Linux commands and their explanations and usage:

1. Pwd – Present working directory. Used to write the full pathname of the current working directory to the standard output
2. Vi – Visual text editor. Vi is an interactive text editor which is display oriented. The screen of the terminal acts as the window into the file that’s being written to. If there’s no file with the name that’s mentioned in the syntax while invoking the command, a new file gets created.
3. Touch – It’s used to create, change and modify timestamps of a file. It comes with below options, syntax is touch [options] filename(s)

-a, change the access time only

-c, if the file does not exist, do not create it

-d, update the access and modification times

-m, change the modification time only

-r, use the access and modification times of file

-t, creates a file using a specified time.

1. Mkdir – Make directory command is used to create new director(y)ies.
2. Rm – Remove command is used to remove/delete files/directories

Syntax is rm [options] file. Can be used with options such as –r to remove contents recursively and –f (force) to never prompt before removal

1. Ls – list is used to list the contents in the present working directory. Can be used with options such as –r,-l,-t,-h,-a etc
2. Echo – this is used to display a line of text/string on standard output or a file, usually the string that’s being passed as arguments
3. Cat - allows us to create single or multiple files, view contains of file, concatenate files and redirect output in terminal or files
4. Who - who displays a list of users who are currently logged into the computer. Can be used with options –l,-m,-p,-q,-d,-h,-b,-u etc
5. Cd – Change directory is used to change the current working directory. Hence this is used for navigating among different directories
6. Date - is helpful to display *date* in several formats. It also allows you to set systems *date* and time.
7. Cal – Used to print the calendar of the given month or year
8. Mv – moves one or more files or directories from one place to another. If both filenames are on the same filesystem, this results in a simple file rename; otherwise the file content is copied to the new location and the old file is removed
9. Cp – This is used to copy files/directories from one location to another. Syntax is cp [options] source destination
10. Which - used to identify the location of executables. The command takes one or more arguments; for each of these arguments, it prints the full path of the executable to stdout.

**Screenshots detailing usage of all the above commands are shown below**

