

OPEN-SOURCE EBOOK

# ++101 LINUX COMMANDS

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**Action:** --- Output the memory usage - available and used, as well as swap

**Details:** --- Outputted values are not human-readable (are in bytes)

**Command:**

 `free`

**Action:** --- Output the memory usage - available and used, as well as swap

**Details:** --- Outputted values ARE human-readable (are in GB / MB)

**Command:**



```
free -h
```

## top/htop

**top** is the default command-line utility that comes pre-installed on Linux distributions and Unix-like operating systems. It is used for displaying information about the system and its top CPU-consuming processes as well as RAM usage.

**htop** is interactive process-viewer and process-manager for Linux and Unix-like operating system based on ncurses. If you take top and put it on steroids, you get htop.

Feature	top	htop
Type	Interactive system-monitor, process-viewer and process-manager	Interactive system-monitor, process-viewer and process-manager
Operating System	Linux distributions, macOS	Linux distributions, macOS
Installation	Built-in and is always there. Also has more adoption due to this fact.	Doesn't come preinstalled on most Linux distros. Manual installation is needed
User Interface	Basic text only	Colorful and nicer text-graphics interface
Scrolling Support	No	Yes, supports horizontal and vertical scrolling
Mouse Support	No	Yes
Process utilization	Displays processes but not in tree format	Yes, including user and kernel threads
Scrolling Support	No	Yes, supports horizontal and vertical scrolling
Mouse Support	No	Yes
Process utilization	Displays processes but not in tree format	Yes, including user and kernel threads
Network Utilization	No	No
Disk Utilization	No	No
Comments	Has a learning curve for some advanced options like searching, sending messages to processes, etc. It is good to have some knowledge of top because it is the default process viewer on many systems.	Easier to use and supports vi like searching with <code>/</code> . Sending messages to processes (kill, renice) is easier and doesn't require typing in the process number like top.



## top

1. To display dynamic real-time information about running processes:

```
top
```

2. Sorting processes by internal memory size (default order - process ID):

```
top -o mem
```

3. Sorting processes first by CPU, then by running time:

```
top -o cpu -O time
```

4. Display only processes owned by given user:

```
top -user {user_name}
```

## htop

1. Display dynamic real-time information about running processes. An enhanced version of **top**.

```
htop
```

2. displaying processes owned by a specific user:

```
htop --user {user_name}
```

3. Sort processes by a specified **sort\_item** (use **htop --sort help** for

**Short Flag Long Flag Description**

<b>-k</b>	-	Searches the given command with RegEx in all man pages
<b>-w</b>	-	Returns the location of a given command man page
<b>-I</b>	-	Searches the command manual case sensitive

## passwd

In Linux, `passwd` command changes the password of user accounts. A normal user may only change the password for their own account, but a superuser may change the password for any account. `passwd` also changes the account or associated password validity period.



\$ passwd

## passwd



```
$ passwd [options] [LOGIN]
```

This is a sample from "101 Linux Commands eBook" by Bobby Iliev the Hacktoberfest  
community.

For more information, [Click here](#).