LINUX COMMANDS WITH FUNCTIONS

Ssh - is an alternative for username or email to authorise github, we cant get to linex until we have ssh.

LS – will list all the files in the current working directory.(-1 to give the list,-1 a to give the hidden stuff of list.

PWD – will show the current location.

CD – will change directory

TOUCH – is easiest way to create a file.

ECHO – will allow to talk to ourselfes.

NANO - for editing an file.

CAT – to quickly know whats inside the file.

SHRED – To hide the content inside the file.

VIM – give a file name ,start editing it.

MKDIR – to make a new directory.

CP – TO copy a file.

MV – to move the file.

RM – TO delete a file.

RMDIR - TO remove the directory(rm -r for to remove all its content.

LN – create a link to file(-s will specify the new link)

CLEAR – To clear of all the data & command

WHOAMI- Tells who u are.

USERADD- to add username

SUDO- To create password for to the username

ADDUSER-it’s the reverse command

SU – to switch user.

EXIT – To exit the current user log in.

FILE - he file command lets you check a file type – whether it is a text, image, or binary.

zip, unzip - The zip command lets you compress items into a ZIP file with the optimal compression ratio.

TAR - The tar command archives multiple items into a TAR file – a format similar to ZIP with optional cnano, vi, and jed Edits a file with a text editor

cat Lists, combines, and writes a file’s content as a standard output

grep Searches a string within a file

sed Finds, replaces, or deletes patterns in a file

head Displays a file’s first ten lines

tail Prints a file’s last ten lines

awk Finds and manipulates patterns in a file

sort Reorders a file’s content

cut Sections and prints lines from a file

diff Compares two files’ content and their differences

tee Prints command outputs in Terminal and a file

locate Finds files in a system’s database

find Outputs a file or folder’s location

sudo Runs a command as a superuser

su Runs programs in the current shell as another user

chmod Modifies a file’s read, write, and execute permissions

chown Changes a file, directory, or symbolic link’s ownership

useradd and userdel Creates and removes a user account

df Displays the system’s overall disk space usage

du Checks a file or directory’s storage consumption

top Displays running processes and the system’s resource usage

htop Works like top but with an interactive user interface

ps Creates a snapshot of all running processes

uname Prints information about your machine’s kernel, name, and hardware

hostname Shows your system’s hostname

time Calculates commands’ execution time

systemctl Manages system services

watch Runs another command continuously

jobs Displays a shell’s running processes with their statuses

kill Terminates a running process

shutdown Turns off or restarts the system

ping Checks the system’s network connectivity

wget Downloads files from a URL

curl Transmits data between servers using URLs

scp Securely copies files or directories to another system

rsync Synchronizes content between directories or machines

lfconfig Displays the system’s network interfaces and their configurations

netstat Shows the system’s network information, like routing and sockets

traceroute Tracks a packet’s hops to its destination

nslookup Queries a domain’s IP address and vice versa

dig Displays DNS information, including record types

history Lists previously run commands

man Shows a command’s manual

echo Prints a message as a standard output

ln Links files or directories

alias and unalias Sets and removes an alias for a file or command

cal Displays a calendar in Terminal

apt-get Manages Debian-based distros package librariesompression.