Linux Commands

Following are Linux commands which are commonly used. This list is helpful for beginners and professionals both.

Commands	Description
alias	Converts complex commands into simpler one.
bzip2 / bunzip2	Compresses a file / Deompress a bzip2 file.
bzcat / bzmore	Displays files compressed with bzip2.
<u>cal</u>	Displays calendar.
cat	It is a multi-function command.
<u>cd</u>	Changes current working directory.
chage	Sets an expiration date for a user account.
chgrp	Changes group.
chmod	Changes permission for a file or directory.
chown	Changes the owner of a file or directory.
chsh	Changes the shell.
clear	Clears the terminal.
comm	Compares two streams or files.
<u>cp</u>	Copies file content from one file to other file.
cut	Used to display desired column from a file.
date	Displays current date.
<u>df</u>	Checks the disk space in system.
echo	Prints the typed word on terminal.
exit	Exits from the current user group to the last group.
export	Exports shell variables to other shell.
<u>file</u>	Displays the type of file.
<u>find</u>	Finds files for a particular search.
gpasswd	Transfers group membership to another user.
grep	Filters lines of text containing a certain string.
groupadd	Creates a group.
groupdel	Permanently removes a group.
groupmod	Changes group name.
groups	Displays the group name to which current user belongs to.
gzip / gunzip	Compresses a file / Decompress a gzip file.
<u>head</u>	Displays first ten lines of a file.
history	Displays older commands from shell command history.
HISTSIZE	Determines the number of commands to be stored in current environment.
HISTFILE	Displays the file that contains the history.
HISTFILESIZE	Sets the number of commands kept in history file.
id	Tells about the user's id in the system.
<u>less</u>	Displays file content according to the width of the terminal.
<u>locate</u>	Searches a file in the database.
<u>ls</u>	Lists all the files of a directory.

man	Displays the manual page for the specified command.	
mkdir	Creates directory.	
more	Displays one output screen at a time.	
mv	Renames directories or files.	
od	Displays a file content in octal format.	
passwd	Set password for a user group.	
pwd	Display the current working directory location.	
PS1	Change the prompt name in terminal.	
rename	Renames more than one file at once.	
rm	Removes a file.	
rmdir	Removes a directory.	
set -o noclobber	Prevents file from getting overwrite.	
set +o noclobber	Allows overwriting in existing file.	
set -u	Displays undefined variables as error.	
set +u	Displays nothing for undefined variable.	
set -x	Displays shell expansion.	
set +x	Disables shell expansion.	
sed	Performs editing in streams.	
sleep	Waits for the specified number of seconds.	
sort	sorts the content in alphabetical order.	
su	Allows a user to run a shell as another user.	
sudo	Allows a user to start a program with credentials of another user.	
tac	Displays file content in opposite order.	
<u>tail</u>	Displays last ten lines of a file.	
tar	Compresses a directory.	
<u>tee</u>	Puts stdin on stdout and then into a file.	
<u>time</u>	Displays time taken to execute a command.	
touch	Creates an empty file.	
<u>tr</u>	Translates characters.	
type	Displays information about command type.	
uniq	Sorts and display multi times repeating lines only once.	
unset	Removes a variable from shell.	
useradd	Adds users.	
userdel	Deletes users.	
usermod	Modifies the properties of a user.	
vi	Opens vi editor to write a program.	
W	Displays who is logged on and what are they doing.	
wc	Counts words, lines and characters.	
who	Tells who is logged on the system.	
whoami	Tells the name of the user.	
who am i	Displays the line pointing to your current session.	
zcat / zmore	Views the files compressed with gzip.	

Linux Symbols

Symbols	Function
& (ampersand)	Returns the shell prompt back without waiting for the command to
	finish.
; (semicolon)	Write two or more commands on the same line separated by (;).
\$? (dollar question mark)	Exit code of prevoius command is stored in the form of 0 or 1.
(double vertical bar)	Represent a logical OR.
&& (double ampersand)	Represent a logical AND.
# (pound sign)	Consider the words typed after it as comment.
\ (escaping special	Enable the use of control characters.
character)	
*(asterisk)	Generate output matching to the specified * with any number of
	characters.
? (question mark)	Generate output matching to the specified? with exaxtly one
	character.
[] (square brackets)	Generate output matching any number of characters between the [].
!! (bang bang)	Repeat last command in bash.
! (bang)	Repeat commands other than the last one in bash.