Conscious TechHub

Kali Linux commands Function (D to X)

-----D-------

date : Display or change the date and time

Example: date

dc : Desk Calculator

Example: echo "2+2" | dc

dd : Convert and copy a file, write disk headers, boot records

Example: dd if=input_file of=output_file bs=block_size count=number_of_blocks

ddrescue : Data recovery tool

Example: ddrescue input_file output_file

declare : Declare variables and give them attributes

Example: declare -i num=5

- `df`: Display free disk space

Example: `df -h`

diff : Display the differences between two files

Example: diff file1.txt file2.txt

diff3: Show differences among three files

Example: diff3 file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt

dig : DNS lookup

Example: dig example.com

dir : Briefly list directory contents

Example: dir

dircolors : Colour setup for 'ls'

Example: `dircolors`

dirname : Convert a full pathname to just a path

Example: dirname /path/to/file

dirs : Display list of remembered directories

Example: dirs

dmesg: Print kernel and driver messages

Example: dmesg

du : Estimate file space usage

Example: du -sh /path/to/directory

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- echo: Display a message on the screen

Example: echo "Hello, World!"

- egrep: Search files for lines that match an extended expression

Example: egrep 'pattern' file.txt

- eject: Eject removable media

Example: eject /dev/cdrom

- enable: Enable and disable built-in shell commands

Example: enable command_name

- env: View and set environment variables

Example: env

- ethtool: Display or change Ethernet card settings

Example: ethtool eth0

- eval: Evaluate several commands or arguments

Example: eval "echo Hello"

- exec: Execute a command, replacing the current shell process

Example: exec command

- exit: Exit the shell Example: exit - expect: Automate arbitrary applications accessed over a terminal Example: expect script.exp - expand: Convert tabs to spaces **Example: expand file.txt** - export: Set an environment variable **Example: export VAR=value** - expr: Evaluate expressions Example: expr 2 + 2 - false: Do nothing, unsuccessfully Example: false - fdformat: Low-level format a floppy disk Example: fdformat /dev/fd0 - fdisk: Partition table manipulator for Linux Example: fdisk /dev/sda

- fg: Send a job to the foreground

Example: fg %1

- fgrep: Search files for lines that match a fixed string

Example: fgrep 'search_string' file.txt

- file: Determine file type

Example: file filename

- find: Search for files that meet desired criteria

Example: find /path/to/search -name "pattern"

- fmt: Reformat paragraph text

Example: fmt file.txt

- fold: Wrap text to fit a specified width

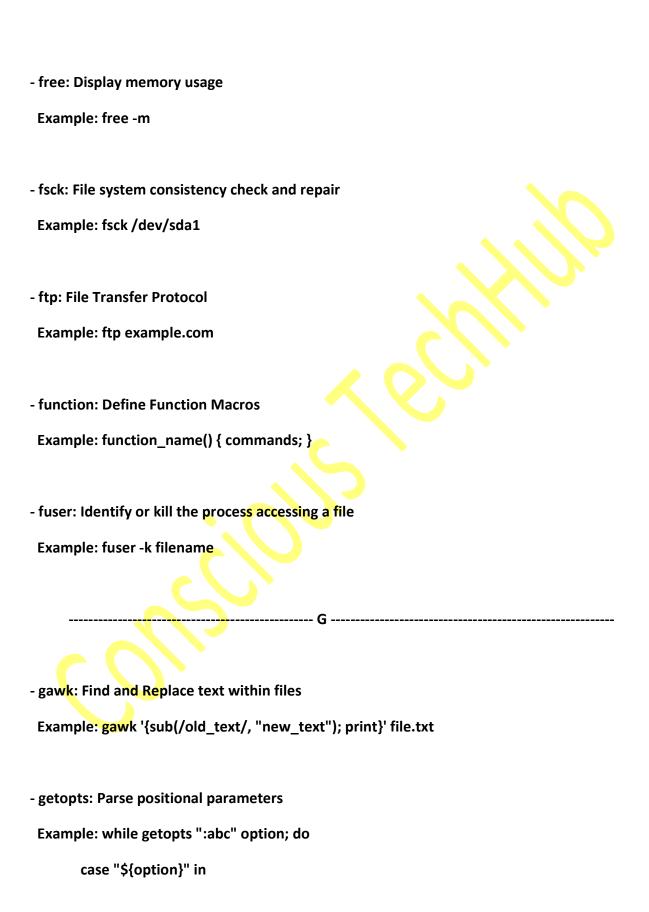
Example: fold -w 80 file.txt

- for: Expand words and execute commands

Example: for i in {1..5}; do echo \$i; done

- format: Format disks or tapes

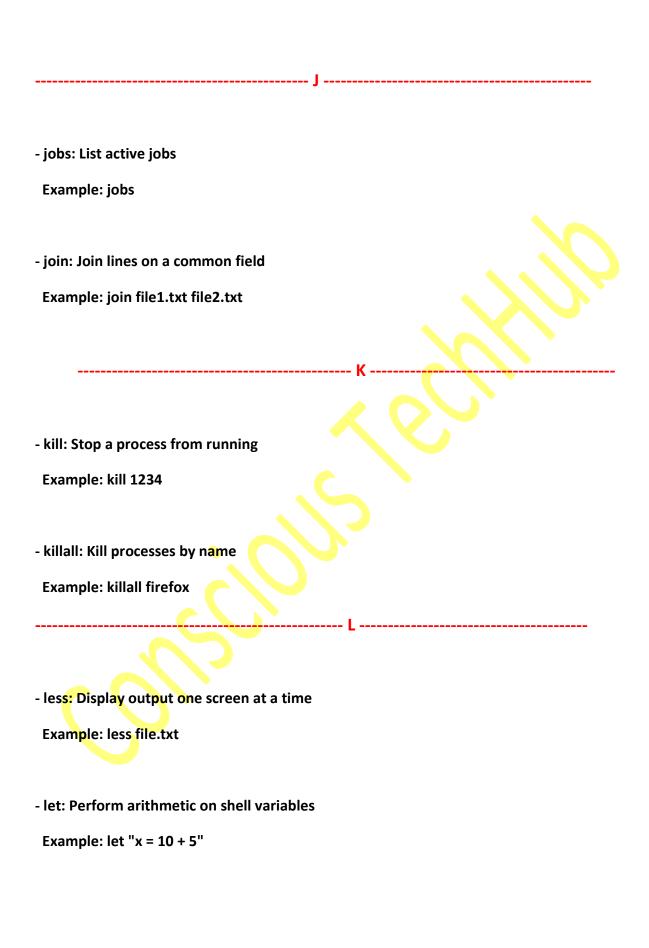
Example: format /dev/sdb



```
a) echo "Option a";;
         b) echo "Option b";;
         c) echo "Option c";;
         *) echo "Invalid option";;
       esac
     done
- grep: Search files for lines that match a given pattern
 Example: grep 'pattern' file.txt
- groupadd: Add a user security group
 Example: groupadd group_name
- groupdel: Delete a group
 Example: groupdel group_name
- groupmod: Modify a group
 Example: groupmod -n new_group_name old_group_name
- groups: Print group names a user is in
 Example: groups username
- gzip: Compress or decompress named files
 Example: gzip file.txt
```

H
- hash: Remember the full pathname of a name argument
- nash. Nemember the full patimanie of a name argument
Example: `hash command_name`
- head: Output the first part of files
Example: `head file.txt`
Lample. Head He.txt
- help: Display help for a built-in command
Example: `help cd`
- history: Command History
Example: `history`
- hostname: Print or set system name
Example: `hostname`
- iconv: Convert the character set of a file
Example: iconv -f utf-8 -t utf-16 file.txt
- id: Print user and group ids
Example: id

- if: Conditionally perform a command **Example:** ```bash if [condition]; then command; fi - ifconfig: Configure a network interface Example: ifconfig eth0 up - ifdown: Stop a network interface Example: ifdown eth0 - ifup: Start a network interface up Example: ifup eth0 - import: Capture an X server screen and save the image to a file Example: import screenshot.png - install: Copy files and set attributes Example: install -m 644 file.txt /destination/dir/



- In: Create a symbolic link to a file

Example: In -s /path/to/file link_name

- local: Create variables

Example: local var_name="value"

- locate: Find files

Example: locate filename

- logname: Print current login name

Example: logname

- logout: Exit a login shell

Example: logout

- look: Display lines beginning with a given string

Example: look search_word file.txt

- lpc: Line printer control program

Example: lpc status printer_name

- Ipr: Off line print

Example: lpr file.txt

- Iprint: Print a file **Example: Iprint file.txt** - Iprintd: Abort a print job **Example: lprintd job_id** - Iprintq: List the print queue **Example: Iprintq** - Iprm: Remove jobs from the print queue Example: lprm job_id - ls: List information about files Example: Is -I /path/to/directory - Isof: List open files Example: Isof -iTCP -sTCP:LISTEN - make: Recompile a group of programs Example: make - man: Help manual

Example: man Is

- mkdir: Create new folders

Example: mkdir new_folder

- mkfifo: Make FIFOs (named pipes)

Example: mkfifo pipe_name

- mkisofs: Create a hybrid ISO9660/JOLIET/HFS filesystem

Example: mkisofs -o image.iso /path/to/files

- mknod: Make block or character special files

Example: mknod /dev/mydevice c 100 0

- more: Display output one screen at a time

Example: more file.txt

- mount: Mount a file system

Example: mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt/usb

- mtools: Manipulate MS-DOS files

Example: mtools mb::/mnt/usb

- mtr: Network diagnostics (traceroute/ping)

Example: mtr google.com

- mv: Move or rename files or directories

Example: mv file.txt new_location/

- mmv: Mass Move and rename files

Example: mmv "*.txt" "backup_*.txt"

------N -------N

- netstat: Display networking information

Example: netstat -a

- nice: Set the priority of a command or job

Example: nice -n 10 command_name

- nl: Number lines and write files

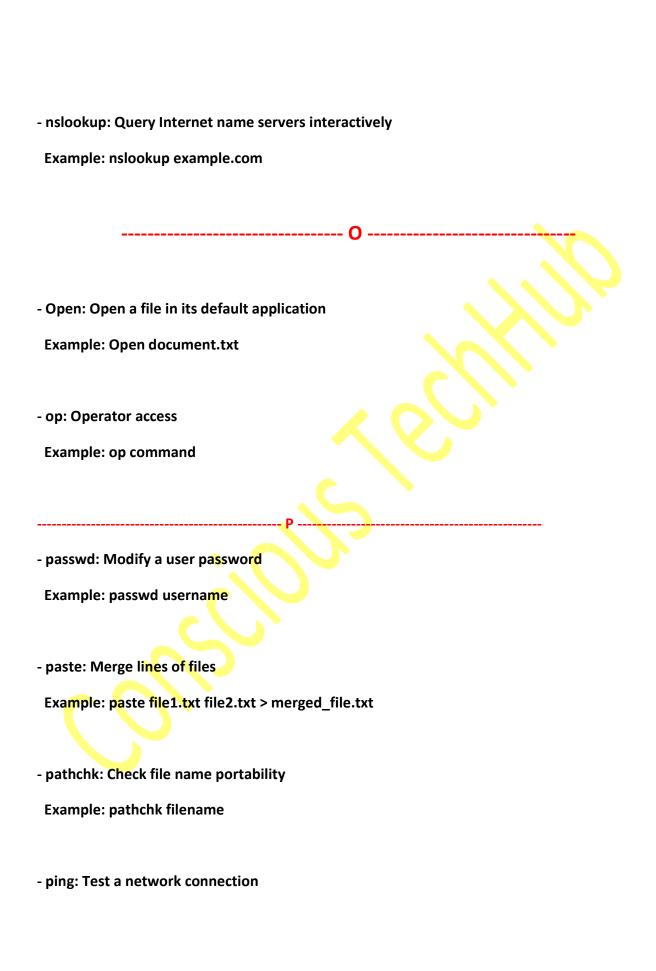
Example: nl file.txt > numbered_file.txt

- nohup: Run a command immune to hangups

Example: nohup command_name &

- notify-send: Send desktop notifications

Example: notify-send "Hello, World!"



Example: ping google.com

- pkill: Stop processes from running

Example: pkill process_name

- popd: Restore the previous value of the current directory

Example: popd

- pr: Prepare files for printing

Example: pr file.txt

- printcap: Printer capability database

Example: printcap

- printenv: Print environment variables

Example: printenv

- printf: Format and print data

Example: printf "Hello, World!\n"

- ps: Process status

Example: ps aux

- pushd: Save and then change the current directory

- pwd: Print Working Directory Example: pwd
Example: pwd
Q
- quota: Display disk usage and limits
Example: quota -u username
- quotacheck: Scan a file system for disk usage
Example: quotacheck /dev/sda1
- quotactl: Set disk quotas
Example: quotactl -v -u username -b 100M /home
Zxampier quotata i i a accinante a zaoni y nome
- ram: Ram disk device
Example: sudo mount -t tmpfs -o size=512M tmpfs /mnt/ramdisk
- rcp: Copy files between two machines
Example: rcp file.txt username@remote_host:/path/to/destination

- read: Read a line from standard input

Example: read -p "Enter your name: " name; echo "Hello, \$name!"

- readarray: Read from stdin into an array variable

Example: readarray -t lines < file.txt

- readonly: Mark variables/functions as readonly

Example: readonly variable_name

- reboot: Reboot the system

Example: sudo reboot

- rename: Rename files

Example: rename 's/old_name/new_name/' *

- renice: Alter priority of running processes

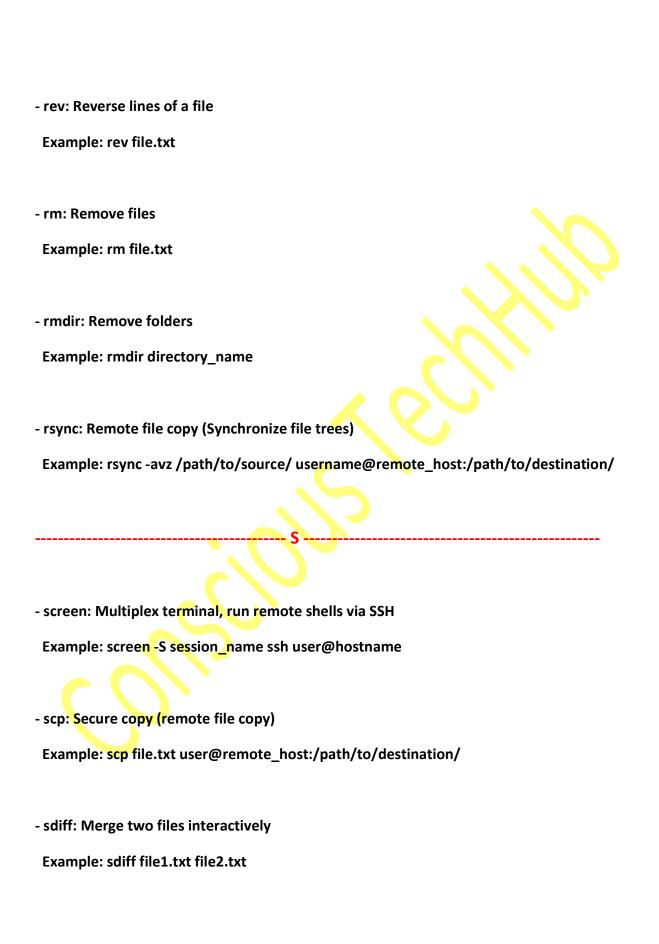
Example: renice +10 -p process_id

- remsync: Synchronize remote files via email

Example: remsync -r /path/to/local/directory user@remote_host:/path/to/remote/directory

- return: Exit a shell function

Example: return



- sed: Stream Editor Example: sed 's/old_pattern/new_pattern/g' file.txt - select: Accept keyboard input **Example:** ```bash select fruit in Apple Banana Orange; do echo "You selected: \$fruit" break done - seq: Print numeric sequences Example: seq 1 10 - set: Manipulate shell variables and functions Example: set -x # Enable debugging mode - sftp: Secure File Transfer Program Example: sftp user@remote_host - shift: Shift positional parameters **Example:**

```
```bash
 echo "First argument: $1"
 shift
 echo "First argument after shift: $1"
- shopt: Shell Options
 Example: shopt -s extglob # Enable extended pattern matching
- shutdown: Shutdown or restart Linux
 Example: sudo shutdown -r now # Restart immediately
- sleep: Delay for a specified time
 Example: sleep 5 # Sleep for 5 seconds
- slocate: Find files
 Example: slocate keyword
- sort: Sort text files
 Example: sort file.txt
- source: Run commands from a file
```

**Example: source script.sh** 

- split: Split a file into fixed-size pieces

Example: split -b 10M large\_file.txt

- ssh: Secure Shell client (remote login program)

Example: ssh user@remote\_host

- strace: Trace system calls and signals

**Example: strace Is** 

- su: Substitute user identity

Example: su username

- sudo: Execute a command as another user

Example: sudo apt-get update

- sum: Print a checksum for a file

Example: sum file.txt

- suspend: Suspend execution of this shell

Example: suspend

- symlink: Make a new name for a file

Example: In -s /path/to/original\_file /path/to/symlink

- sync: Synchronize data on disk with memory
Example: sync
T
- tail: Output the last part of a file
Example: tail -n 10 file.txt # Display the last 10 lines of file.txt
- tar: Tape Archiver
Example: tar -cvf archive.tar file1 file2 # Create a new archive named archive.tar containing file1 and file2
- tee: Redirect output to multiple files
Example: Is -I   tee output.txt # List directory contents and save the output to output.txt - test: Evaluate a conditional expression
Example: test -f file.txt # Check if file.txt exists
- time: Measure program running time
Example: time Is # Measure the time taken by the Is command
- times: User and system times
Example: times # Display user and system times for the shell and its children
- touch: Change file timestamps

Example: touch file.txt # Update the timestamp of file.txt to the current time - top: List processes running on the system Example: top # Display live system information, including CPU and memory usage - traceroute: Trace Route to Host Example: traceroute google.com # Trace the route to google.com - trap: Run a command when a signal is set (Bourne shell) **Example:** ```bash trap 'echo "Signal received"' SIGINT sleep 10 # Press Ctrl+C to trigger the trap and see the message - tr: Translate, squeeze, and/or delete characters Example: echo "hello" | tr '[:lower:]' '[:upper:]' # Convert lowercase to uppercase - true: Do nothing, successfully Example: true # Do nothing and exit with a success status - tsort: Topological sort Example: tsort file.txt # Perform a topological sort on the contents of file.txt

- tty: Print filename of terminal on stdin
Example: tty # Display the filename of the terminal
- type: Describe a command
Example: type Is # Describe the Is command and its type
- ulimit: Limit user resources
Example: ulimit -n 1000 # Set the maximum number of open file descriptors to 1000
- umask: Users file creation mask
Example: umask 022 # Set the default permissions for newly created files to 644
- umount: Unmount a device
Example: umount /mnt/usb # Unmount the USB device mounted at /mnt/usb
- un <mark>alias: Remove an al</mark> ias
Example: unalias II # Remove the 'II' alias for 'Is -I'
- uname: Print system information
Example: uname -a # Display detailed system information including kernel version and architecture

- unexpand: Convert spaces to tabs

Example: unexpand -t 4 file.txt # Convert spaces to tabs in file.txt with tab stops set every 4 spaces

- uniq: Uniquify files

Example: uniq file.txt # Remove duplicate adjacent lines in file.txt

Here are the commands with examples for the listed commands:

- units: Convert units from one scale to another

Example: units 'miles per hour' 'kilometers per hour' # Convert speed from miles per hour to kilometers per hour

- unset: Remove variable or function names

Example: unset MY\_VARIABLE # Remove the variable named MY\_VARIABLE

- unshar: Unpack shell archive scripts

Example: unshar archive.sh # Unpack the shell archive script named archive.sh

- until: Execute commands until an error occurs

Example: until ./my\_script.sh; do echo "Retrying..."; done # Execute my\_script.sh until it exits without an error

- uptime: Show system uptime

Example: uptime # Display system uptime, load average, and number of users logged in

- useradd: Create a new user account

Example: useradd myuser # Create a new user account named myuser

- usermod: Modify a user account

Example: usermod -aG sudo myuser # Add myuser to the sudo group

- users: List users currently logged in

Example: users # Display a list of users currently logged in

- uuencode: Encode a binary file for transmission

Example: uuencode myfile.txt myfile.txt # Encode myfile.txt for transmission

- uudecode: Decode a file created by uuencode

Example: uudecode myfile.txt.uue # Decode myfile.txt.uue to retrieve the original file

v: Verbosely list directory contents

Example: v /path/to/directory # Verbosely list the contents of the directory

- vi: Text Editor

Example: vi myfile.txt # Open and edit myfile.txt using the vi text editor

- vmstat: Report virtual memory statistics

Example: vmstat 1 # Display virtual memory statistics every 1 second

- wait: Wait for a process to complete

Example: wait 12345 # Wait for the process with PID 12345 to complete

- wc: Print byte, word, and line counts

Example: wc myfile.txt # Display byte, word, and line counts for myfile.txt

- whereis: Search for program files in specific directories

Example: whereis Is # Find the location of the Is command

- which: Search for executable files in the user's PATH

Example: which is # Find the full path of the is command

- while: Execute commands repeatedly based on a condition

Example: while true; do echo "Hello, World!"; sleep 1; done # Print "Hello, World!" every second indefinitely

- who: Print usernames of users currently logged in

Example: who # Display usernames of users currently logged in

- whoami: Print the current user's ID and name

Example: whoami # Display the current user's ID and name

- wget: Retrieve web pages or files via HTTP, HTTPS, or FTP

Example: wget https://example.com/file.txt # Download file.txt from the specified URL using wget

- write: Send a message to another user

Example: write myfriend # Send a message to the user named myfriend

- xargs: Execute utility, passing constructed argument lists

Example: find . -name "\*.txt" | xargs rm # Delete all .txt files in the current directory and its subdirectories

- xdg-open: Open a file or URL in the user's preferred application

Example: xdg-open myfile.txt # Open myfile.txt using the default application associated with its file type

- yes: Print a string until interrupted

Example: yes "Hello, World!" # Print "Hello, World!" repeatedly until interrupted

## The End



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