Commands on Kali Linux

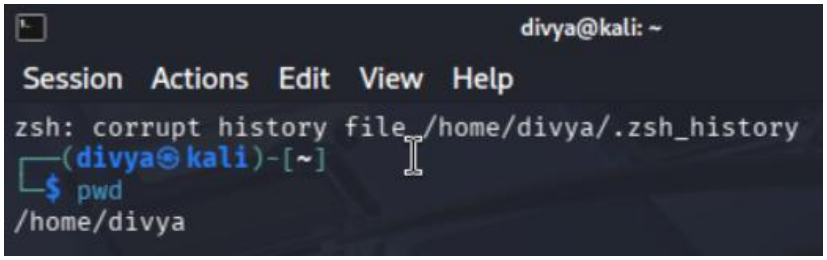
Name: Divya Bhogle.

Intern No:2043

Task1:(Kali Linux -command)

1.To display prevent working directory

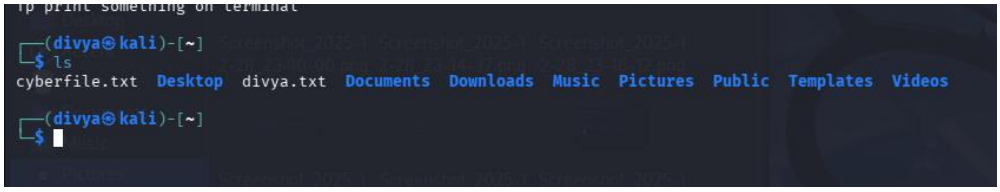
Command: pwd



This command will display the current directory you are in.

2. To list the directories and files in the current directory

Command: ls



This command will display the list of files and directories in the current directory.

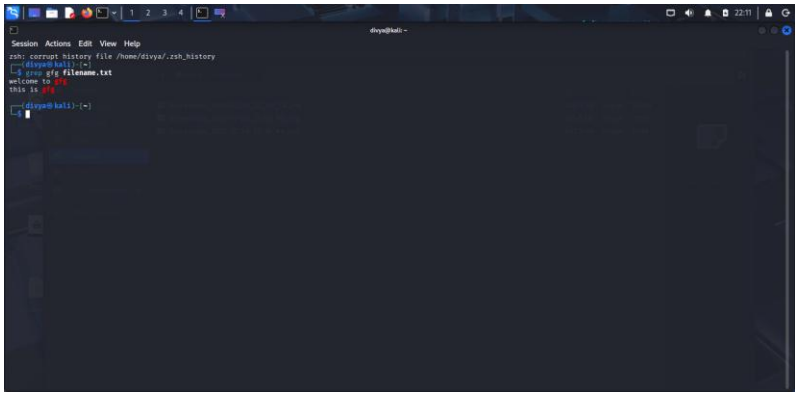
3. To change the current working directory

Command: cd

This command will change the directory you are currently working on.

4. Search for a Word in a File

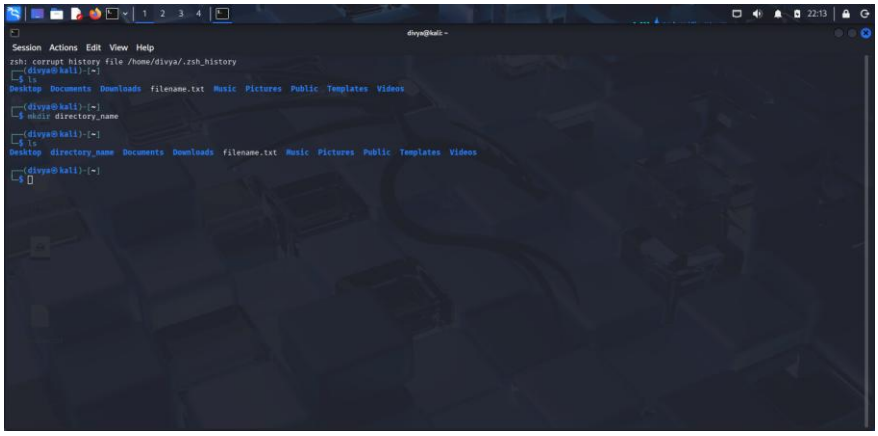
Command: grep keyword filename



This command searches for a specific keyword or pattern inside a file and displays matching lines.

5.To create a new directory

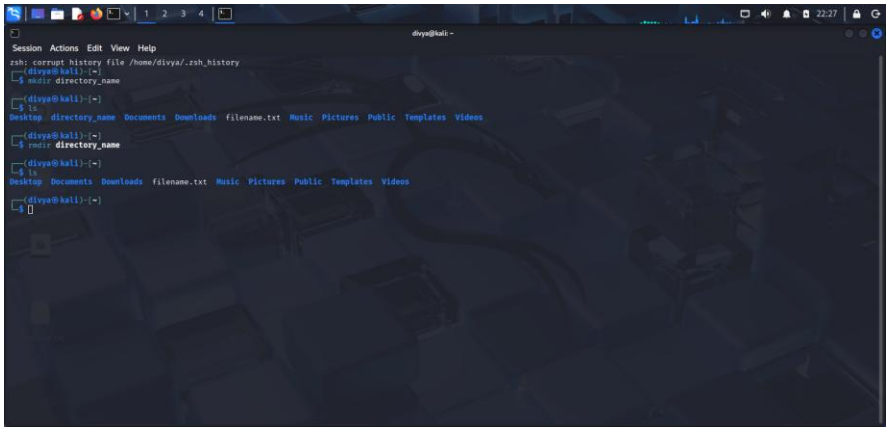
Command: mkdir directory_name



This command will create a new directory in the current folder with the name directory_name.

6. To remove a directory

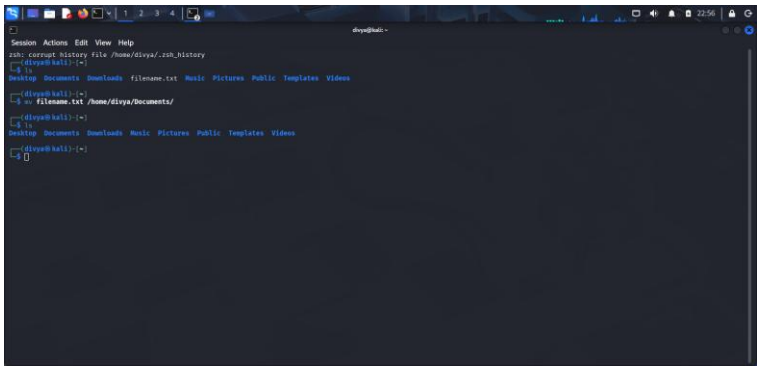
Command: rmdir directory_name



This command will remove the directory with the name directory_name from the current directory.

7.To move a file

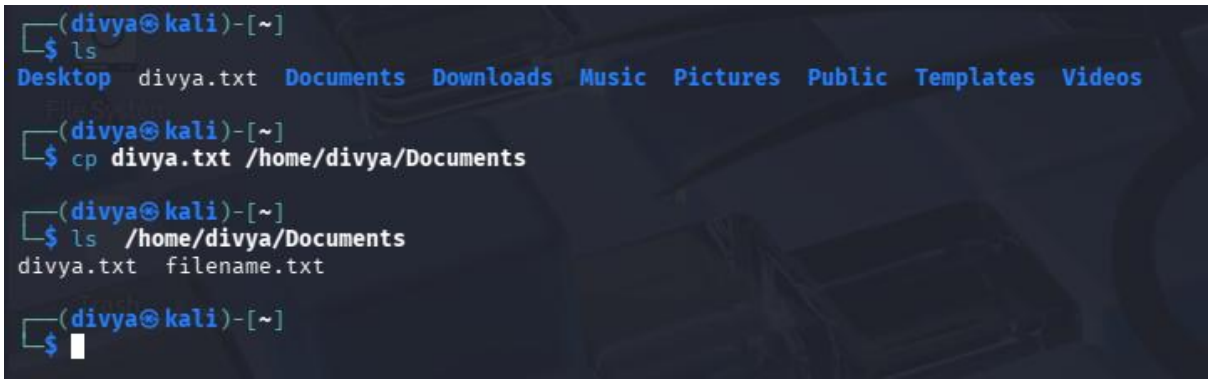
Command: mv source destination



This command is used to move a file from one location to another.

8.To copy a file

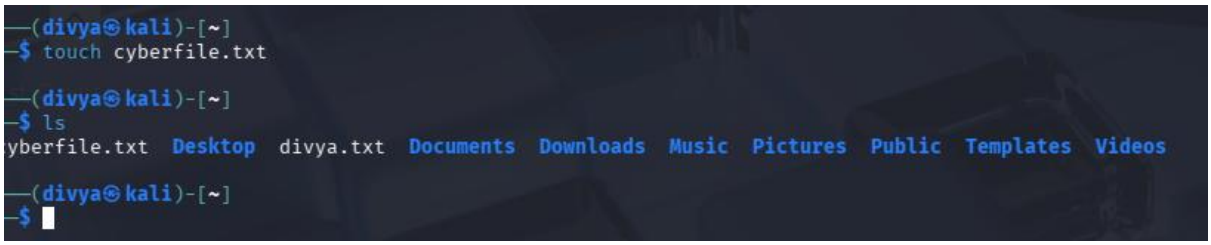
Command: cp source destination



This command will copy the file from the source to the destination.

9. To create a new file

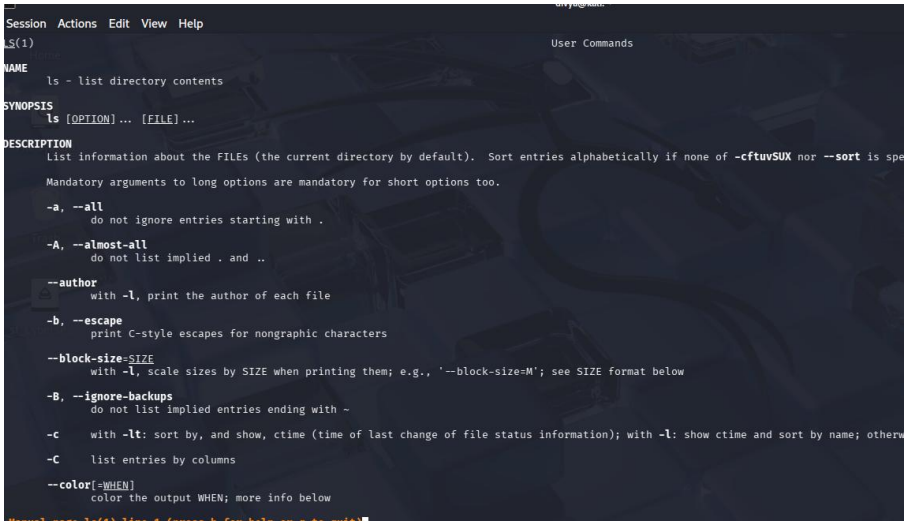
Command: touch filename



This command will create a new file with the name "filename".

10.To display manual of a command

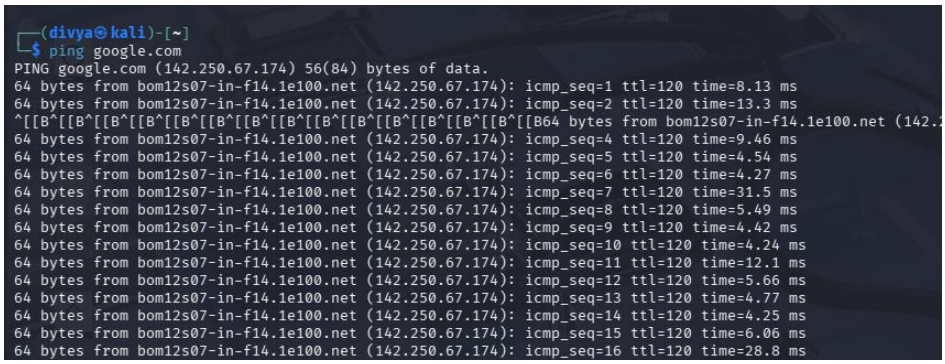
Command: man ls



This command will display a manual or a user guide for the command.

11. To check the internet connection or to check whether the host is active or not.

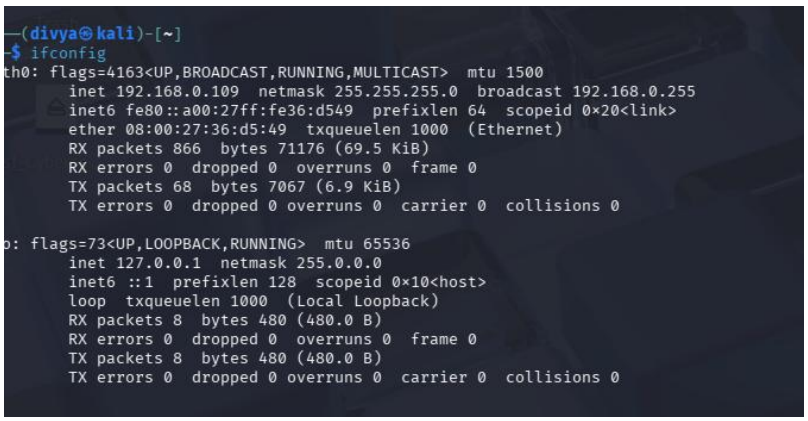
Command: ping google.com



This command will send some packets to the mentioned host and will give us output about the details of what is the status of the packet. This command could be used to check the internet connection

12. To display network interface details.

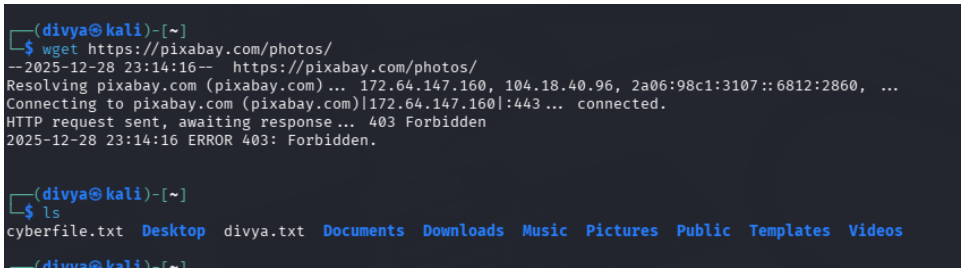
Command: ifconfig



This command is used to display the details of the network interfaces connected to the system.

13. To download a file

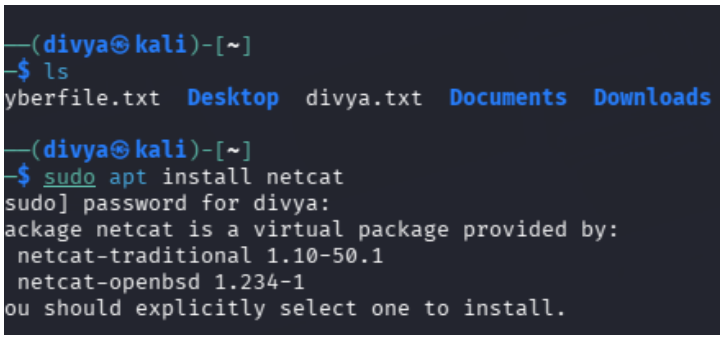
Command: wget link_to_file



This command will download the file from the link entered in the command.

14. To install a package

Command: sudo apt install package_name

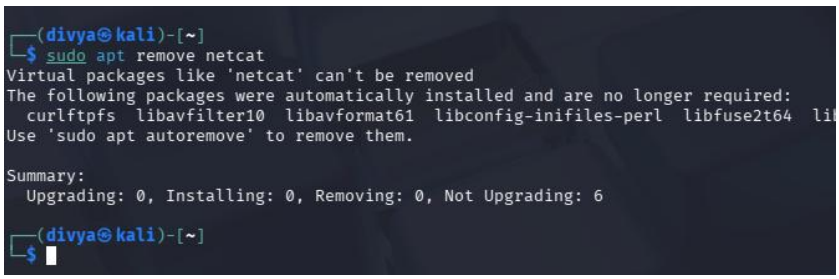


sudo apt install netcat

This command is used to install the mentioned package in the system.

15. To remove a package

Command: sudo apt remove package_name



sudo apt remove netcat

This command will remove the mentioned package from the system.

16. To upgrade packages in the system

Command: sudo apt upgrade

```
┌──(divya㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo apt upgrade
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  curlftpfs  libavfilter10  libavformat61  libconfig-inifiles-perl  libfuse2t64  libpocketsphi
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.

Not upgrading:
  libavfilter10  libavformat61  libavutil59  libswscale8  nodejs  python3-tables-lib

Summary:
  Upgrading: 0, Installing: 0, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading: 6
```

This command will upgrade all the packages in the system.

17. To fetch the packages updates

Command: sudo apt update

```
Session  Actions  Edit  View  Help
zsh: corrupt history file /home/divya/.zsh_history
┌──(divya㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo apt update
[sudo] password for divya:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for divya:
Hit:1 http://http.kali.org/kali kali-rolling InRelease
6 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.

┌──(divya㉿kali)-[~]
└─$
```

This command will check for updates of all the packages and will add the updates in the list to upgrade.

18.To get the current username

Command: whoami

```
┌──(divya㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ whoami
divya

┌──(divya㉿kali)-[~]
└─$
```

This command is used to print the username of the current user.

19.To change the current user to superuser or root

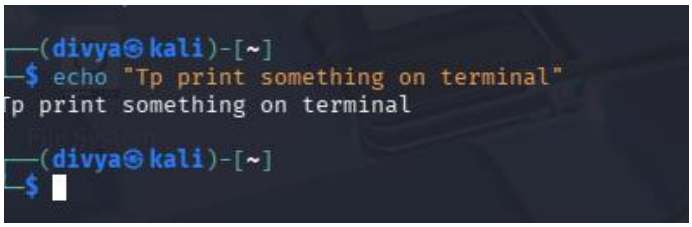
Command: sudo su

```
┌──(divya㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo su
┌──(root㉿kali)-[/home/divya]
└─#
```

This command will ask for a password and will change the current user to root.

20. Print Text on the Terminal

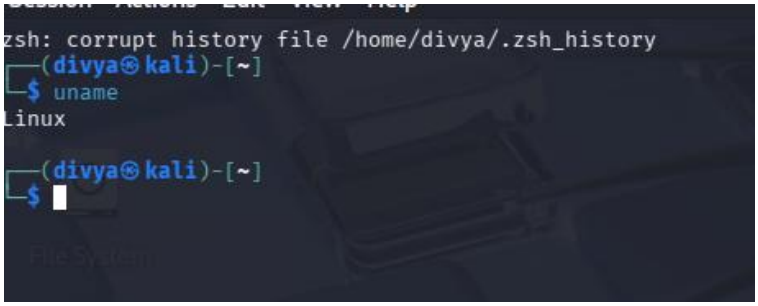
Command: echo " To print something on terminal"



The command will print the mentioned text on the terminal.

21.uname

Command: uname



The uname command in Linux is used to display system information.

- Shows operating system details.
- Helps identify the system.

22.wc

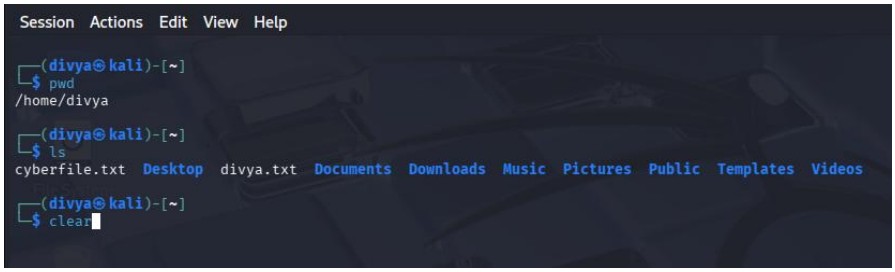
Command: wc file_name

The wc command in Linux is used to count words, lines, and characters.

- Counts file statistics.
- Useful for text analysis

23.Clear

Command: clear

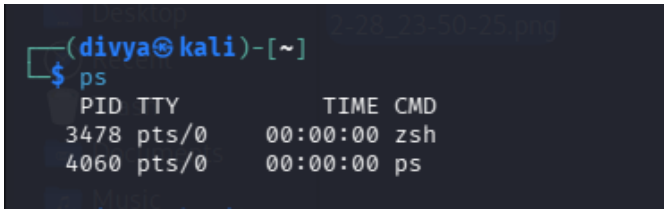


The clear command in Linux is used to clear the terminal screen.

- Removes previous outputs.
- Keeps the terminal clean.

24.ps

Command: ps



The ps command in Linux is used to display running processes.

- Shows active processes.
- Helps monitor system activity.

25.sort

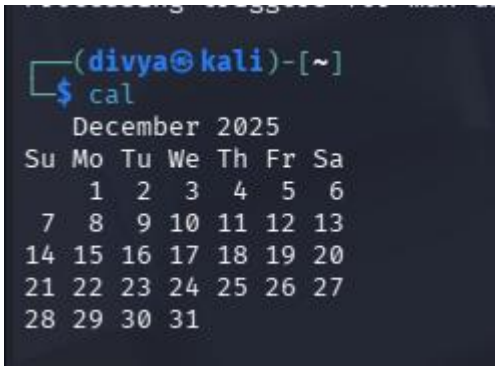
Command: sort file_name

The sort command in Linux is used to sort file contents.

- Sorts data alphabetically.
- Supports numeric sorting.

26.cal

Command: cal

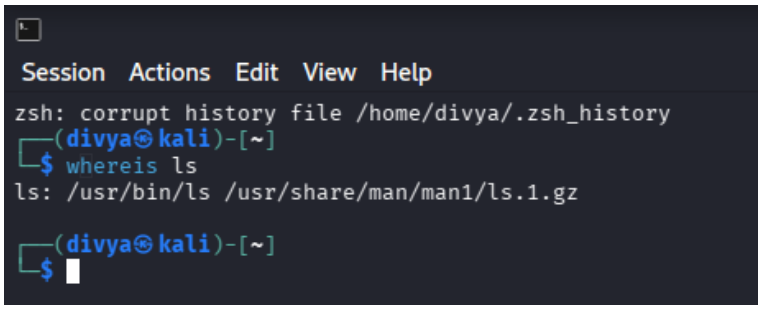


The cal command in Linux is used to display the calendar.

- Shows month calendar.
- Useful for date reference.

27.whereis

Command: whereis command_name

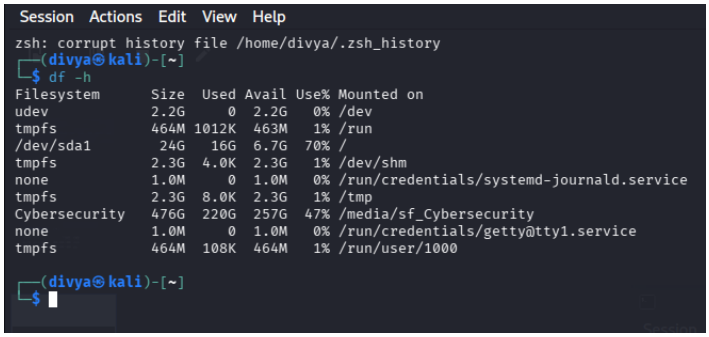


The whereis command in Linux is used to locate command files.

- Shows binary location.
- Finds command paths.

28.df

Commamd:df [options]



The df command in Linux is used to display disk space usage.

- Shows file system usage.
- Helps monitor storage.

29.NSlookup

Command: nslookup [domain_name]

```
┌──(divya㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ nslookup google.com
;; communications error to 192.168.0.1#53: timed out
Server:         192.168.0.1
Address:        192.168.0.1#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   google.com
Address: 142.250.67.206
;; communications error to 192.168.0.1#53: timed out
Name:   google.com
Address: 2404:6800:4009:813::200e
```

Nslookup (stands for “Name Server Lookup”) is a useful command for getting information from the DNS server. It is a network administration tool for querying the Domain Name System (DNS) to obtain domain name or IP address mapping or any other specific DNS record. It is also used to troubleshoot DNS-related problems.

30.Traceroute

Command: traceroute[domain_name]

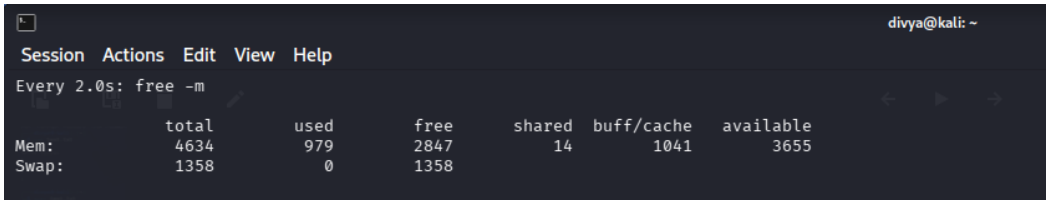
```
zsh: corrupt history file /home/divya/.zsh_history
┌──(divya㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ traceroute google.com
traceroute to google.com (142.250.67.174), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1  192.168.0.1 (192.168.0.1)  12.095 ms  11.273 ms  3.294 ms
 2  * * *
 3  72.14.219.218 (72.14.219.218)  6.342 ms * *
 4  * * *
 5  142.251.77.94 (142.251.77.94)  10.728 ms 192.178.86.246 (192.178.86.246)  10.388 ms 1
 6  142.250.226.66 (142.250.226.66)  9.038 ms 142.250.227.73 (142.250.227.73)  6.078 ms
 7  142.250.67.174 (142.250.67.174)  4.317 ms 192.178.110.207 (192.178.110.207)  5.989 ms
```

The traceroute command in Linux is a network diagnostic tool used to track the path that data packets take from your computer to a destination. It sends packets across the internet and shows you every "hop" (router or server) it passes through along the way, as well as how long each step takes.

31.Watch

Command: watch [option] command

Example: watch -d free -m

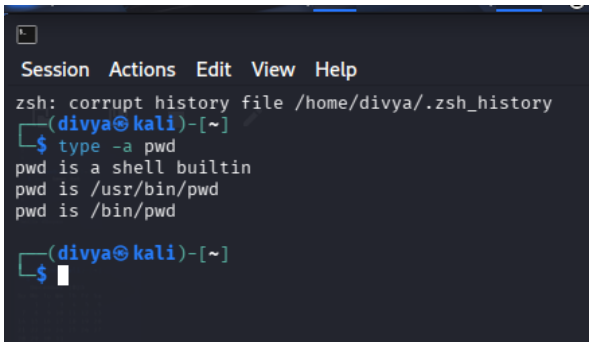


This option highlights the differences between successive updates. The options will be going to read the optional argument which changes highlight to be permanent, allowing the user to see what has changed at least once since the first iteration.

32.Type

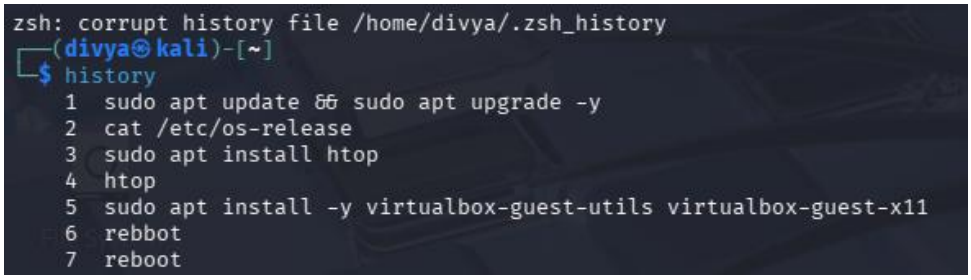
Command : type [option] command_name

Example: type -a pwd



The **type** command in Linux is a useful utility for identifying how the shell will interpret a given command. It provides information on whether a command is a shell built-in, external binary, function, or alias, helping users understand the source of the command and its behavior.

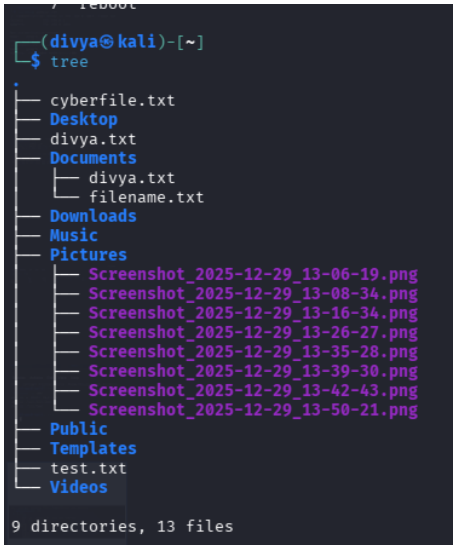
33.history



Displays a list of previously executed commands in the terminal and helps users quickly reuse or review past commands.

34.tree

Command : tree

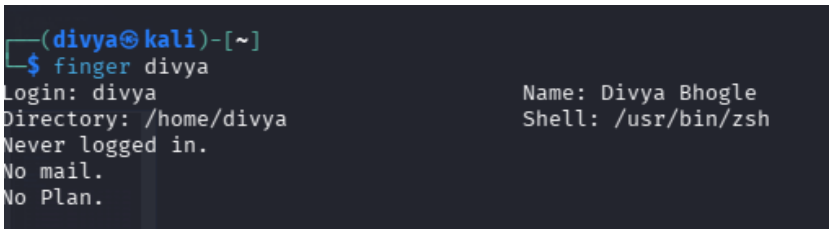


The tree command in Linux displays the directory structure in a hierarchical, tree-like format, providing a clear visual representation of files and subdirectories.

- tree command helps visualize the organization of the filesystem.
- It can include hidden files and limit the depth of display.
- Useful for quickly analyzing complex directory structures.

35.finger

Command : finger [name]



The finger command is a user information lookup utility in Linux that displays details about users currently logged into the system. It is not installed by default in Kali Linux (a Debian-based distribution) but can be easily added.

36.IP route

The ip route command (often abbreviated as ip r) is the modern and recommended way to view and manipulate the IP routing table in Kali Linux. The older route command is considered deprecated but can still be installed and used if necessary.

37.Last

```
┌──(divya㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ last
Command 'last' not found, but can be installed with:
sudo apt install wtmpdb
Do you want to install it? (N/y)y
sudo apt install wtmpdb
[sudo] password for divya:
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  curlftpfs  libavfilter10  libavformat61  libconfig-inifiles-perl  libfuse2t64  lib
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.

Installing:
  wtmpdb

Installing dependencies:
  libpam-wtmpdb

Summary:
  Upgrading: 0, Installing: 2, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading: 6
  Download size: 33.8 kB
  Space needed: 122 kB / 7,068 MB available
```

In Kali Linux, the term "last command" can refer to two different things: a specific system utility command called last, or the most recently executed command in your terminal history

38.lsblk

```
┌──(divya㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ lsblk
NAME   MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINTS
sda      8:0    0   25G  0 disk
├─sda1   8:1    0 23.7G  0 part /
├─sda2   8:2    0    1K  0 part
└─sda5   8:5    0  1.3G  0 part [SWAP]
sr0     11:0    1 1024M  0 rom
```

The lsblk command in Kali Linux (and other Linux distributions) is a utility used to **list information about all available block devices**. It presents the information in a tree-like format by default, making it easy to visualize the relationships between physical disks and their partitions.