



PRESENTED BY :
CYBERPRATIBHA

MASTER IN LINUX

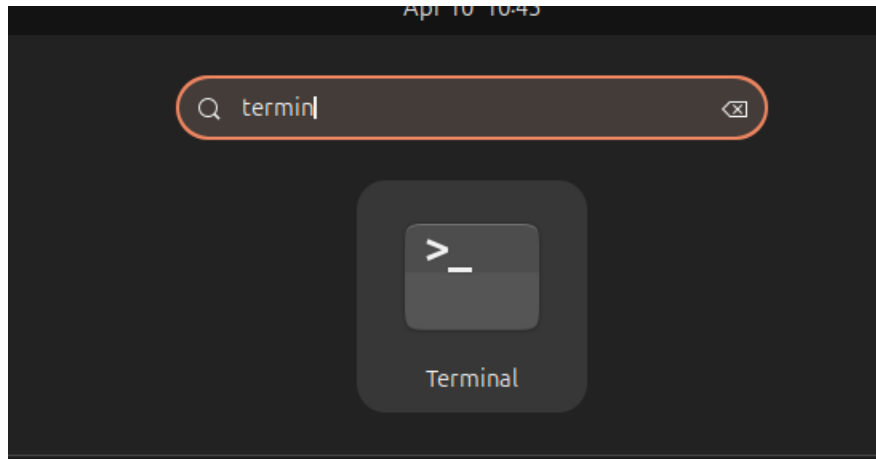
PATH TO PRO LINUX USER

Index

Open a terminal in Ubuntu	1
List files and folders using the ls command	1
Check your current location using pwd command.....	2
Display contents of File	3
Move one directory to another directory Change directory	4
Create a new file here with the name project_plan	4
Use the nano command to write some content into the file project_plan	4
Renaming Files in Linux:.....	5
Finding Files in All Directories.....	5
Disk Usage with du Command in Linux.....	6
Use less and more " commands to see the content	6
Check page-wise content using the more command	7
Use the head and tail commands to see the top and bottom content of the file	7
Copy a file from one location to another location	8
How to delete files	9
How to remove files	10
How to move files and directories	10
How to open Firefox and access the internet	11
How to check internet is working or not	11
How to access the internet on a Ubuntu virtual machine in VirtualBox	12
How to access emails on Ubuntu	12
Configure Outlook Email	13
Access Linux remotely using SSH on Windows using PuTTY	13
How to use OpenOffice in Linux	14
How to unzip files	15
Take a backup using the tar command	15
Install Google Chrome on Ubuntu	16
Ready to masters in Linux	17
Some other important commands in Linux	19

Open a terminal in Ubuntu

Search for terminal and



Click on terminal icon to open terminal

Use ls command see the content into current directory

```
vijay@:~$ ls
Desktop    Downloads  file1  Music    Public  Templates
Documents  fail2ban.txt  lynis  Pictures  snap    Videos
vijay@:~$ pwd
/home/vijay
vijay@:~$
```

List files and folders using the ls command

you can use to list information about files and directories within the Linux/Unix file system.

```
$ ls
```

Here, ls -l (-l is character not one) shows file or directory, size, modified date and time, file or folder name and owner of file and its permission.

```
$ ls -l
```

you can use it to view hidden files and folders.

```
$ ls -a
```

You can use the combination of -lh option, to print sizes in human readable format.

```
ls -lh
```

if you use `ls -l /etc` will display all the files under the etc directory

```
$ ls -l /etc
```

[Exploring the Basics: A Complete Guide to Using the ls Command in Linux](#)

Check your current location using pwd command

I was wondering where I am? What is my current working directory? What is my location? I don't know. I used the following command to check it

```
$pwd
```

```
vijay@:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  file1  Music  Public  Templates
Documents fail2ban.txt lynis  Pictures snap  Videos
vijay@:~$ pwd
/home/vijay
vijay@:~$
```

I want to move/go into the directory name Documents.

```
$cd Documents
```

```
$pwd
```

```
$ls
```

There is no file or directory. I want to create a new directory (folder) in the current location with name projects

```
$mkdir projects
```

```
$ls
```

```
vijay@:~/Documents$ ls
vijay@:~/Documents$ mkdir projects
vijay@:~/Documents$ ls
projects
```

Lets create new file in my current location with name studyplan

```
$touch studyplan
```

```
$ls
```

[Step-by-Step: Using mkdir Command to Make Directories in Linux](#)

```
projects
vijay@:~/Documents$ touch studyplan
vijay@:~/Documents$ ls
projects studyplan
```

Display contents of the file

I check the content exists inside file1.

```
$cat studyplan
```

Nothing inside the file

```
$ cat -n /etc/passwd
```

Create a file in Linux by using the cat command. It is a very simple option to perform this action:

```
$cat > studyplan
```

Add new lines to the file

Append the file (Add more content without replacing previous content.)

```
$ cat >>studyplan
```

25 minutes of deep study, then a 5-minute break

After 3 times repeating, take a 30-minute break

You will see the changes within 10 days

I have added 3 lines again by using “cat>>studyplan” command. Pressed “Ctrl+d” to save and exit from file.

```
$cat studyplan
```

```
vijay@:~/Documents$ cat studyplan
25 minutes deep study then 5 minutes break
after 3 time repetition take 30 minutes short break
you will see the changes within 10 days
vijay@:~/Documents$
```

More Details [Mastering the Basics: Exploring the Syntax of the cat Command in Linux](#)

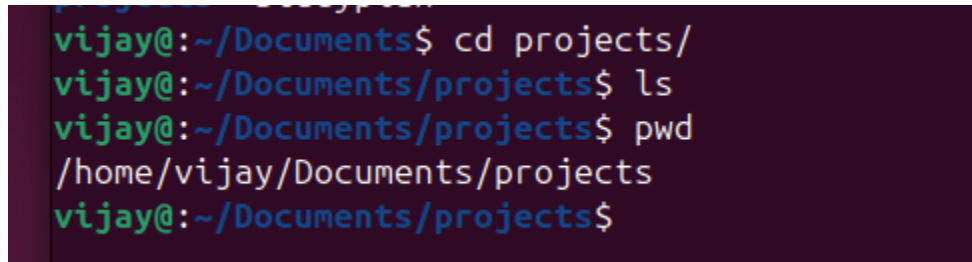
Change directory

I had created a new directory named projects. Let's go inside this directory

```
$ cd projects/
```

```
$ls
```

```
$pwd
```



```
vi@:~/Documents$ cd projects/  
vi@:~/Documents/projects$ ls  
vi@:~/Documents/projects$ pwd  
/home/vijay/Documents/projects  
vi@:~/Documents/projects$
```

Create a new file here with the name project_plan

```
vi@:~/Documents/projects$ touch project_plan
```

```
vi@:~/Documents/projects$ nano project_plan
```

Use the nano command to write some content into the file project_plan

Write the following content and press Ctrl+S to save the file

Step 1: Set up the Linux LAB on VirtualBox first

Step 2: become familiar with Linux first with basic commands.

Step 3: Prepare for a Linux Administrator and Get job as a Linux Administrator

Step 4: Expert in Linux and become a Server Administrator

Ctrl+x to exit from the file

```
$cat project_plan
```

Move into the parent directory

```
$ cd ..
```

```
$pwd
```

Renaming Files in Linux:

I have created a file resumex.doc by mistake, and I want to rename it to resume.doc in the same directory. The following syntax will be used:

```
vijay@Ubuntu:~$ mv resumex.doc resume.doc
```

If you want to work, rename a file and move a file to another location from the current directory, then the syntax will be as follows.

```
vijay@Ubuntu:~$mv resumex.doc Documents/resume.doc
```

```
vijay@Ubuntu:~$ls Documents/
```

```
resume.doc
```

More Details : [Renaming Files in Linux: A Beginner's Guide with Practical Examples](#)

Finding Files in All Directories

Searching for files in Windows is easy. Just go to the search box and type your query (name of the file), and hit enter, you will get the result of all files with the name. it happens only in the graphical user interface.

To search for a file called vijay.txt in the /home/vijay directory, you would use the following command:

```
vijay@Ubuntu-19:~$ find /home -type f -name vijay.txt
```

```
/home/vijay/vijay.txt
```

If you are searching a case-sensitive file, use -iname instead of -name. Example given below, look and compare the result.

```
vijay@Ubuntu-19:~$ find /home -type f -iname VIJAY.txt
```

```
/home/vijay/vijay.txt
```

I want to have a look over all files with .log.gz extension files in my home directory. I can search a file with an extension.

```
vijay@Ubuntu-19:~$ sudo find /var/log -type f -name *.log
```

More details : [File Hunting in Linux: A Complete Guide to Finding Files in All Directories](#)

Disk Usage with du Command in Linux

The du command is used to display the amount of disk space used by files and directories.

```
$ du .
```

```
$sudo du /var
```

Do you want to get the result in a human-readable format, then use the -h option? Get the result and enjoy.

```
$ du -sh .
```

```
$sudo du -sh /var
```

[Mastering Disk Usage with du Command in Linux: A Beginner's Guide](#)

Use less and more command to see the content

If you find any file, big in size, and the cat command is not helpful to see the content in this situation, you can use the less command

I used the cat command to see the content of /var/log/dpkg.log file, but all the content did not fit into the terminal

I decided to check the line-by-line content of this file

```
$ less /var/log/dpkg.log
```

Press enter to move to a new line

Check page-wise content using the more command

```
$ more /var/log/dpkg.log
```

Press the space bar to move on next page. You can use up arrow and down arrow key move the content.

Use the head and tail commands to see the top and bottom content of the file

Check the 10 lines from the top of the file

```
$ head /var/log/dpkg.log
```

Check the bottom 10 lines of the file

```
$ tail /var/log/dpkg.log
```

```
vi Jay@:~$ tail /var/log/dpkg.log
2026-03-06 09:47:36 status half-installed libpng16-16t64:amd64 1.6.43-5ubuntu0.3
2026-03-06 09:47:36 status unpacked libpng16-16t64:amd64 1.6.43-5ubuntu0.5
2026-03-06 09:47:36 startup packages configure
2026-03-06 09:47:36 configure libpng16-16t64:amd64 1.6.43-5ubuntu0.5 <none>
2026-03-06 09:47:36 status unpacked libpng16-16t64:amd64 1.6.43-5ubuntu0.5
2026-03-06 09:47:36 status half-configured libpng16-16t64:amd64 1.6.43-5ubuntu0.5
2026-03-06 09:47:36 status installed libpng16-16t64:amd64 1.6.43-5ubuntu0.5
2026-03-06 09:47:36 trigproc libc-bin:amd64 2.39-0ubuntu8.7 <none>
2026-03-06 09:47:36 status half-configured libc-bin:amd64 2.39-0ubuntu8.7
2026-03-06 09:47:36 status installed libc-bin:amd64 2.39-0ubuntu8.7
vi Jay@:~$
```

You can define the number of lines using the -n switch

```
vi Jay@:~$ head -n 4 /var/log/dpkg.log
2026-03-06 09:44:20 startup archives unpack
2026-03-06 09:44:22 upgrade libsoup-3.0-common:all 3.4.4-5ubuntu0.6 3.4.4-5ubuntu0.7
2026-03-06 09:44:22 status half-configured libsoup-3.0-common:all 3.4.4-5ubuntu0.6
2026-03-06 09:44:22 status unpacked libsoup-3.0-common:all 3.4.4-5ubuntu0.6
vi Jay@:~$ tail -n 4 /var/log/dpkg.log
2026-03-06 09:47:36 status installed libpng16-16t64:amd64 1.6.43-5ubuntu0.5
2026-03-06 09:47:36 trigproc libc-bin:amd64 2.39-0ubuntu8.7 <none>
2026-03-06 09:47:36 status half-configured libc-bin:amd64 2.39-0ubuntu8.7
2026-03-06 09:47:36 status installed libc-bin:amd64 2.39-0ubuntu8.7
vi Jay@:~$
```

Copy a file from one location to another location

If you want to copy files from one location to another location, use the following command

```
Cp source_filename destination_filename
```

I have created a file study plan in the Documents directory. I want to copy this file into projects folder

```
$ cp studyplan projects/
```

```
vi Jay@:~/Documents$ ls
projects studyplan
vi Jay@:~/Documents$ cp studyplan projects/
vi Jay@:~/Documents$ ls projects/
project_plan studyplan
vi Jay@:~/Documents$
```

How to delete files

After completing the copy task i want to delete studyplan from the current location

```
$rm studyplan
```

\$ls

No more studplan file exists

Move the file from the projects directory into the current directory

```
vi_jay@:~/Documents$ rm studplan
vi_jay@:~/Documents$ ls
projects
vi_jay@:~/Documents$ ls
projects
vi_jay@:~/Documents$ mv projects/studplan .
vi_jay@:~/Documents$ ls
projects studplan
```

I am inside the directory /home/vijay/Documents. Now, I create a new directory, linux_project and copy it into projects

\$ mkdir linux_project

\$ cp -r linux_project/ projects/

\$ ls projects/

\$pwd

```
vi_jay@:~/Documents$ mkdir linux_project
vi_jay@:~/Documents$ cp -r linux_project/ projects/
vi_jay@:~/Documents$ ls projects/
linux_project project_plan
vi_jay@:~/Documents$ pwd
/home/vijay/Documents
```

Remove directory

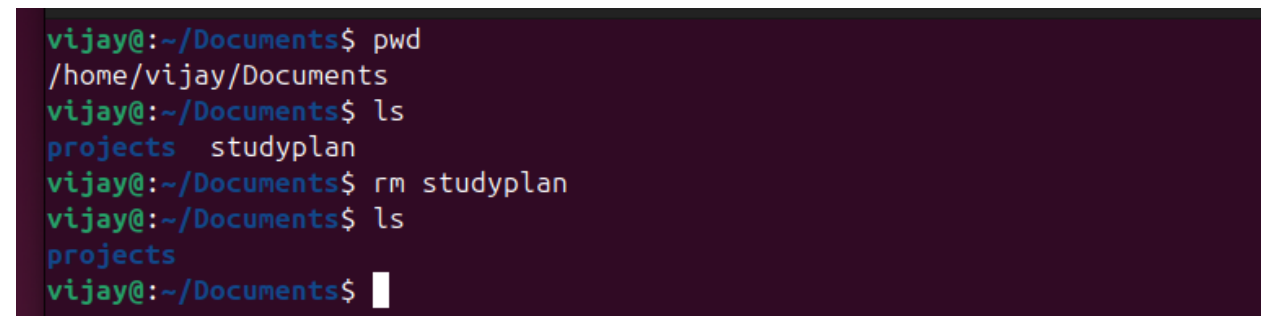
```
vi_jay@:~/Documents$ mkdir old_project
vi_jay@:~/Documents$ ls
linux_project old_project projects studplan
vi_jay@:~/Documents$ rmdir old_project/
vi_jay@:~/Documents$ rm -r linux_project/
vi_jay@:~/Documents$
```

[How to Copy a Directory in Linux - Beginner's Tutorial](#)

How to remove files

If you want to delete any unnecessary files, you can use the following command to remove files. My current location is /home/vijay/Documents. First, check if the file exists in the current location using the ls command

```
$pwd
$ls
$rm studyplan
$ls
```

A terminal window with a dark purple background and light green text. The user 'vijay' is in the directory '~/Documents'. The terminal shows the following sequence of commands and outputs: 'pwd' returns '/home/vijay/Documents'; 'ls' lists 'projects' and 'studyplan'; 'rm studyplan' removes the file; a second 'ls' command lists only 'projects'.

```
vijay@:~/Documents$ pwd
/home/vijay/Documents
vijay@:~/Documents$ ls
projects  studyplan
vijay@:~/Documents$ rm studyplan
vijay@:~/Documents$ ls
projects
vijay@:~/Documents$
```

How to move files and directories

To move the file file1 from the current working directory to the /tmp directory, you would run
\$mv file1 /tmp

Condition 1: Move the directory from the current location to the desired destination. Then the syntax will be as follows:

```
$mv Directory_name /path/to/destination
```

Condition 2: Move the directory from the desired location to the desired destination. You can say from one location to another location. Then the syntax will be as follows:

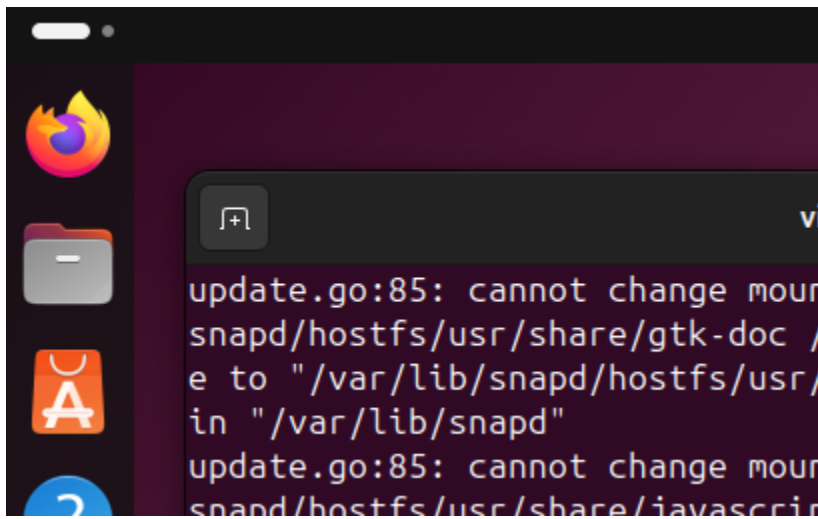
```
$mv /path/to/source /path/to/destination
```

[Step-by-Step Guide: Using the mv Command to Move Directories in Linux](#)

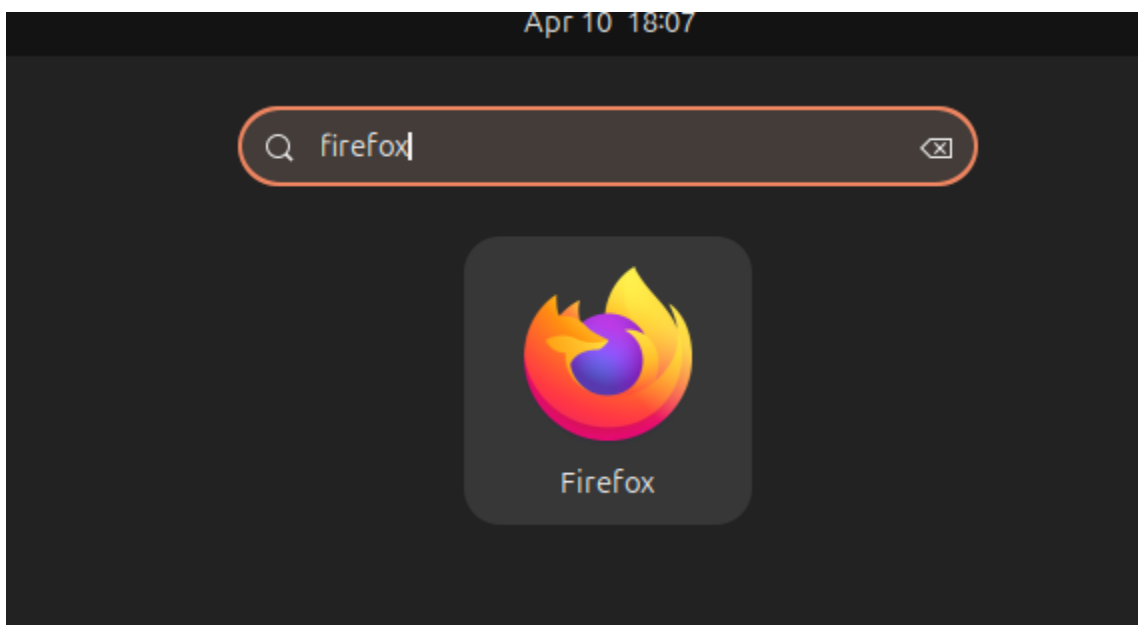
How to open Firefox and access the internet

You can use Firefox in a graphical interface only, but you can also run Firefox with a terminal
\$firefox &

Method 1: Click over firefox icon to open



Or search in a program



How to check internet is working or not

```
$ ping -c 4 google.com
```

How to access the internet on a Ubuntu virtual machine in VirtualBox

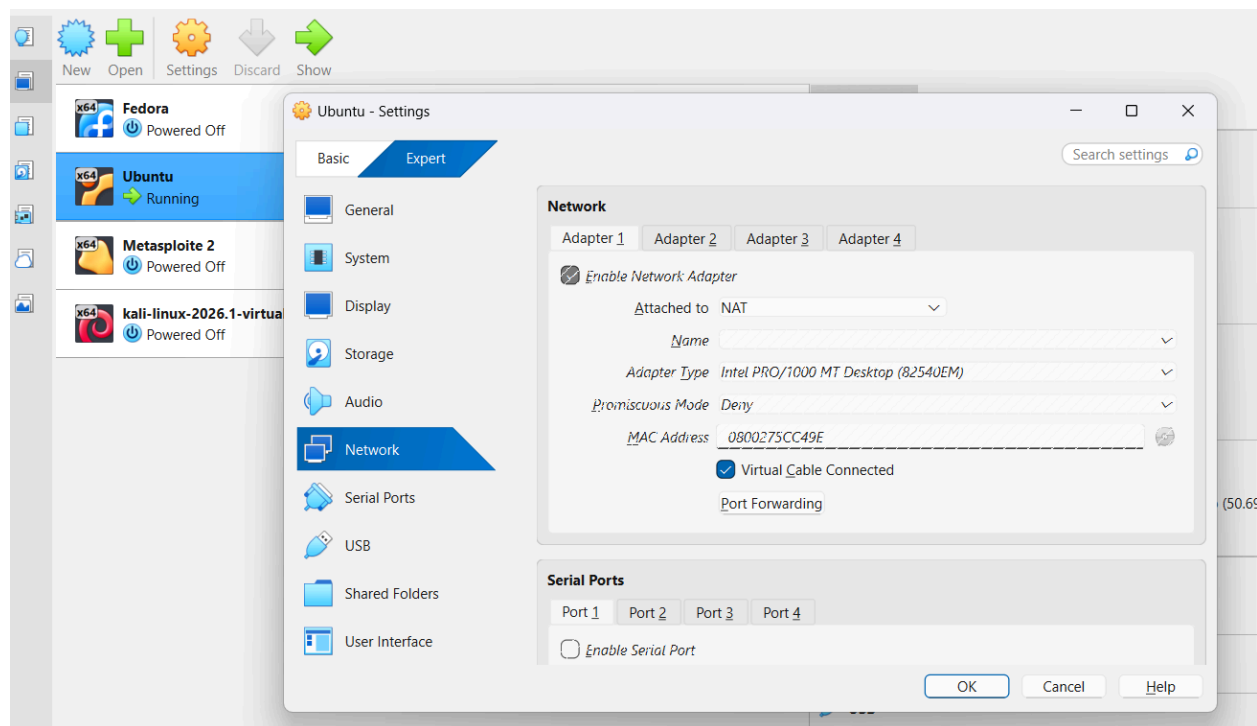
The virtual machine has internal connectivity with the internet; you will have to change a small setting

Open VirtualBox and select the Ubuntu virtual machine.

Ubuntu Machine > Settings > Expert > Network

Attached to > NAT

Click Okay



How to access emails on Ubuntu

We have one of the simplest methods to access emails: use a web browser, such as Google Chrome or Firefox.

You can access [gmail.com](https://www.gmail.com), outlook.office.com directly in a web browser and log in with your credentials.

Option 2: Use Thunderbird (Recommended Desktop App)

Mozilla Thunderbird is the best free alternative to Outlook on Ubuntu.

Install Thunderbird

```
$sudo apt update
```

```
$sudo apt install thunderbird
```

If it asks for a password, use your current password

Configure Outlook Email

1. Open Thunderbird
2. Click **Set up an account** → **Email**

3. Enter:
 - Name
 - Outlook email address
 - Password
4. Click **Continue** → **Done**

👉 It auto-detects settings for Outlook (IMAP/SMTP)

Manual Settings (if needed)

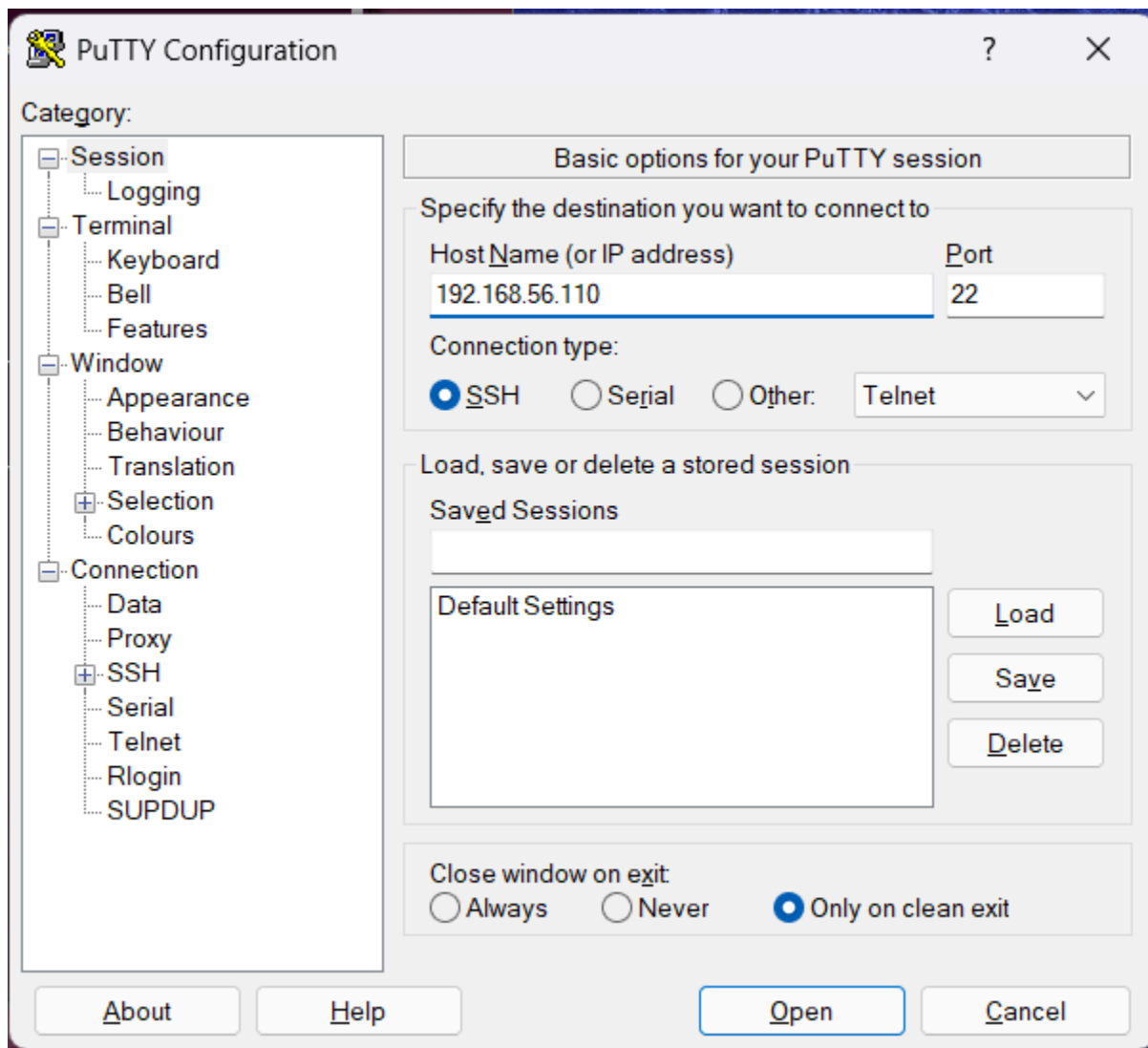
- IMAP: outlook.office365.com (Port 993, SSL)
- SMTP: smtp.office365.com (Port 587, STARTTLS)

Access Linux remotely using SSH on Windows using PuTTY

You should know how to access another Linux machine's terminal over SSH. In Windows, you can use PuTTY software.

Download from: <https://www.putty.org>
Install it (just next-next-finish)

You must know the IP address, username and password to access Linux.



Put the IP address and click Open

Then give the credential username and password to access the terminal

How to use OpenOffice in Linux

```
$ sudo apt update
```

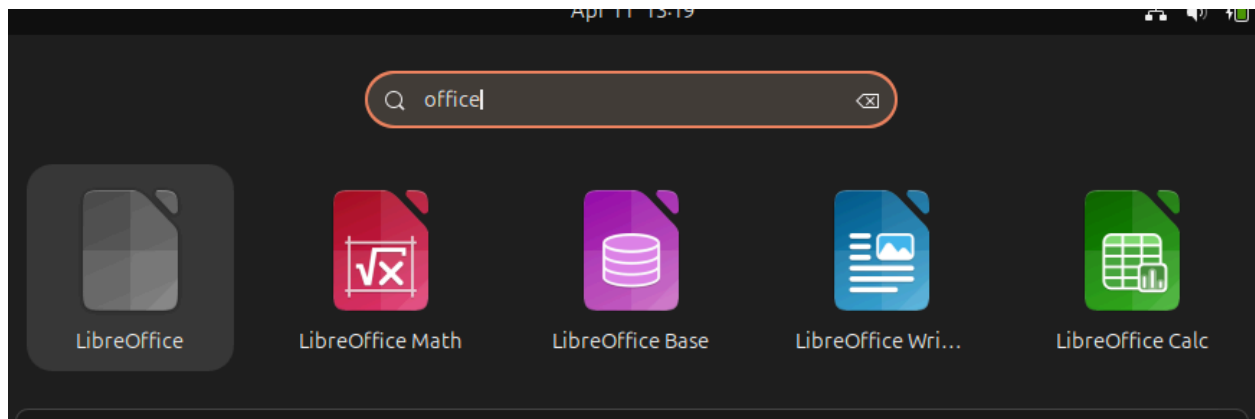
```
$ sudo apt install libreoffice -y
```

Following microsoft office vs Libreoffice

Microsoft Word = Writer Document

Microsoft Excel = Calc Spreadsheet

Microsoft PowerPoint = Impress Presentation



How to unzip files

Unzip is a utility pre-installed in Ubuntu 19.04 used to extract content from zip-compressed files.

Download the zip file for practice <https://wordpress.org/download/>

```
$ cd Downloads/  
$ ls  
$ unzip wordpress-6.9.4.zip
```

[Unzipping Files in Linux: Step-by-Step Guide for New Users](#)

Take a backup using the tar command

The role of a System Administrator is very important in terms of the use of the tar Command in Linux to obtain regular automated backup of the system or server

```
$tar -cvf 2020-05-21_brother.tar /mohan/brother
```

Create a compression archive file

```
$tar -cvzf 2020-05-21_brother.tar.gz /mohan/brother
```

Extract Content of an archive backup file

```
$tar -xvf 2020-05-21_brother.tar -C /mohan/backup
```

```
$tar -xvzf backself.tar.gz self/biodata
```

[Creating and Extracting Archives with the tar Command in Linux](#)

Install Google Chrome on Ubuntu

Google Chrome is a web browser widely used in the world. It is a fast, simple, easy-to-use and secure browser built for the modern web.

You will have to install Google Chrome. You can follow the links for installing it
[Step-by-Step Guide: How to Install Chrome in Ubuntu](#)

How to change hostname (Computer Name) in Linux

First, you should check your current hostname

```
$hostname
```

```
vijay@:~$ hostname
vijay-pc
vijay@:~$ hostnamectl
  Static hostname: vijay-pc
            Icon name: computer-vm
            Chassis: vm 🖥️
            Machine ID: 3f03c222f1ad4f618ee419eac61c0c04
            Boot ID: 871ae9cfaa2a4358a1166a95e1c9233d
    Virtualization: oracle
  Operating System: Ubuntu 24.04.3 LTS
            Kernel: Linux 6.17.0-14-generic
            Architecture: x86-64
  Hardware Vendor: innotek GmbH
  Hardware Model: VirtualBox
  Firmware Version: VirtualBox
    Firmware Date: Fri 2006-12-01
    Firmware Age: 19y 4month 1w 2d
vijay@:~$
```

Let's change the hostname to LinuxOS

```
$ sudo hostname LinuxOS
```

```
$ hostname
```

```
vijay@:~$ sudo hostname LinuxOS
[sudo] password for vijay:
vijay@:~$ hostname
LinuxOS
vijay@:~$
```

[Changing Hostname in Ubuntu: A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners](#)

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https://chat.whatsapp.com/IfKeUqKNMlbEninKGzZk0M?mode=gi_t

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Some other articles help you to learn

1. How to install a Debian package on Ubuntu

[Step-by-Step .deb Installation: 4 Methods to Install Files on Ubuntu](#)

2. The chage command in Linux is used to change the aging/expiry information of any user's password: [Step-by-Step Password Aging: Using chage Command in Linux for Beginners](#)
3. How to List Users in Linux and User Management: [Comprehensive Guide: How to List Users in Linux and User Management](#)
4. You can use the userdel command to delete a user in Linux with or without a home directory: [Mastering User Removal in Linux: A Beginner's Guide to Using userdel Command](#)
5. How to create a group in Linux by using the simple command groupadd. [Mastering Group Creation: How to Use groupadd Command in Linux](#)
6. , How to create a user in Linux or add a user in Ubuntu by command: [Mastering User Creation: Using the adduser Command in Linux](#)
7. How to upgrade Ubuntu : [Staying Up to Date: A Step-by-Step Tutorial on Ubuntu Update and Dist-Upgrade](#)
8. How to change the password of the user : [Mastering User Passwords: A Complete Guide to Using the passwd Command in Linux](#)
9. How to install a package (software) on Ubuntu [Apt-Get Command Options in Linux: Complete Tutorial for Beginners](#)
10. Create a partition of the hard disk [Mastering Disk Partitioning in Linux: A Comprehensive fdisk Command Guide](#)
11. How to use the reboot command [A Guide to Rebooting Your Linux System: Command Line Essentials](#)
12. How to use curl and other lots of curl options including download single files, multiple files, and how to use proxy in curl [Mastering Curl in Linux: How to Use the Curl Command Effectively](#)
13. How to use wget command to download files : [Unleash the Power of Wget: A Comprehensive Guide to Seamless Downloads in Linux](#)