Basic Linux Commands

A link to vi cheat sheet: `http://www.lagmonster.org/docs/vi2.html`

Here are some basic linux commands you need to know:

1. **pwd:** To know which directory you are in, you can use the "pwd" command. It gives us the absolute path, which means the path that starts from the root.

2. **ls:** Use the "Is" command to know what files are in the directory you are in. You can see all the hidden files by using the command "ls -lrt".

3. **cd:** Use the "cd" command to go to a directory. Use "cd .." to go back to the previous directory.

4. **mkdir:** Use the "mkdir" command when you need to create a folder or a directory.

5. **rm:** Use the rm command to delete files and directories. But rm cannot simply delete a directory. Use "rm -r" to delete a directory. In this case, it deletes both the folder and the files in it.

6. **touch:** The "touch" command is used to create a file. It can be anything, from an empty txt file to an empty zip file.

7. **man :** To know more about a command and how to use it, use the man command. It shows the manual pages of the command. For example, "man cd" shows the manual pages of the "cd" command.

8. **cp:** Use the "cp" command to copy files through the command line. It takes two arguments: The first is the location of the file to be copied, the second is where to copy.

9. **mv:** Use the "mv" command to move files through the command line. We can also use the "mv" command to rename a file. For example, if we want to rename the file "old" to "new", we can use "mv old new". It takes the two arguments, just like the "cp" command.

10. **locate:** The "locate" command is used to locate a file in a Linux system, just like the search command in Windows.

11. **cat:** Use the “cat” command to display the contents of a file. It is usually used to easily view programs.

12. **nano:** The “nano” command is a good text editor that denotes keywords with color and can recognize most languages.

13. **file:** Determine what type of data is within a file. You can use it as “file test.txt”.

14. **less:** View the contents of a file one page at a time.

15. **top:** Displays the resources being used on your system. Press “q” to exit.

16. **clear:** This command clears all the clutter on the terminal and gives you a clean window to work on, just like when you launch the terminal.

17. **grep:** grep searches file patterns.

18. | **:** Use the pipe symbol to redirect the output of a command as the input of the next command. Use it as “cat test.txt | grep abc”