

OPEN-SOURCE EBOOK

# ++101 LINUX COMMANDS

BOBBY ILIEV

# Table of Contents

# 101 Linux commands Open-source eBook

This is an open-source eBook with 101 Linux commands that everyone should know. No matter if you are a DevOps/SysOps engineer, developer, or just a Linux enthusiast, you will most likely have to use the terminal at some point in your career.


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 available options):

```
htop --sort {sort_item}
```

## Syntax:



```
top [OPTIONS]
```



```
htop [OPTIONS]
```

## Additional Flags and their Functionalities:

Short Flag	Long Flag	Description
-a	-	Sort by memory usage.
-b	-	Batch mode operation. Starts top in 'Batch mode', which could be useful for sending output from top to other programs or to a file. In this mode, top will not accept input and runs until the iterations limit you've set with the '-n' command-line option or until killed.
-h	-	<code>top --user {user_name}</code> Only display processes owned by user.
-U	-user	Help.
-u	-	This is an alias equivalent to: -o cpu -O time.




## Installation

Install the package before running.

```
sudo apt install sl
```



## Syntax

 `sl`

**The syntax of the `passwd` command is :**

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

## options

-a, --all

This option can be used only with -S and causes show status **for** all users.

-d, --delete

Delete a user's **password**.

-e, --expire

Immediately expire an account's **password**.

-h, --help

Display help message and exit.

-i, --inactive

This option is used to disable an account after the password has been expired **for** a number of days.

-k, --keep-tokens

Indicate password change should be performed only **for** expired authentication tokens (passwords).

-l, --lock

Lock the password of the named account.

-q, --quiet

Quiet mode.

-r, --repository

change password **in** repository.

-S, --status

Display account status information.

# The `w` command

The `w` command displays information about the users that are currently active on the machine and their [processes](#).

## Examples:

1. Running the `w` command without [arguments](#) shows a list of logged on users and their processes.

```
w
```

2. Show information for the user named *hope*.

```
w hope
```

## Syntax:

```
finger [-l] [-m] [-p] [-s] [username]
```

## Additional Flags and their Functionalities:

Short Flag	Long Flag	Description
<code>-h</code>	<code>--no-header</code>	Don't print the header.

Short Flag	Long Flag	Description
-u	--no-current	Ignores the username while figuring out the current process and cpu times. <i>(To see an example of this, switch to the root user with <code>su</code> and then run both <code>w</code> and <code>w -u</code>.)</i>
-s	--short	Display abbreviated output <i>(don't print the login time, JCPU or PCPU times)</i> .
-f	--from	Toggle printing the from <i>(remote hostname)</i> field. The default as released is for the from field to not be printed, although your system administrator or distribution maintainer may have compiled a version where the from field is shown by default.
--help	-	Display a help message, and exit.
-V	--version	Display version information, and exit.
-o	--old-style	Old style output <i>(prints blank space for idle times less than one minute)</i> .
user	-	Show information about the specified the user only.

## Additional Information

The header of the output shows (in this order): the current time, how long the system has been running, how many users are currently logged on, and the system load averages for the past 1, 5, and 15 minutes.

The following entries are displayed for each user:

- login name the tty
- name the remote
- host they are
- logged in from the amount of time they are logged in their
- idle time JCPU

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

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