Linux commands:

1. pwd : It will display our present working directory.

Example : pwd

/home/acadgild

2) mkdir : Creates a new directory.

Example : mkdir TestHadoop

3) ls : List all the files and the directories.

Example : ls

TestHadoop Documents

Downloads Music

4) cd : Changes our current working directory to the new one,

Example : cd TestHadoop

5) vi : Editor which allows to create and edit files.

Example : vi testifile.txt

6) cat : Used to view the content of the file.

Example : cat testifile.txt

7) date : displays the current system date.

Example : date

Fri Dec 23 21:19:57 IST 2016

8) cal : Displays the system calendar

9) touch : Create a new file with 0 bytes if the file is not present.

Example : touch testfile2.txt

10) rm : removes the file

Example : rm -r testfile2.txt

11) cp : copy files or dirctories from one place to other.

Example: cp /home/acadgild/TestHadoop/testfile.txt /home/acadgild

12) mv : move command is used to move files or directories from one place to another.

Example : mv /home/acadgild/testfile.txt /home/acadgild/Documents

13) Echo : It outputs the string passed as an argument

Ex: echo hi !

hi !

14) which : It identifies the location of the executables. It takes one or more arguments and for each arguments it will display the full path of the executable.

Example : which testifile.txt

15) who : Displays the number of users logged into system.

Example : acadgild tty1 2016-12-23 15:34 (:0)

acadgild pts/0 2016-12-23 21:07 (:0.0)