Basic Commands

1.ls -l   for listing the files as well as directories those are kept in the particular working directory
syntax
[root@nettech root]#ls -l

2.ls -la   same as 'ls -l'but by this command we can also see the hiden files.
syntax
[root@nettech root]#ls -la

3.ls -li   same as 'ls -la' but it will also shows us the inode number of each and every file
syntax
[root@nettech root]#ls -li

4.ls   by this command we can see only file name nothing else
syntax
[root@nettech root]#ls

5.clear   it will clear the screen(short cut ctl+l)
syntax
[root@nettech root]#clear

6.exit   to end a current session as well current terminal logging
syntax
[root@nettech root]exit

7.touch   to create a new empty file
syntax
[root@nettech root]#touch

8.cd   to change the working/present directory
syntax
[root@nettech root]#cd /home/mango
                where '/home/mango' is the desired directory to be change from '/root'

9.cat   to view the contents of a file and it is also used for creating a new file with some contents
syntax
[root@nettech root]#cat <file name>   to view file contents
[root@nettech root]#cat > newfilename   enter,then you can write something in the file and then to save the file contents press clt+d then enter

10.mkdir   to make a new directory
syntax
[root@nettech root]#mkdir newdirname
                you can also create a directory at your desired path without changing your present working directory
syntax
[root@nettech root]#mkdir /home/mango/newdirname

11.rm   to remove a empty file
syntax
[root@nettech root]#rm filename

12. rmdir   to remove a empty directory
syntax
[root@nettech root]#rmdir directoryname

13. rm [-i/-r/-f] to remove a directory with its subdirectories as well as its
files that is to remove a directory which already contains some files in it
syntax
[root@nettech root]#rm -i directory/filename
                      -i stands for interactively
                      -r stands for recursively
                      -f stands for forcefully
14. cp   to copy something in a destination file or directory
syntax
[root@nettech root]#cp sourcepath destinationpath
example: [root@nettech root]#cp /home/mango/webmin.rpm /root/abcd
                  in this example the webmin.rpm file will be copied in
/root/abcd directory

15. mv   to move one file or directory from one place to another place, it
is also used for renaming adirectory or file
syntax
[root@nettech root]#mv source destination
[root@nettech root]#mv oldfilename newfilename   [to change the file name]

16. man   to view the mannual page of commands for syntax
syntax
[root@nettech root]#man commandname

17. info   to view the information about any command
syntax
[root@nettech root]#mkdir info

18. --help   to view the help doccuments of a command
syntax
[root@nettech root]#commandname --help

19. dir   to view the subdirectories and filesn under the directory
syntax
[root@nettech root]#dir

20. su -   to become a super user
syntax
[mango@nettech mango]$su -
output wil be
[root@nettech root#]

21. who   by this command you can see the user name and their ip addresses
who have loged in on your server
syntax
[root@nettech root]#who

22. whoami   this command shows your current logged in terminal user name
syntax
[root@nettech root]#whoami

23. who am i   this command shows you the logged in terminal number and user
name and more detailed information

syntax
[root@nettech root]#who am i

24. pwd   to view the present working directory
syntax
[root@nettech root]#pwd

25. rpm -ivh   to intall a rpm package
syntax
[root@nettech root]#rpm -ivh packagename.rpm
                    rpm stands for 'redhat package manager'
                    -i   stands for install
                    -v   stands for verbose mode
                    -h   stands for with hash sign(#)

26. rpm -q   to querry about any rpm package
syntax
[root@nettech root]#rpm -q packagename

27. rpm -e   to uninstall a rpm package
synatx
[root@nettech root]#rpm -e package

28. find / -name to find any file or directory in linux file system
syntax
[root@nettech root]#find / -name filename

29. su username to switch from one user to another users home directory
syntax
[root@nettech root]#su mango
output will be
[mango@nettech root]#cd
[mango@nettech mango]#

30. su - username   to switch from one user to another user users home
directory directly
syntax
[root@nettech root]#su - mango

31. useradd   to create a new user
synatx
[root@nettech root]#useradd username

32. passwd   to give a password of a user
syntax
[root@nettech root]#passwd tarun
output will be
give a password for user tarun:(here you have to type a password for tarun user)
confirm password:(again type the same password)

33. userdel   to remove a user from linux
syntax
[root@nettech root]#userdel tarun

34. groupadd   to add a new group
syntax
[root@nettech root]#groupadd groupname

35. gruopdel   to delete a group
syntax
[root@nettech root]#groupdel groupname

36. chown   to change the ownership of a file or directory
syntax
[root@nettech root]#chown ownername filename
example:
[root@nettech /]#ls -l
output
drwxrw-rw-   2 root   root   4096 Mar 11 12:03 abcd
(permission)   (own)   (group own)(size)   (name)

[root@nettech root]#chown tarun /abcd
in this example /abcd directory owner will be change to tarun user
effect
[root@nettech /]#ls -l
drwxrw-rw-   2 tarun   root   4096 Mar 11 12:03 abcd

37. chgrp   to change the group ownership of a file or directory
syntax
[root@nettec root]#chgrp newgroupownername filename
example
[root@nettech /]#ls -l
drwxrw-rw-   2 tarun   root   4096 Mar 11 12:03 abcd
[root@nettech root]#chgrp tarun /abcd
effect
[root@nettech /]#ls -l
drwxrw-rw-   2 tarun   tarun   4096 Mar 11 12:03 abcd

38. chmod   to change the permission of a file or directory
drwxrw-rw-   2 root   root   4096 Mar 11 12:03 abcd
(permission)   (ownr)   (grpownr) (size)   (name)   IN
OCTAL VALUE
                    d stands for directiry   READ=4
                    r stands for read only permission   WRITE=2
                    w stands for write only permission   EXECUTE=1
                    x stands for execute only permission
    drwxrw-rw-   FIRST OCTET FOR DENOTING THE DIRECTORY OR FILE OR LINK FILE ETC.
                    SECOND THREE OCTET FOR USER OR OWNER PERMISSION (rwx OR 7 IN
OCTAL VALUE)
                    THIRD THREE OCTET FOR GROUP PERMISSION (rw- OR 6 IN OCTAL VALUE)

                    FORTH THREE OCTET FOR OTHERS PERMISSION (rw- OR 6 IN OCTAL VALUE)
SYNTAX
[root@nettec root]#chmod value fileordirectoryname
example

[root@nettech /]#ls -l
drwxrw-rw-   2 tarun   root   4096 Mar 11 12:03 abcd
[root@nettech /]#chmod 402 /abcd
[root@nettech /]#ls -l
drw-----w-   2 tarun   tarun   4096 Mar 11 12:03 abcd

40. usermod   to modify the user profile

synatx
[root@nettech root]#usermod -parameter groupname username