Linux Commands

Linux Shell or "Terminal"

A shell is a program that receives commands from the user and gives it to the OS to process, and it shows the output. Linux's shell is its main part. Its distros come in GUI (graphical user interface), but basically, Linux has a CLI (command line interface).

Linux Basic Commands

pwd command

'pwd' command prints the absolute path to current working directory.

```
$ pwd
/home/raghu
```

cal command

Displays the calendar of the current month.

```
$ cal
```

echo command

This command will echo whatever we provide it.

```
$ echo "linoxide.com"
linoxide.com
```

date command

Displays current time and date.

```
$ date
Fri Jul 6 01:07:09 IST 2012
```

clear command

This command clears the screen.

$ clear

Linux Filesystem commands

Changing Directories Command

```
$ cd [path-to-directory]
$ cd /usr/share/
```

Listing File And Directories Command

```
$ ls [files-or-directories]
```

List files and/or directories. If no argument is given, the contents of current directory are shown.

```
$ ls
```

Creating files and directories

15) mkdir command

To create a directory, the 'mkdir' command is used.

```
$ mkdir example
$ ls -l
```

16) touch command

For creating an empty file, use the touch command.

```
$ touch file1 file2 file3
$ ls -l
```

Removing Directories

To remove a directory, use the command -

```
rmdir directoryname
```

Example

```
rmdir mydirectory
```

Renaming Directory

The 'mv' (move) command can also be used for renaming directories. Use the below-given format:

```
mv directoryname newdirectoryname
```

Creating & Viewing Files

The 'cat' command is used to display text files. It can also be used for copying, combining and creating new text files.

To create a new file, use the command

1. cat > filename
2. Add content
3. Press 'ctrl + d' to return to command prompt.

To view a file, use the command -

```
$ cat filename
```

The syntax to combine 2 files is -

```
$ cat file1 file2 > newfilename
```

combine file1 and file2 in to newfilename.

Deleting Files

The 'rm' command removes files from the system without confirmation.

To remove a file use syntax -

```
$rm filename
```

Moving and Re-naming files

To move a file, use the command.

```
$ mv filename new_file_location
$ mv filename newfilename
```