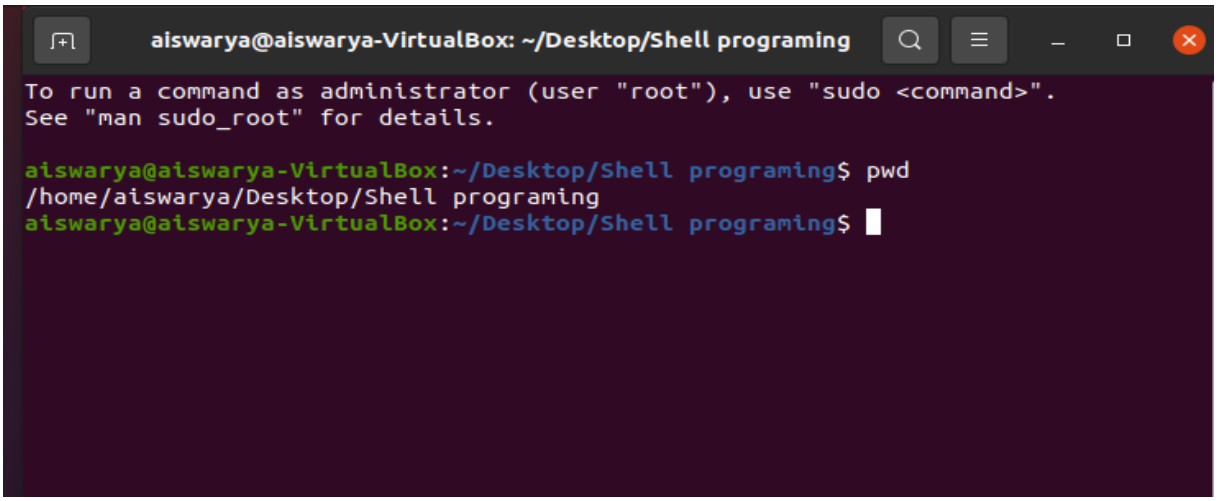
Linux Commands

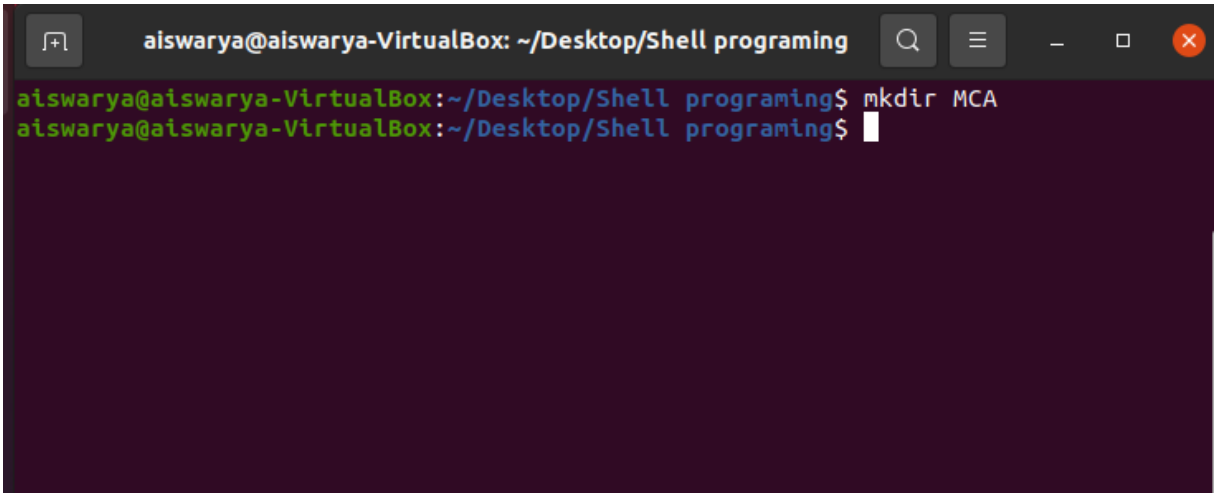
1. **pwd**

Use the pwd command to find out the path of the current working directory (folder) you're in. The command will return an absolute (full) path, which is basically a path of all the directories that starts with a forward slash (/). An example of an absolute path is /home/username.



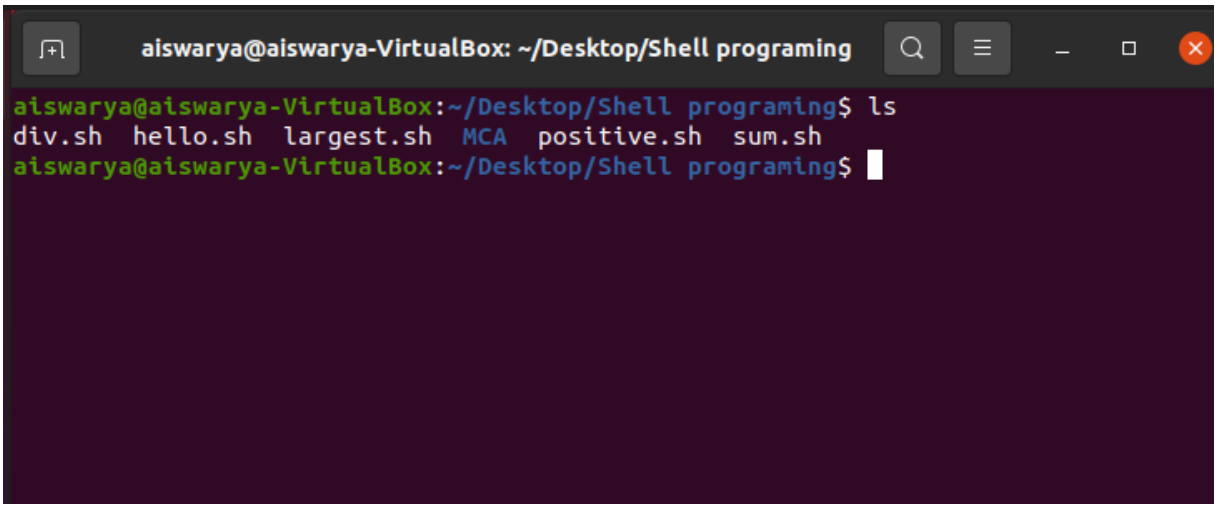
mkdir

Use the mkdir command to make a new directory — if you type mkdir MCA it will create a directory called MCA.



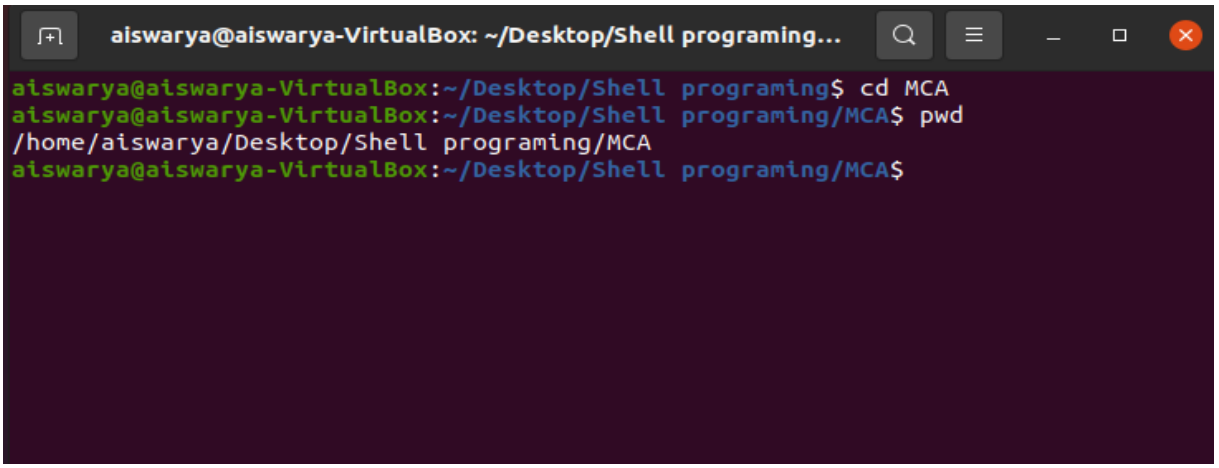
ls

The ls command is used to view the contents of a directory. By default, this command will display the contents of your current working directory. If you want to see the content of other directories, type ls and then the directory's path.



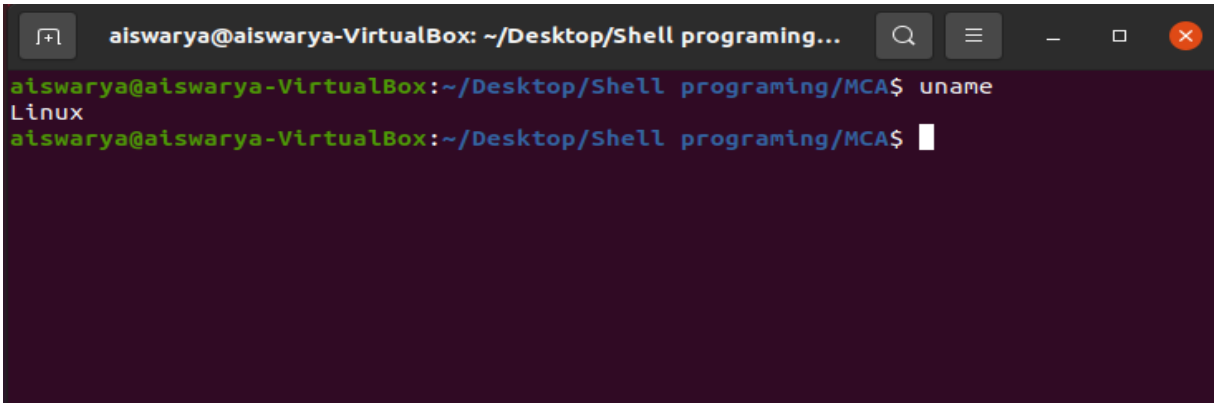
cd

To navigate through the Linux files and directories, use the cd . It requires either the full path or the name of the directory, depending on the current working directory that you're in.



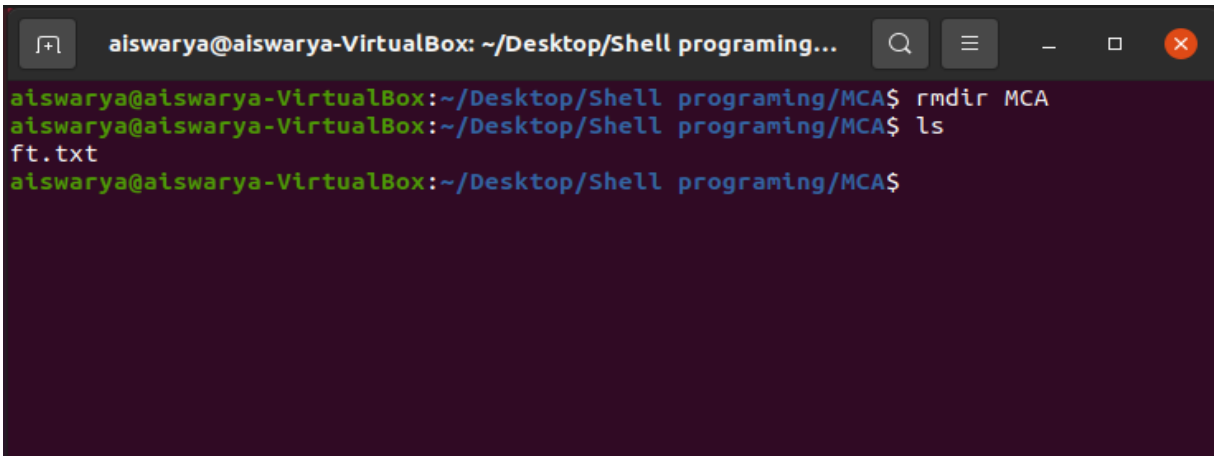
uname

The uname command, short for Unix Name, will print detailed information about your Linux system like the machine name, operating system, kernel, and so on.



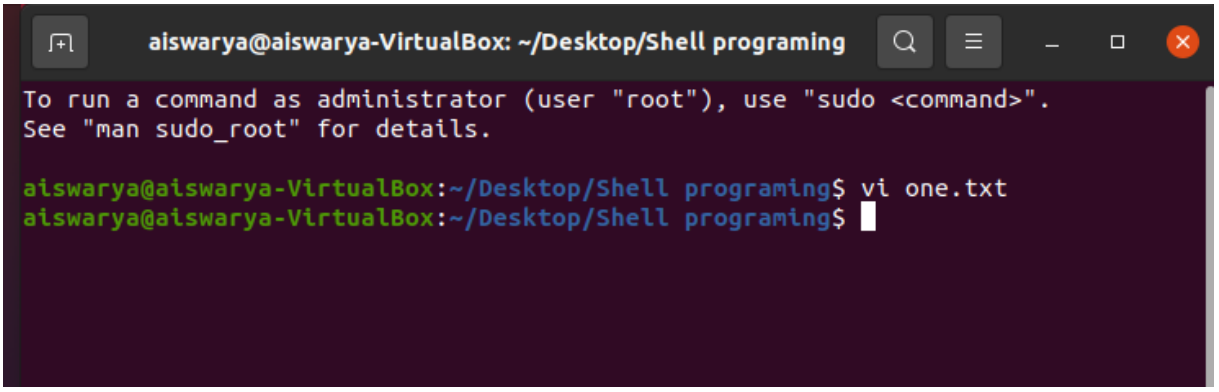
rmdir

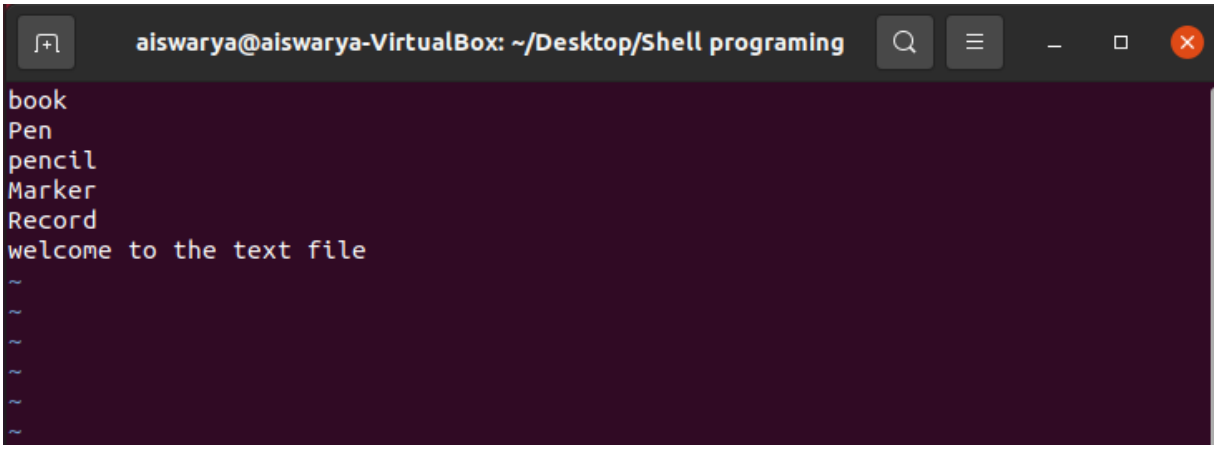
If you need to delete a directory, use the rmdir command. However, rmdir only allows you to delete empty directories.



vi

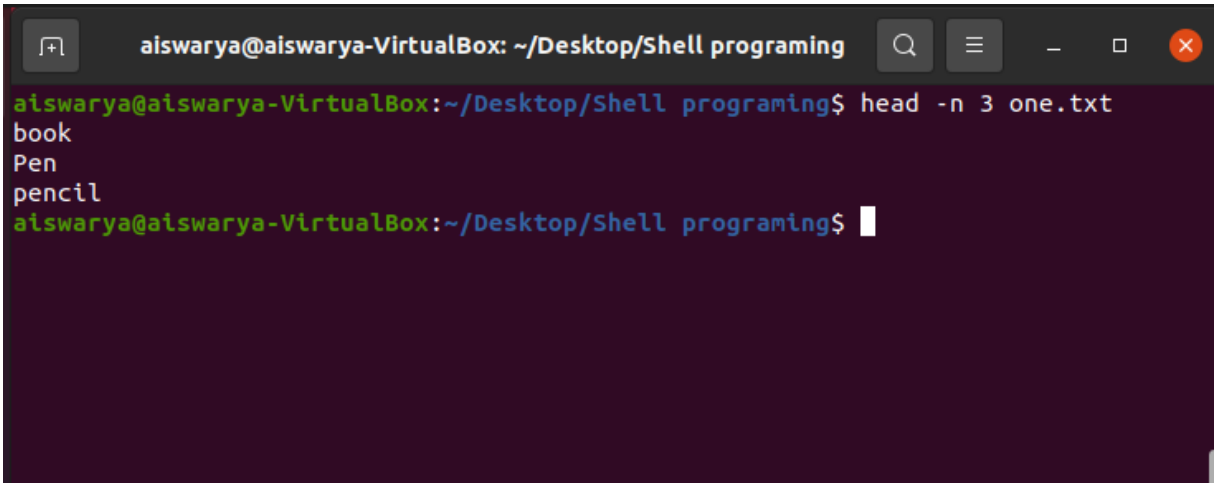
To get a text document





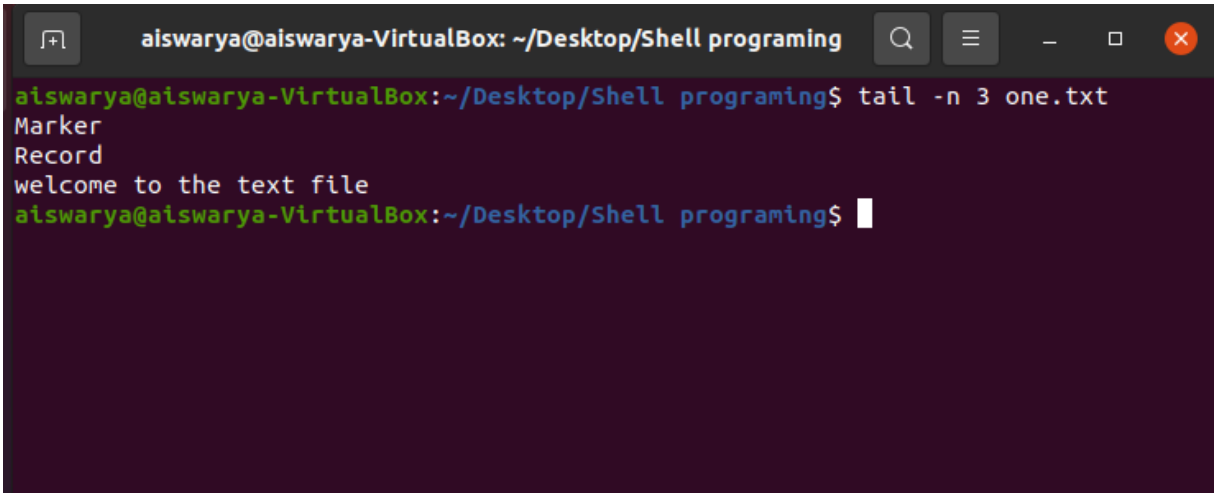
head

The head command is used to view the first lines of any text file. By default, it will show the first ten lines, but you can change this number to your liking. For example, if you only want to show the first three lines, type head -n 3 filename.ext.



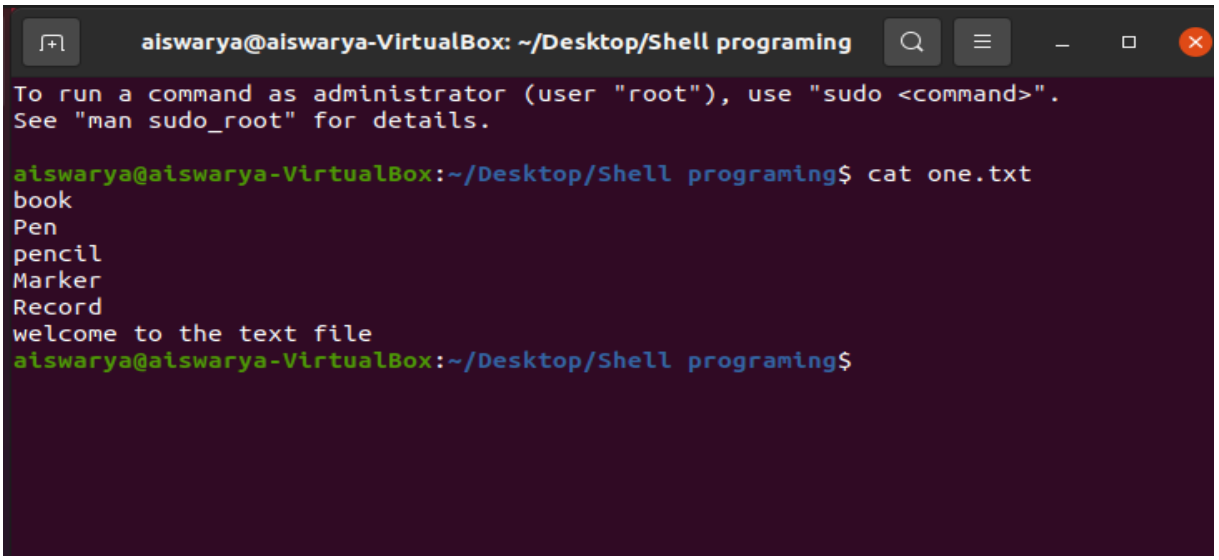
tail

This one has a similar function to the head command, but instead of showing the first lines, the tail command will display the last ten lines of a text file. For example, tail -n filename.ext.



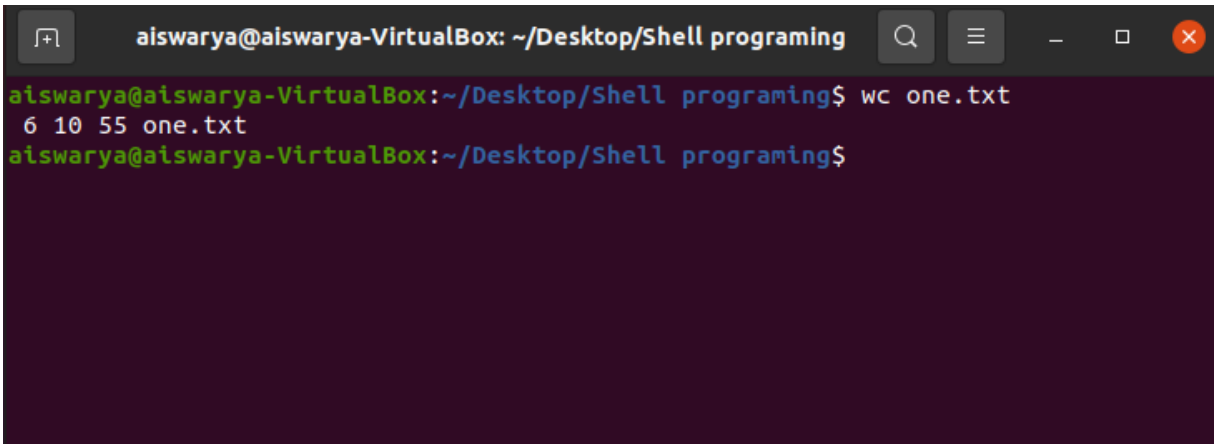
cat

cat (short for concatenate) is one of the most frequently used commands in Linux. It is used to list the contents of a file on the standard output stdout . To run this command, type cat followed by the file's name and its extension. For instance: cat file.txt.



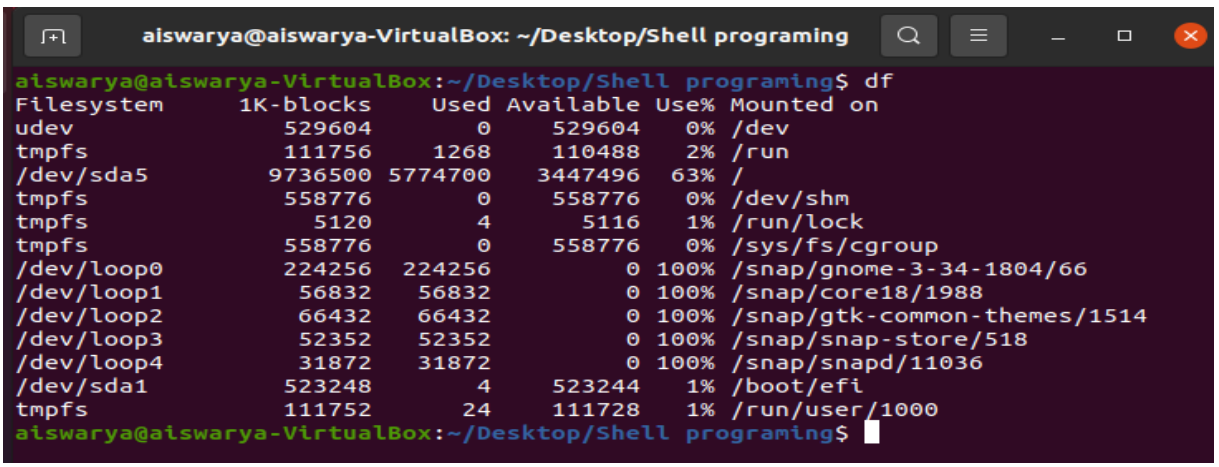
wc

This command is used to find total word count of the file.



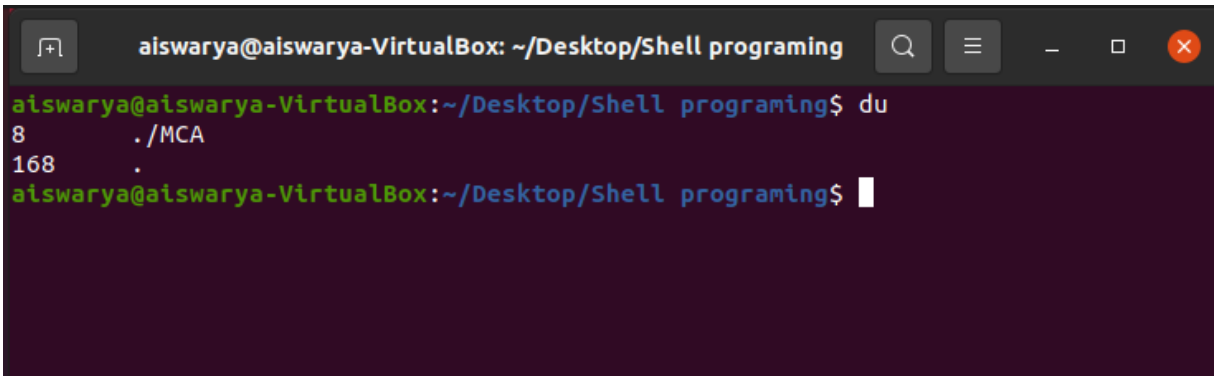
df

Use df command to get a report on the system's disk space usage, shown in percentage and KBs. If you want to see the report in megabytes, type df -m.



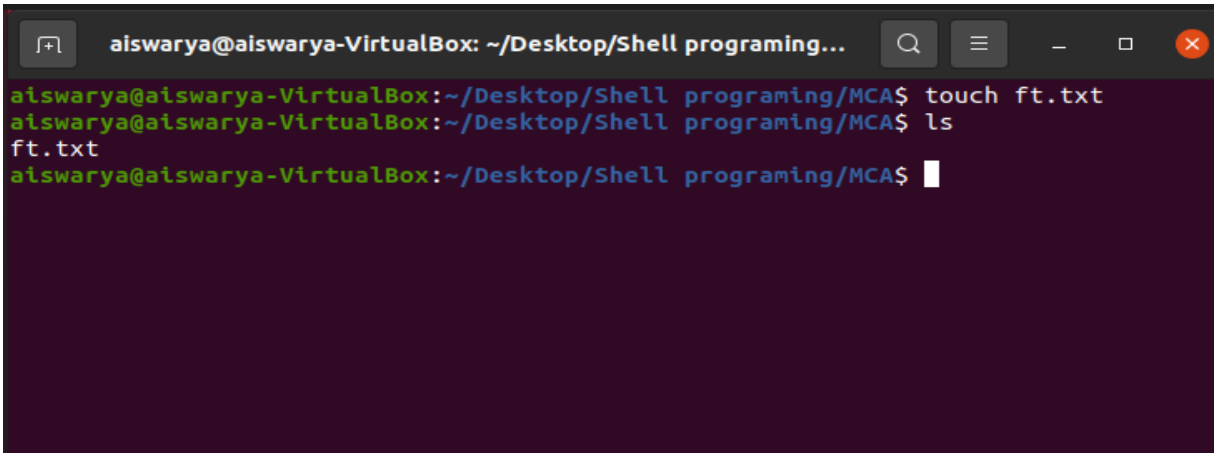
du

If you want to check how much space a file or a directory takes, the du (Disk Usage) command is the answer. However, the disk usage summary will show disk block numbers instead of the usual size format. If you want to see it in bytes, kilobytes, and megabytes, add the -h argument to the command line.



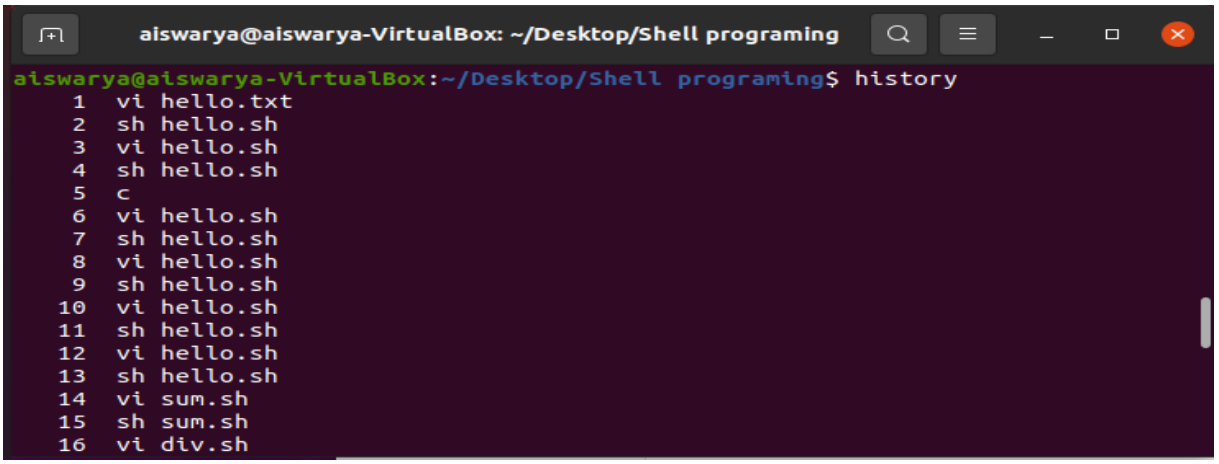
touch

The touch command allows you to create a blank new file through the Linux command line.



history

When you've been using Linux for a certain period of time, you'll quickly notice that you can run hundreds of commands every day. As such, running history command is particularly useful if you want to review the s you've entered before.



ps

Ps command will display all current processes along with their process ids (PID) . Read manuals for various options.