
then new destination file is created and copied.

d) **cat sourcefile >> destinationfile**- Contents of the source file is
appended to the destination file.

- e) **cat source1 source2 > destination** – contents of the source 1 and source 2 are copied to the destination
- f) **cat -E filename**- At the end of every line \$ is displayed to mark the line ending
- g) **cat -n filename**- contents of the file displayed with line numbers.
- h) **cat -T filename**- tab spaces in the file will be shown as ^I.
- i) **tac filename** - contents displayed in reverse order.

8) **cp filename destination_directory**

file is copied to the given destination

eg:- cp test.c /home/username/Documents

9) **cp sourcefile destinationfile** – Contents of the source file is copied to the destination, if destination file does not exist, new file is created.

10) **mv filename destination_directory** – file is moved to the destination directory.

11) **mv oldfilename newfilename**- rename file

12) **find** – search for files in the home directory and its sub folders.

a) **find /home –name filename**

eg:- find /home –name test.c

b) **find –name filename** – search in the current directory.

eg:- find –name test.c

c) **find ./ -type d –name directoryname** – search for directories

eg:- find ./ -type d –name Documents

13) **grep word filename**- find the word in the contents of the file

eg:- grep void test.c

14) **echo** - display whatever given in quotes

`echo "hello world"`

`echo -n "hello world"` – trailing new line is deleted

15) **sort filename** - sort the contents of the file in alphabetical order

If file has more than one column , then column number to be given

sort -k columnnumber filename

eg:- `sort -k 1 states.txt`

For numerical sorting `-n` is used

sort -n -k columnnumber filename

eg:- `sort -n -k 2 states.txt`

16)wc filename

Displays line count, word count, byte count

Eg:- wc hello.txt

wc -l filename - displays only line count

wc -w filename – displays only word count

wc -c filename – displays only byte count

wc -L filename - displays the length of the longest line

17) **touch** – creates an empty file

touch filename

18) **man** – help for commands

man commandname

eg:- **man ls**

thank you