

Akshat Institute

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Linux Command

- 1. **pwd Command:-** The pwd command is used to display the location of the current working directory.
- 2. **mkdir Command:-** The mkdir command is used to create a new directory under any directory.
- 3. rmdir Command:- The rmdir command is used to delete a directory.
- 4. Is Command: The Is command is used to display a list of content of a directory.
- 5. **cd Command:** The cd command is used to change the current directory.
- 6. **touch Command:** The touch command is used to create empty files. We can create multiple empty files by executing it once.
- 7. **cat Command:** The cat command is used to create a file, display content of the file, copy the content of one file to another file, and more.
- 8. rm Command: The rm command is used to remove a file.
- 9. cp Command: The cp command is used to copy a file or directory.
- 10. my Command:- The primary use of the my command is to move files, although it can also be used to rename files.
- 11. **rename Command:-** The rename command is used to rename files. It is useful for renaming a large group of files.
- 12. **less Command:-** The less command is includes some extra features such as 'adjustment in width and height of the terminal.' Comparatively, the more command cuts the output in the width of the terminal.
- 13. **grep Command:-** The grep is the most powerful and used filter in a Linux system. The 'grep' stands for "**global regular expression print**." It is useful for searching the content from a file. Generally, it is used with the pipe.
- 14. **sed command:-** The sed command is also known as **stream editor**. It is used to edit files using a regular expression. It does not permanently edit files; instead, the edited content remains only on display. It does not affect the actual file.



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- 15. **wc Command:-** The wc command is used to count the lines, words, and characters in a file.
- 16. **find Command:** The find command is used to find a particular file within a directory. It also supports various options to find a file such as byname, by type, by date, and more.
- 17. date Command: The date command is used to display date, time, time zone, and more.
- 18. **mount Command:-** The mount command is used to connect an external device file system to the system's file system.
- 19. clear Command:- Linux clear command is used to clear the terminal screen.
- 20. **touch command:** The **touch** command allows you to create a blank new file through the Linux command line
- 21. df command: Use df command to get a report on the system's disk space usage
- 22. du command: If you want to check how much space a file or a directory takes.
- 23. **chmod command:- chmod** is another Linux command, used to change the read, write, and execute permissions of files and directories
- 24. chown command: In Linux, all files are owned by a specific user.
- 25. **uname command:** The **uname** command will print detailed information about your Linux system like the machine name, operating system, kernel, and so on.
- 26. Who:- who command gives the information about the users logged on to the system.

