

# BASIC LINUX COMMANDS

**Pwd** – it will print the name of the directory in which you are currently working.

**Whoami** – it will print the user name which is currently logged in to the system.

**Cd** - to change the directory (cd [directory name])

**Cd..** – to go back to previous directory (cd..)

**Ls** – this command will print all the files and the folders name in which directory you are working.

**Mkdir** – this will make new new directory (mkdir [directory name]))

**Rmdir** – this will remove the directory (rmdir [directory name]))

**Touch** – this will make a new file (touch first.txt)

**Rm** – this will remove the file (rm [filename])

**Cp** – copy file or folder (cp [filename] [destination])

**Mv** – move file or folder (mv [filename] [destination])

**History** – to get history of all the commands you previously used

## Advance Linux commands

**Ifconfig** – print all the details about your network.

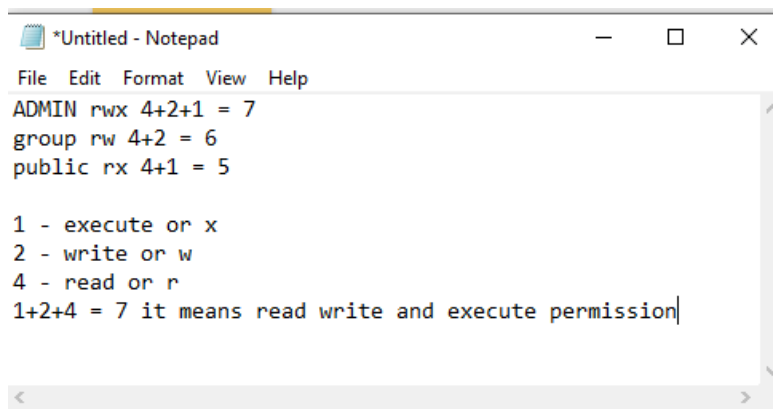
**Sudo apt-get update** – to get info about the latest version of all the software available on your Linux system.

**Sudo apt-get upgrade** – this command will not only showing you info about all the latest software but also download and install the latest version of all the software.

**Uname -a** – to get the all the details of your os. For example the version of Linux and many more things.

**Ls -l** – to know the permission of the file (ls -l [filename])

**Chmod** – to change the permission of the file (chmod [numbers according to following table] [filename])



```
*Untitled - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
ADMIN rwx 4+2+1 = 7
group rw 4+2 = 6
public rx 4+1 = 5

1 - execute or x
2 - write or w
4 - read or r
1+2+4 = 7 it means read write and execute permission|
```

Cat – we use this command to print the content of a file and we can also concatenate more than 1 file's content into one file. We can also create a text file using cat command.

- **Using cat to print the content of file :** (cat [filename])
- **Use as to concatenate two or more files content into 1 file :** (cat [filename1] [filename2]> [destinationfile])
- **Creating a text file using cat:** (cat > [filename]) after writing this command press enter. After you hit the enter key the cursor will move to the next line and blinking. Now you will type whatever you want and after typing press **ctrl+z** to save whatever you type on the file.

Find – we use this command in order to search a particular file and folder: (find [path] -name ["filename"])

Echo - We can use this command to make text file by writing its content to the terminal.

We also use this command to make multiple line of text by adding "-e" to echo command.

- Creating a text file of 1 line using echo : (echo [contentofthefile] > [filename])
- Creating a text file more than one line : (echo -e [contentofthefile] > [filename])
- **\n** – to print new line
- **\t** – to print a tab

Head – We can read only a particular line of a text file starting from upper to lower using this command.

**Syntax:** head -n[no.of lines] [filename]

Tail – We can read only a particular line of a text file starting from lower to upper using this command.

**Syntax:** tail -n[no.of lines] [filename]

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