

Linux Ki Basic Commands (Bilkul Halwa Notes)

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Linux Kya Hai?

Dear **Students**! Jaise aapke mobile mein Android hota hai, waise hi computer ko chalane ke liye Linux hota hai. Windows mein hum mouse se clicks karte hain, lekin Linux mein hum computer ko terminal (ek black screen) par **likh kar** batate hain ke kya karna hai. Cybersecurity ke **students** ke liye yeh seekhna isliye zaroori hai kyunke saare hacking tools isi par chalte hain.

1. Rasta Dhoondne Wali Commands (Navigation)

Sochein aap mobile ki "File Manager" app ke andar hain aur alag-alag folders check kar rahe hain. Linux mein yeh kaam mouse ke bina in teen commands se hota hai:

pwd (Main Is Waqt Kahan Hoon?)

Asan Alfaz Mein: Yeh command aapko aapki maujuda location (rasta) batati hai.

Students Ke Liye Misaal: Jab aap terminal par yeh likhenge, to computer batayega ke aap is waqt kis folder ke andar hain.

```
$ pwd
/home/syedghous/Desktop
```

ls (Is Folder Mein Kya Hai?)

Asan Alfaz Mein: Yeh command folder ka darwaza khol kar dikhati hai ke andar kaun si files pari hain.

- **ls -a** : Yeh setting itni tez hai ke folder mein chupi hui (Hidden) files bhi nikal leta hai jo dot (.) se shuru hoti hain.

```
$ ls
Documents Downloads picture.jpg secret.txt
```

cd (Doosre Folder Mein Jao)

Asan Alfaz Mein: Ek folder se nikal kar doosre folder mein jaane ke liye.

- **cd ..** : Ek step piche (back) jaane ke liye.
- **cd ~** : Seedha apne main home folder mein wapas bhaagne ke liye.

Asan Misaal: `cd Documents` karne se aap Documents wale folder ke andar chale jayenge.

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2. Files Aur Folders Banana Aur Mitana

Ab dekhte hain ke naye folders kaise banane hain aur faltu cheezon ko delete kaise karna hai:

mkdir (Naya Folder Banao)

Asan Alfaz Mein: "Make Directory". Isse ek naya khali folder ban jata hai.

Asan Misaal: `mkdir CyberNotes` likhne se aapke computer par "CyberNotes" naam ka ek naya folder ban jayega.

touch (Nayi Khali File Banao)

Asan Alfaz Mein: Isse ek naya khali page ya text file ban jati hai jisme aap baad mein kuch bhi likh sakte hain.

Asan Misaal: `touch assignment.txt` likhne se ek khali text file ban jayegi.



rm (Hamesha Ke Liye Delete Karo)

Asan Alfaz Mein: "Remove". Kisi file ya folder ko mitane ke liye.

⚠ Zaroori Warning: Linux mein "Recycle Bin" nahi hota! Jo delete kiya, wo permanently ghaib ho jata hai.

- **rm -rf :** Yeh bina pooche poora folder aur uska saara saman saaf kar deti hai, isko dhyan se use karein.



cp (Copy Paste)

Asan Alfaz Mein: Ek file ko uski jagah bhi rakhna aur us jaisi ek aur file doosri jagah copy kar dena.

Asan Misaal: `cp note.txt /Desktop` (Note apni jagah bhi rahega aur Desktop par bhi chala jayega).



mv (Utha Kar Rakhna Ya Naam Badalna)

Asan Alfaz Mein: "Move". Iske do kaam hain: Ya to file ko ek folder se utha kar doosre folder mein phenk do, ya phir file ka naam badal do (Rename).

Asan Misaal (Rename): `** mv file.txt naya_naam.txt`

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3. Hackers Ki Pasandeeda Commands

Cybersecurity mein sabse zyada chalne wali commands yeh hain:

cat (File Ke Andar Kya Likha Hai?)

Asan Alfaz Mein: Kisi file ko open kiye bina, terminal ki screen par hi uska sab kuch parhne ke liye.

```
$ cat secret.txt
Welcome to CyberNetSec! This is a secret message.
```

grep (Dhoond Kar Nikalo!)

Asan Alfaz Mein: Yeh ek search filter hai. Agar kisi bohot badi file mein hazaron lines hain aur aapne koi ek word dhoondna hai, to yeh use hota hai.

Asan Misaal: `grep "Syed" students_list.txt` (Poori list mein se sirf wo lines samne aayengi jahan "Syed" likha hoga).

sudo (Main Administrator Hoon!)

Asan Alfaz Mein: "SuperUser Do". Jab computer aapko koi bada kaam karne se roke (jaise software install karna ya system update karna), to shuru mein sudo lagate hain. Iska matlab hai: "Main system ka boss hoon, meri baat mano."

```
$ sudo apt update
[sudo] password for syedghous:
```