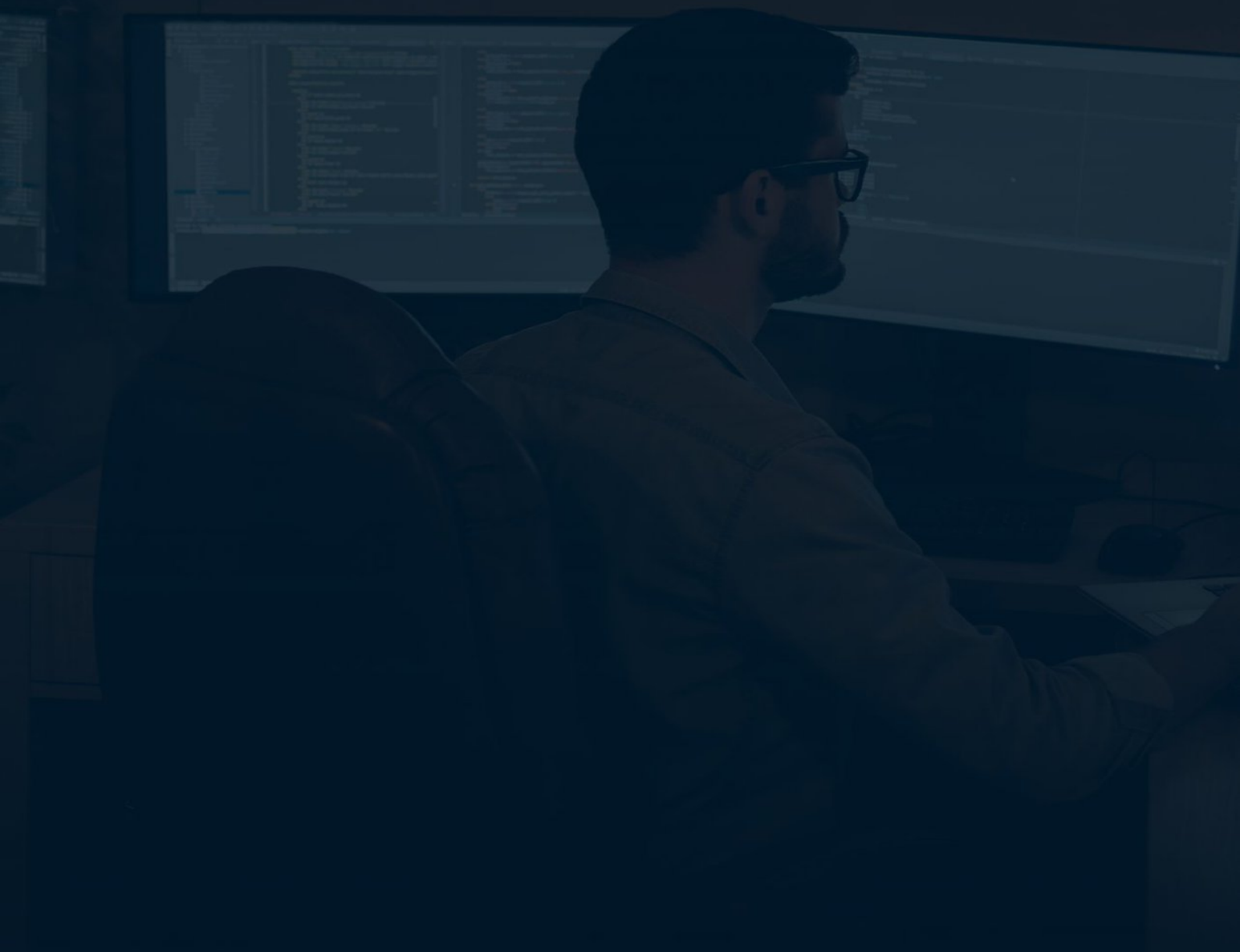
OPEN-SOURCE EBOOK

++101 Linux Commands



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The `who` command

The `who` command lets you print out a list of logged-in users, the current run level of the system and the time of last system boot.

Examples

1. Print out all details of currently logged-in users

```
who -a
```

2. Print out the list of all dead processes

```
who -d -H
```

Syntax:

```
who [options] [filename]
```

Additional Flags and their Functionalities

Short Flag	Description
`-r`	prints all the current runlevel
`-d`	print all the dead processes
`-q`	print all the login names and total number of logged on users
`-h`	print the heading of the columns displayed

Short Flag	Description
-b	print the time of last system boot

018-the-free-command.md

The `free` command

The `free` command in Linux/Unix is used to show memory (RAM/SWAP) information.

Usage

Show memory usage

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

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

Command:

```
free
```

Show memory usage in human-readable form

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
```

The `man` command

The `man` command is used to display the manual of any command that we can run on the terminal. It provides information like: DESCRIPTION, OPTIONS, AUTHORS and more.

Examples:

1. Man page for printf:

```
man printf
```

2. Man page section 2 for intro:

```
man 2 intro
```

Syntax:

```
man [SECTION-NUM] [COMMAND NAME]
```

Additional Flags and their Functionalities:

Short Flag	Long Flag	Description
`-f`	-	Return the sections of an command
`-a`	-	Display all the manual pages of an command

Short Flag	Long Flag	Description
`-k`	-	Searches the given command with RegEx in all man pages
`-w`	-	Returns the location of a given command man page
`-I`	-	Searches the command manual case sensitive

The `passwd` command

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.

Example

```
$ passwd
```

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

For more information, Click here.