LINUX COMMANDS

1.create a folder (or) directory:

# mkdir Mounika



2.open a myfolder:

# cd Mounika



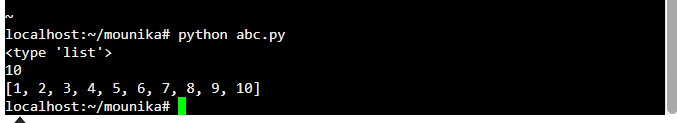
3.create a file:

# vi \abc.py



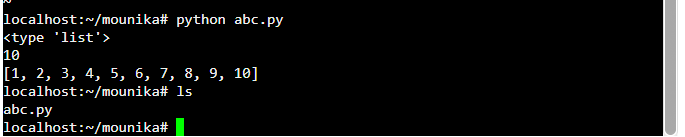
4.typing a python code in abc file :

# run the python file



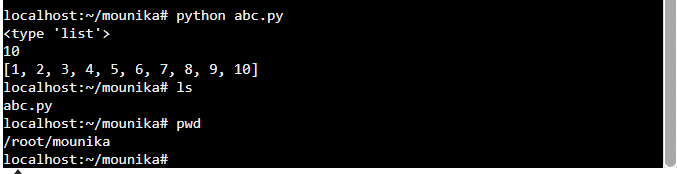
5.to see the list of data:

#we use ls



**6.pwd**

 #displays the current working directory.



7. cd ..

# to came out from the directory or afolder



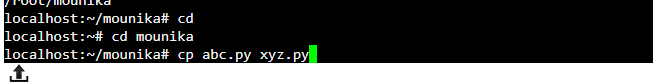
8.cd

# to enter into a folder



9.cp originalfile newfile:

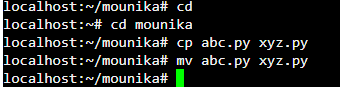
# copying the originalfile data to new file data



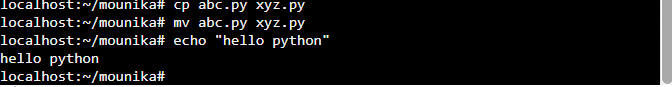
10.mv originalfile newfile

# move the old file data into a new file

# old file becames empty

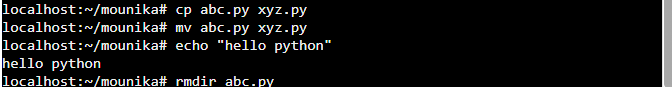


11.echo “type some text here”



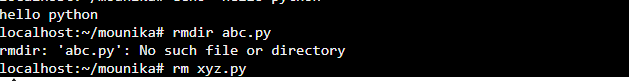
12.rmdir foldername(or)filename

#remove the folder



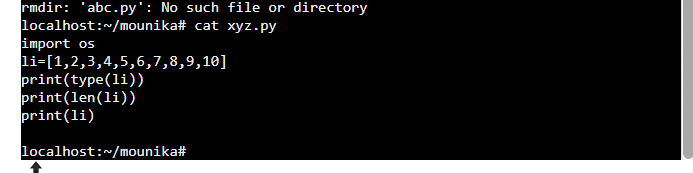
13.rm filename

#remove file



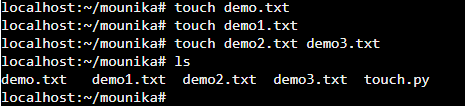
14.cat filename

# it is used to display the data



15.touch:

Create blank or empty files.

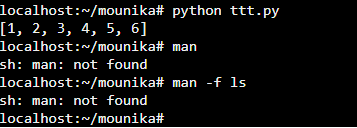


16.less:

It is used to print the lengthey out put of screen space compressed to less.

17.man:

The man command displays a user manual for any commands or utilities available in the terminal ,including their name ,description,and options.



18.grep:

It is used to find a specific string in a series of outputs.



19.wget:

The wget command in the linux command line allows you to download files from the internet.it runs in the background and does not interface with other processes.

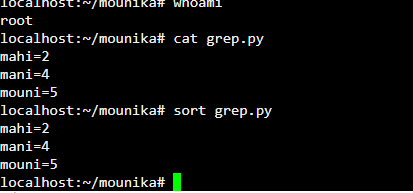
20.whoami:

The whoami command provides basic information that is extremely useful when working on multiple systems.



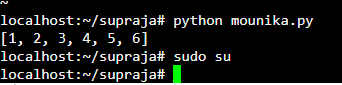
21.sort:

It is used to generally to sort the output of the file.



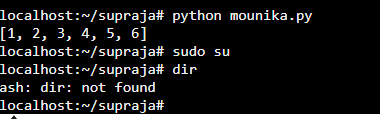
22.sudo su:

To use as a super user.



23.dir:

To display the folder.



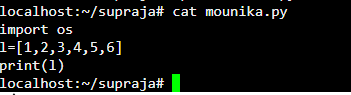
24.open (filename) with extension:

To open the file.



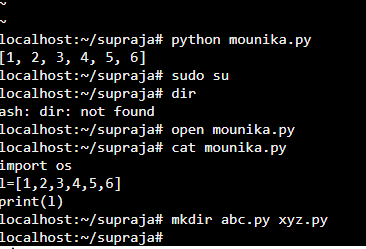
25.cat (filename) with extension:

To display the content on the file.to cross check the data.



26.mkdir (newfolder) (newfolder):

To create a multiple folders at a time.



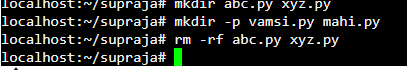
27.mkdir -p (new folder)/ (new folder):

To create multiple nested folders.



28.rm – rf (filename) (filename):

To delete multiple files or multiple folders.



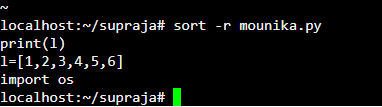
29.less(originalfilename):

To display the content on the file.



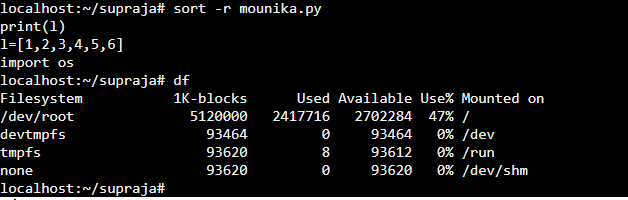
30.sort -r (filename) with extension:

To get the data in the reverse order.



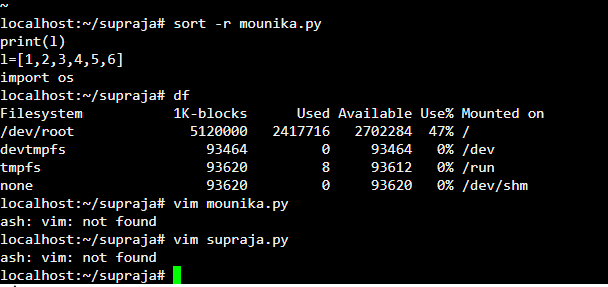
31.df:

To know the disk space usage.



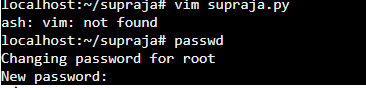
32.vim (filename) with extension:

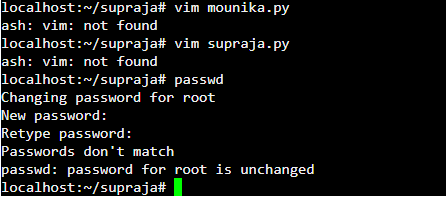
To open the file or to insert the data into the file.



33.passwd:

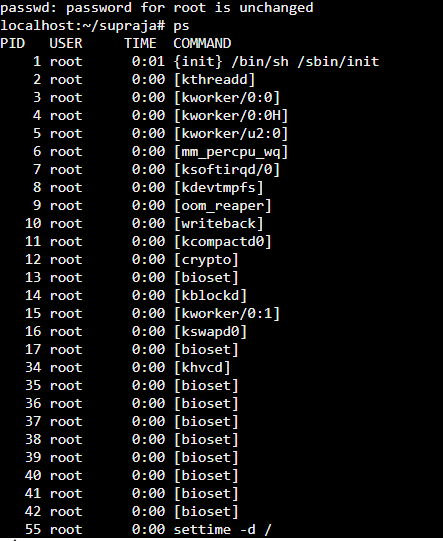
To change the new passward.

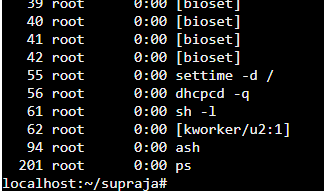




34.ps:

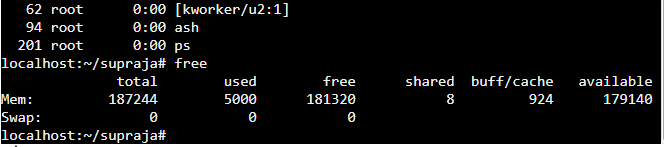
Show running processes.





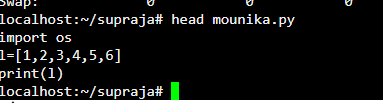
35.free:

Display memory usage.



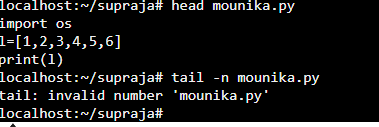
36.head (filename) with extension:

To display the beginning of the file.



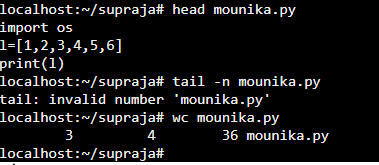
37.tail -n (filename ) with extension:

Returns the specified number of lines from the bottom.



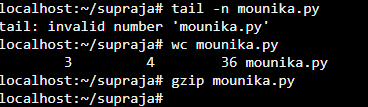
38.wc (filename) with extension:

Used to count lines ,words, and charecters of a file.



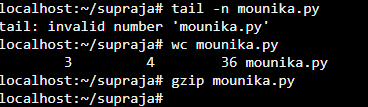
39.gzip (filename)with extension:

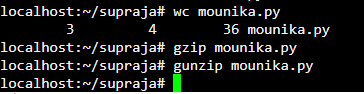
Compress a file with zip.



40.gunzip (filename)with extension:

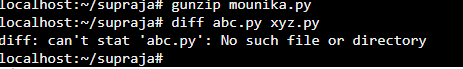
Decompress a zip file.





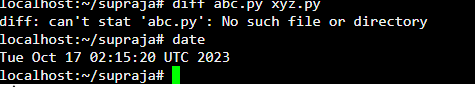
41.diff (file1) (file2):

Compare two files and highlight differences.



42.date:

To display date and time.



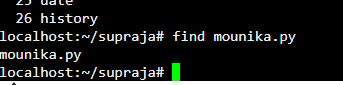
43.history:

To display the command history.



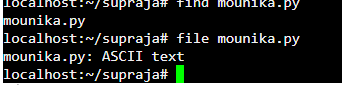
44.find (filename):

Search for files and directories.



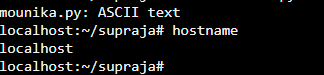
45.file (filename):

To determine the file type.



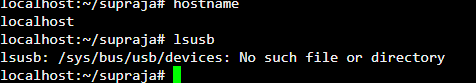
46.hostname:

To display the host name.



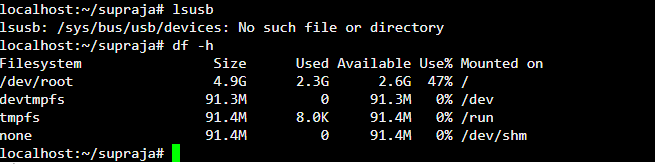
47.lsusb:

List usb devices connected to the system.



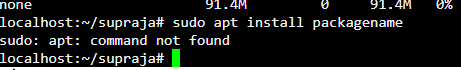
48.df -h:

To display the disk usage in human readable format.



49.sudo apt install packagename:

Package manner.



50.rm (filename):

To delete the file.

