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# 33 Linux Command that Cloud Engineers should know

## 1. Command: ls

### Full Form: List Segments

*Definition: This command is used to list files and directories within the current working directory.*

*Example: ls -l*

*- This will list the files and directories along with their permissions, size, owner, group, and date and time of the last modification.*

## 2. Command: pwd

### Full Form: Print Working Directory

*Definition: It shows the full pathname of the current working directory.*

*Example: pwd -*

*Executing this command will output the full path to the current directory.*

## 3. Command: cd

### Full Form: Change Directory

*Definition: This command is used to change the current working directory.*

*Example: cd /home/user/Documents -*

*This will change the current directory to the Documents directory.*

#### 4. Command: mkdir

Full Form: Make Directory

*Definition: This command is used to create new directories.*

Example: `mkdir new_folder -`

*This will create a new directory called "new\_folder" in the current directory.*

#### 5. Command: rm

Full Form: Remove

*Definition: This command is used to remove files or directories.*

Example: `rm myfile.txt -`

*This will remove the file named "myfile.txt" in the current directory.*

#### 6. Command: touch

Full Form: Touch (No abbreviation)

*Definition: This command is used to create new empty files.*

Example: `touch newfile.txt -`

*This will create a new empty file named "newfile.txt".*

#### 7. Command: cp

Full Form: Copy

*Definition: This command is used to copy files or directories from one location to another.*

Example: `cp sourcefile.txt destinationfolder/ -`

*This will copy the file "sourcefile.txt" to the "destinationfolder".*

## 8. Command: mv

Full Form: Move

*Definition: This command is used to move or rename files or directories.*

Example: `mv oldname.txt newname.txt` -

*This will rename the file "oldname.txt" to "newname.txt".*

## 9. Command: cat

Full Form: Concatenate

*Definition: This command is used to display the content of files, concatenate files and redirect output in terminal or files.*

Example: `cat file.txt` -

*This will display the content of "file.txt".*

## 10. Command: less

Full Form: Less (No abbreviation)

*Definition: This command is used for viewing files instead of opening the file. This is especially useful when dealing with large files.*

Example: `less largefile.txt` -

*This will let you view "largefile.txt" in a way that allows you to scroll through it with ease.*

## 11. Command: head

Full Form: Head (No abbreviation)

*Definition: This command outputs the first part of files.*

Example: `head file.txt` -

*This will output the first 10 lines of "file.txt".*

## 12. Command: tail

Full Form: Tail (No abbreviation)

*Definition: This command outputs the last part of files.*

Example: tail file.txt -

*This will output the last 10 lines of "file.txt".*

## 13. Command: grep

Full Form: Global Regular Expression Print

*Definition: This command searches files for lines that match a given pattern.*

Example: grep 'hello' file.txt -

*This will search for the word 'hello' in "file.txt" and print the lines where the pattern is found.*

## 14. Command: find

Full Form: Find (No abbreviation)

*Definition: This command is used to search and locate the list of files and directories based on conditions you specify for files that match the arguments.*

Example: find /home -name myfile.txt -

*This will find the file "myfile.txt" in the "/home" directory and its subdirectories.*

## 15. Command: man

Full Form: Manual

*Definition: This command is used to display the user manual of any command that we can run on the terminal.*

Example: `man ls` -

This will display the manual pages for the 'ls' command.

## 16. Command: grep

Full Form: Global Regular Expression Print

*Definition: This command searches files for lines that match a given pattern.*

Example: `grep 'hello' file.txt` -

*This will search for the word 'hello' in "file.txt" and print the lines where the pattern is found.*

## 17. Command: find

Full Form: Find (No abbreviation)

*Definition: This command is used to search and locate the list of files and directories based on conditions you specify for files that match the arguments.*

Example: `find /home -name myfile.txt` -

*This will find the file "myfile.txt" in the "/home" directory and its subdirectories.*

## 18. Command: man

Full Form: Manual

*Definition: This command is used to display the user manual of any command that we can run on the terminal.*

Example: `man ls` -

*This will display the manual pages for the 'ls' command.*

## 19. Command: sudo

Full Form: SuperUser Do

*Definition: This command is used to perform tasks that require administrative or root permissions.*

Example: `sudo apt-get update` -

*This will update the list of available packages and their versions, but it does not install or upgrade any packages.*

## 20. Command: df

Full Form: Disk Filesystem

*Definition: This command is used to display the amount of disk space used and available on Linux file systems.*

Example: `df -h` -

*This will display the disk usage in a human-readable format.*

## 21. Command: du

Full Form: Disk Usage

*Definition: This command is used to estimate file and directory space usage.*

*Example: `du -sh /home/user/*` -*

*This will display the size of each file and directory in "/home/user" in a human-readable format.*

## 22. Command: ps

**Full Form: Process Status**

*Definition: This command provides information about the currently running processes, including their process identification numbers (PIDs).*

*Example: `ps -aux` -*

*This displays all the running processes on the system.*

## 23. Command: kill

**Full Form: Kill (No abbreviation)**

*Definition: This command is used to terminate processes manually.*

*Example: `kill 12345` -*

*This will terminate the process with PID 12345.*

## 24. Command: tar

**Full Form: Tape Archive**

*Definition: This command is used to create and extract .tar or .tar.gz archives.*

*Example: `tar -cvf archive.tar /home/user` -*

*This will create a .tar archive of the "/home/user" directory.*

## 25. Command: chmod

Full Form: Change Mode

*Definition: This command is used to change the permissions of a file or a directory.*

Example: `chmod 755 myfile.txt` -

*This will set read, write, execute permissions for the owner, and read and execute permissions for the group and others for "myfile.txt".*

## 26. Command: chown

Full Form: Change Owner

*Definition: This command is used to change the owner and group of a file or directory.*

Example: `chown username:groupname myfile.txt` -

*This will change the owner and the group of the file "myfile.txt" to "username" and "groupname" respectively.*

## 27. Command: ssh

Full Form: Secure Shell

*Definition: This command is used to log into a remote machine and work directly on the remote machine.*

Example: `ssh username@remote_host` -

*This will log you into "remote\_host" as "username".*

## 28. Command: wget

Full Form: World Wide Web Get

*Definition: This command is a free utility that non-interactively downloads files from the Web. It supports HTTP, HTTPS, and FTP protocols, and can retrieve files through HTTP proxies.*

*Example: `wget https://example.com/file.zip` -*

*This will download the "file.zip" from the URL to the current directory.*

## 29. Command: curl

**Full Form: Client URL**

*Definition: curl is used in command lines or scripts to transfer data. It supports a range of protocols like HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, FTPS, SCP, SFTP, etc.*

*Example: `curl -O https://example.com/file.zip` -*

*This will download the file "file.zip" from the URL to the current directory.*

## 30. Command: top

**Full Form: Table of Processes**

*Definition: top command is used to show the Linux processes. It provides a live, real-time view of the running system.*

*Example:*

*Simply type top in the terminal to get the list of processes.*

## 31. Command: alias

**Full Form: Alias (No abbreviation)**

*Definition: alias command in Linux is used to create an alias (shortcut) for another command.*

*Example: `alias l='ls -l'` -*

*This will create an alias 'l' for 'ls -l'. Now, if you type 'l', it will execute 'ls -l'.*

## 32. Command: echo

Full Form: Echo (No abbreviation)

*Definition: echo command in Linux is used to display lines of text or string on standard output or a file.*

Example: `echo "Hello World" -`

*This will print "Hello World" on the terminal.*

## 33. Command: exit

Full Form: Exit (No abbreviation)

*Definition: exit command in Linux is used to exit the shell where it is currently running. It takes one more parameter as [N] and exits the shell with a return of status N.*

Example: `exit -`

*This will simply exit the shell. If you provide an argument like `exit 1`, the shell will exit with a status of 1, indicating a general unspecified error.*